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THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF IMPERIAL ROME;

From the FIRST TRIUMVIRATE,

UNDER POMPEY, CRASSUS, AND CÆSAR,

To the Removal of the IMPERIAL SEAT,

BY CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

WITH THE

SEVERAL MEDALS AND COINS,

ACCURATELY COPIED AND CURIOUSLY ENGRAVEN.

To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTION, containing

A GENERAL HISTORY OF ROMAN MEDALS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.——VOL. I.

By WILLIAM COOKE, M.A.

Vicar of *Enford* in *Wiltshire*, and Rector of *Oldbury* and *Didmarton*, in *Gloucestershire*.

The Medal, faithful to its Charge of Fame,
Through Climes and Ages bears each Form and Name;
In one short View subjected to our Eye
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.
——————— Again ROME's Glories shine,
Her Gods and godlike Heroes rise to View,
And all her faded Garlands bloom anew.
Nor blush these Studies thy Regard engage,
These pleas'd the Fathers of Poetic Rage:
The Verse and Sculpture bore an equal Part,
And Art reflected Images to Art. POPE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DODSLEY, IN PALL-MALL.

M.DCC.LXXXI.

TO

HIS GRACE

HENRY DUKE OF BEAUFORT,

MY LORD,

COINS and Medals, considered only as Pieces of Antiquity, are the pleasing Amusements of the Curious; but when properly and in due Course applied, and made the constituent Parts of History, they become valuable Acquisitions to the Learned and Ingenious. For such Persons look for somewhat less controvertible than the bare Testimony of Authors, and which is only to be met with in the more recluse Department of Coins and Inscriptions; as they,

who ſearch for Gems, dig deep, and ſpend but little Time upon the Surface. Theſe are the neceſſary and infallible Evidences of Hiſtoric Truth, explaining and clearing the ſeveral Parts of it with equal Delight and Profit; and which, neither the Rage of Gothic Barbarity, nor the Ignorance of the dark Ages that ſucceeded, have been able to deprive us of. But of all Antiquities of this Sort, thoſe of ROME, and of the higher Empire eſpecially, are moſt intereſting. Our Affection or Veneration for theſe precious Remains, therefore, does not ariſe ſo much from their Antiquity, and the great Names which they preſerve (many of which had elſe been buried in Oblivion) as from the extraordinary Symbols impreſſed, and the illuſtrious Actions recorded on them. Thus on ſome, which were ſtruck in Honour of the firſt Imperial CÆSAR, we ſee the PERPETUAL DICTATURE, which proved ſo fatal to him; and, on thoſe of MARCUS BRUTUS, the

not to admire the Felicity of that City, which, with her Arms, made a Passage throughout the Nations (for the most Part barbarous and uncivil) for the Introduction of Arts and Commerce, of Learning, Elegance, and Politeness, and, by Divine Providence, of Christianity itself; by the Currency of her Coins and Language uniting the most distant Parts of her extensive Empire? For both these were rendered common, by the Settlement of Colonies in all the conquered Countries, and their Intermarriage with the Natives. For there is but this one Point which can keep any People long distinct, and divided from the Inhabitants with whom they sojourn, namely, the Prohibition of all conjugal Intercourse with them; which is the Case of the *Jews* at present.

The Progress of these Arms and Arts, during this interesting Period, is represented, in the following Sheets, in a Manner which can hardly fail of making very permanent

manent Impressions, and thence of being particularly useful. For the Nature of Men and Things is so much the same in every Age, that the Experience of the past may well direct the Counsels of the present. Such at least was the Aim and Intent of the arduous Undertaking now with all Humility offered to your Grace; in whom Learning, and the liberal Arts, rejoice to have found a distinguishing Judge and ready Patron; true Religion, a strenuous Assertor; and your Country, a steady Friend. When to these Considerations are added the Author's personal Obligations to your Grace, and your illustrious House, (which no Time can efface, nor Terms of Language sufficiently acknowledge) the Propriety of this Address will appear unquestionable. If then the Offering be not altogether worthy of your Grace, your Goodness will look benignly on that Zeal of Devotion with which it is made. It is yours to cherish these genteel and amiable Studies,

amidſt the general Call to Arms, equally zealous to adorn and to defend your Country. Yours, by aſſiſting the Influence of a Great Example, to ſhew to a degenerate Age the real Worth of Continence, Probity, and the ſocial Duties, and that there is no Way to the Temple of HONOUR, but through that of VIRTUE.

For ſuch Reaſons theſe Volumes are, as the Author himſelf has long been, dedicated to your Grace. Happy! if he ſhall but entertain, where he cannot hope to inform, your Grace; and always happy in the Exerciſe of that grateful Duty, with which he is, and will be ever,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's moſt obliged,

Humble, and moſt faithful Servant,

WILLIAM COOKE.

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THE

PREFACE.

A Grievous Charge is brought against the Roman Historians, by one of their own Number *, *that the Veracity of not one of them is entirely to be depended upon. He instances in* Livy, Sallust, Cornelius Tacitus, *and* Trogus, *who are (says he) the admired Examples of Historic Eloquence. If this be well founded, what is to be done? Certainly the Concurrence of Testimonies, where it is to be had, and*

* Me contradicente, neminem Scriptorum, quantum ad Historiam pertinet, non aliquid esse mentitum; prodente quinetiam in quo *Livius*, in quo *Sallustius*, in quo *Cornelius Tacitus*, in quo denique *Trogus*, manifestis testibus convincerentur. Scribe ut libet, securus quod velis, dicas, habiturus Mendaciorum comites, quos historicæ Eloquentiæ miramur Auctores. *Vopiscus in Aureliano.*

the further Assistance of ancient Monuments, are absolutely necessary for the Confirmation and Establishment of the Facts of Roman History. This, therefore, which is now presented to the Public, is formed from a Review of all that the Ancients have transmitted to us upon the Subject: For which Reason, a particular Authority is rarely quoted, except where the Passage seemed to require it. And with respect to ancient Monuments, it was judged that Coins and Medals, consisting of the most durable Materials, were of all other the least liable to be corrupted by Time, as well as the most numerous and useful for the Purpose. He who has a Taste for polite Literature, and shall study the Roman History and Customs with this Advantage, will not only do it with infinite Pleasure, but will have it impressed upon the Memory in Characters never to be obliterated. In this Arrangement of Coins and Medals, it has been a principal Concern of the Author to guard against all Objections. Some of them, at the Time of their being stamped, under Emperors of the most infamous Characters, were made to serve the Purpose of gross Adulation, and are strong Arguments of the degenerate and servile Spirit of the

Roman People. These were commonly called in and melted down on the Decease or Murder of the Tyrant, and the few that remain of this Kind are properly censured. At the same Time it cannot be denied, that many Frauds and Forgeries (of which more in the Introduction) have been discovered in this Branch of Antiquity. Wherever therefore the Mention of a Medal suspected, or which is judged liable to Suspicion, has occurred, the Reader is constantly apprized of it.

Through much Labour, and many Interruptions, by Sickness and Inquietude, this Work was nearly brought to the Form which it now wears, when a Complication of bodily Infirmities delayed its Introduction to the public Eye by the Death of its Author. The present Editor, to whom the Correction and Improvement of the Whole devolved, together with the Completion of the introductory Matter, left unfinished, esteems himself under the most pressing Call of offering, in a public Manner, his fullest Thanks for the generous Continuance and Increase of that Protection, which enabled his Father to encounter so expensive a Publication, and which will ever oblige him to cherish, with the warmest Gratitude, the dear Remembrance of so high an

Honour and Confidence placed in him. At the same Time, he is too conscious of his own Inability, not to suppose that many Errors will be found in the Work; and throws himself on the Humanity of the candid Reader; who must be sensible, in a Publication of this Nature, that Misapplications are inevitable: such, he trusts, will not be imputed; but that a strenuous Endeavour to fulfil the Will of a departed Parent may and will be accepted as a reasonable Excuse for many, but involuntary, Failings, from him, who in every Circumstance of Life continues to lament

——— Hic me, Pater Optime, fessum
Deferis ———

Thame School,
Oxfordshire,
July 1781.

THE

THE INTRODUCTION.

SHOULD any of my Readers expect to see a new Collection of Coins in the following Work, they will find themselves disappointed. It is not an History of *Roman* Medals, but a Medallic History of *Rome* under the Emperors, during a Space of almost four hundred Years. No regular History of this most important Interval, on this Plan, has hitherto appeared; the short Account prefixed to the Coins of each Reign by *Patin*, and other Antiquarians, aiming at no such Denomination: nor is the greater Part of the Coins themselves, being *Greek*, adapted to this Purpose. With these Assistances only, this Undertaking had not been attempted. But it was the frequent Examination of that most princely and superb Collection, made by THOMAS Earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY, and

published

published about thirty Years ago (much to the Honour of that illustrious Family, being a most noble Instance of Beneficence to the learned World) which convinced the Author of the Practicableness of it.

The Particulars of the History were selected from the several *Greek* and *Roman* Authors, who have treated of the Affairs of the Commonwealth, carefully compared, as the Reader will have large Opportunities of observing, and from the Medals and Coins on which they were occasionally recorded: so that, generally speaking, they mutually confirm and illustrate each other. Yet in numerous Instances these last will be found to supply the Defects, as well as to correct the Mistakes, of the former, to clear their Obscurities, and ascertain the Reading of disputed Passages. And these are Authorities which will admit of little Controversy, the Authenticity of them being as well established as any Thing of the Kind can be. For the Collectors of them were Persons of such approved Name in Matters of Antiquity, of such large Experience, deep Observation, and accurate Judgment, as were little liable to Imposition.

But as the Author has made Use of some few of those Coins which are inserted in the *Fasti Consulares* of *Goltzius*, it believes him to take Notice of

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an Objection made by *Patin*. That Antiquarian, in his Preface to the Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, declares, that he had been solicitous to decline the Assistance of others, who had offered him Copies of the Coins in their Possession, being determined to admit of none but what he had seen with his own Eyes, lest he should fall into the same Error with the celebrated *Goltzius*, who has filled up (says he) a third Part of his *Consular Fasti* with Copies of Coins, of which no Man ever saw the genuine Originals, or peradventure will see. His Reason for this Assertion appears in the Preface to his *Roman Families*, "*Nulla cujusquam unquam diligentiâ fieri potuit, ut vel dimidia pars tantæ congeriei emergeret*;" "that it was impossible for any Person's Diligence to bring to light even the Moiety of so great a Collection." This was very unadvisedly, however confidently, affirmed. There are (says our judicious Countryman Mr. *Obadiah Walker*) very many *Roman* Coins, generally supposed to be before JULIUS CÆSAR, at first collected by *Fulvius Ursinus*, in his excellent Work; who found no other Advantage, but by them to discover the *Roman* Families; and according to those Families he ranks them alphabetically, which is the Reason that they are called *Coins of the Families*. But *Goltzius* coming after, and thinking

this an inferior and Bye Intention, was ordered by his Patron, *Marc. Laurinus*, to reduce them to Consuls, and so they come to be called *Consular Coins*. The Consular Coins of *Goltzius* therefore appear to have been chiefly copied from that very Collection of *Fulvius Ursinus*, which *Patin* was then republishing; to which, it may be, were added some others, which this Antiquarian, with all his own Diligence, which was very great, had never met with. And this indeed seems to have been the real Ground of the Objection. For if it regard the Number only, as he intimates, himself has published more; but if it have an Eye to the very distant Antiquity of them, we have little to do with it, as our Work commences where the Objection ends. But how effectually would this Objection to the *tanta congeries* of *Goltzius* have been silenced, had the Author of it been now living to behold the Copies of those in the Earl of Pembroke's Collection, a considerable Part of which, it is evident from his Writings, that he had never seen? Thus it is too common, ungenerous as it is, for learned Men to depreciate, with little Reason, the Labours of those who have gone before them in the same Track. However, on this Account, we have had Recourse to the *Fasti* but very sparingly; having taken off only about seventy in the Whole,

 most

with. But no one ever yet found Fault with the Science of Medals, who had judged it worth his while to enquire into the real Utility of it. And one would think that the Examples of so many Princes and illustrious Names as have made Collections of them, and of so many Persons in all Ages and Countries, eminent for their extensive Learning and sound Judgment, who have occasionally had Recourse to them, should incline others, if not to think favourably of it, at least to suspend their Censure, till the Unprofitableness of it shall haply be discovered. To survey the Lineaments of the great Men who have figured so long before us, and to consider how far they correspond in our Imagination with the mighty Actions ascribed to them, and the many Things which we have read of them, is without Doubt a very pleasing Amusement. To examine the Look, the Air, the Dress and Fashion of those Beauties who have taken in their Toils those Rulers of the World, is a Fund of Reflection to the Curious. From several of these, the *British* Fair might learn Fashion much more sweetly corresponding with their native Charms, than the towering Head-dress of the present Mode. A modern Voyager of Discernment, speaking of some of the *Indian* Ladies at *Batavia*, says, "that

"their Hair is universally black, and formed into "a Kind of circular Wreath, upon the Top of "the Head, where it is fastened with a Bodkin, "in a Taste which we thought inexpressibly ele-"gant." And this is the very Fashion which distinguishes the elder FAUSTINA. But they will find much more to admire and imitate, while they reflect upon the Tenderness of CORNELIA, the Discretion of LIVIA, the Sanctity of PLOTINA, the Magnanimity of ZENONIA; Examples, which have raised the Sex to that Height of Glory, which may justly vie with the Reputation of the most exalted Heroes of Antiquity.

To view the long List of Deities to be collected from them, with their respective Attributes, and to compare them with the Descriptions given of them by the Poets, is an Employment very suitable to the Taste of a Gentleman and a Scholar, of singular Advantage to those who study the fine Arts, and not without its Uses in the Investigation of true Religion also. To observe the Figure of the several ancient Instruments, musical, mechanical, military, and sacrificial, which occur to us in our Reading every Day; the Wonders of their Architecture, in their superb Structures, their Ships, Havens, Forums, Temples, Theatres, Bridges, Aquæducts, Columns, and Arches; the Rewards of their

Heroes, Admirals, and Generals, in mural, civic, roſtral, and triumphal Wreaths, cheap to the State, but to Individuals ineſtimable; the popular Arts of Government, in Allocutions, Congiaries, Games, and the continual Entertainments of the Circus and Amphitheatre, repreſented on them; muſt not only give great Satisfaction to the Curious, but miniſter largely to Improvement. In a Word, when we conſider how much Criticiſm, Poetry, Painting, Architecture, Statuary, Orthography, Geography, Chronology, and Hiſtory, are indebted to the Science of Medals, it will excite our Wonder that it has not much more generally engaged the Attention of Mankind. Theſe Uſes of it will appear ſo evidently in the Courſe of the following Work; and Mr. *Addiſon*, in his Dialogues upon the *Uſefulneſs of ancient Medals*, has been ſo particular on this Subject; that it would be altogether ſuperfluous to expatiate upon them more largely here.

Rude Braſs is ſaid to have been current anciently in *Rome*, even to the Time of SERVIUS TULLUS. Some will have *Janus*, others *Numa*, to have firſt ſtamped it. Then it bore the Figures of Cattle *(Pecus)* impreſſed, whence it was called *Pecunia*.

Afterwards it had the double *Janus* on one Side, and the Ship of *Saturn* on the other, being ſo ſtamped,

But in the first *Carthaginian* War, when it was found necessary to raise the Value of their Money, the *As* was made to contain only a sixth Part of its former Weight, that is two Ounces; and afterwards, when they were hard pressed by *Hannibal*, but one Ounce, by the Authority of FABIUS the Dictator; and last of all, no more than half an Ounce. These again were divided into the *Dodrans* or three Quarters, and the *Quadrans* or one Quarter. The *Aes* was either red Copper or Brass, or Pot-Metal, that is, Copper mixed with Tin or Lead. The two first Sorts were generally made use of before the Time of ALEXANDER SEVERUS, and the last afterwards. The Brass was either the common Sort, or occasioned by the Burning of *Corinth* by MUMMIUS, when the Gold, Silver, Brass, and other Metals ran together. So says the Elder *Pliny*. But, on Trial, no Gold has been found in it.

In the Year of the City CDXXCIV, when Q. OGULNIUS GALLUS and C. FULVIUS PICTOR were Consuls, the *Romans* began to coin Silver. This was five Years before the first *Punic* War. Their Pattern they took from the *Sicilians*. Originally the *Denarius*, which was barely the eighty-fourth Part of a Pound of Silver, was estimated at ten Pounds of Brass, and the *Quinarius* at five. It

was

was called also *Quinessis*, for that Reason. But the *Sestertius*, which was the fourth Part of a *Denarius*, passed current for two Pounds and a half of the same Metal. This is evident from the Coins themselves: since on the *Denarius* the Decimal Figure X, or ⋊, is frequent; as on the *Quinarius* the V or Q for Quinque; and on the *Sestertius* IIS or HS, that is, *Duo et Semis*. This great Disproportion might be one Reason for their lessening the Brass Coin soon after. And when the *As* was reduced to one Ounce, as abovesaid, then the *Denarius* was valued at sixteen *As's*, as PLINY observes, agreeable to the Mark impressed upon it. The *Denarii* were of pure Silver, till the Year of the City DCLXII, when M. LIVIUS DRUSUS the Tribune preferred a Law for having an eighth Part of Brass mixed with Silver, for the Coinage of them. This Sort of Coin varied according to the Exigencies of the State, but seldom exceeded the seventh Part of a *Roman* Ounce, nor was less than an eighth, making sometimes eighty-six, eighty-eight, and so on to ninety-six, rarely an hundred in a Pound of Silver, and that only after NERO's Time. The *Roman Denarius*, and the Attic *Drachma*, were reckoned of equal Value in common Currency, though the latter was somewhat heavier. The *Roman* Pound, according to *Greaves*, weighed 5246 Grains, which

is

is 514 Grains lighter than our Pound *Troy*. But in the Reign of *Tiberius*, all that were not of pure Silver, were melted down by order of that Emperor, as we learn by *Xiphilin* from *Dio Cassius*. But under succeeding Reigns they were again adulterated, and the Evil so encreased, that the Silver thus adulterated sunk, about the Time of the younger GORDIAN, to less than one third of the original Value. Yet under *Diocletian*, and his Successors, it regained its Purity; but the Coin was then lessened both in Weight and Size, for through the Scarcity of it, occasioned by their continual Wars, they melted down much of that which was ancient, and struck it anew with their own Figures; whence we have now more of theirs, and fewer of the more ancient Coins of this Metal.

The Figures at first impressed upon the Silver Coins were those of the Gods, principally of their own *Roma*, which they deified, and of Heroes or famous Cities, on one Side; and on the other, of bigated or quadrigated Cars, of *Castor* and *Pollux*, and of *Victory*, expressed in different Forms. Hence the Coins themselves were called bigated, quadrigated, victoriated. In Process of Time they further varied the Figures, according to the Fancy of the Chief Magistrates, or of those to whose Charge the Coinage was committed. These last were of the

Magistratus

Magistratus minores, of whom the Law said, AES, ARGENTVM, AVRVMVE PVBLICE SIGNANTO. They were denominated V VIRI *Quinque viri*, IIII VIRI *Quatuor viri* or *Quartum viri*, III VIRI *Triumviri*, as the Number of them happened at different Times to be. They expressed upon the Coins their Names, Titles, and Offices, by singular Marks, and with so much Ingenuity as to equal, if not exceed, the Hieroglyphics of the *Egyptians*. For not only the Occasion of their being struck was intimated by the Figures stamped thereon, but the Origin of Provinces, Nations, and Families, their Pedigrees and illustrious Descent, with very much more conducive to the right Understanding of the *Roman* History, and the Knowledge of ancient Literature. From the *Denarii* particularly we gather, that four Persons were at first chosen from amongst the Senators, to oversee the Coinage of Silver: For we have several of them still existing, with a bigated Car, driven by a Victor, bearing a Palm-Branch, and on the other Side the JUNO MONETA, whom by the Frontal Diadem we know to be the same with the JUNO REGINA. For the *Roman* Writers inform us, that when *Veii* was taken, the *Juno* brought thence was worshipped in different Temples by a different Name, being called Regina on *Mount Aventine*, and Moneta in the

Capitol, so named from the Admonition which she gave. For in the War with *Tarentum* and King *Pyrrhus*, when the *Romans* wanted Money, and applied to her with Vows and Sacrifices, she became their Monitor, assuring them, that if they would use their Arms with Justice, the Sinews of War should not be wanting to them. Being afterwards crowned with Success, they paid their Devotions to her as the JUNO MONETA, or *well-admonishing* JUNO, and decreed in Honour of her that their Money should be coined at her Temple in the Capitol. For the same Reason they gave the Name of Moneta to their Money also, because by the Marks impressed upon it, they were admonished or told of its Authority and Value. Hence this too was ranked amongst the Goddesses, as St. *Augustine* observes from *Varro*, and is therefore stiled the *Regina Pecunia*, by *Horace*:

Scilicet uxorem cum dote fidemque et Amicos
Et genus et formam Regina Pecunia *donat*,
Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.

For Gold, the Sovereign Queen of all below,
Friends, Honour, Birth, and Beauty can bestow.
The Goddess of Persuasion forms her Train,
And *Venus* decks the well-bemoney'd Swain. FRANCIS.

Yet *Juvenal* seems to intimate, that the *Roman* Superstition

Superstition had not even in *his* Time sunk quite so low:

Quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima divitiarum
Majestas, eisi funesta Pecunia *templo*
Nondum habitas, nullas nummorum ereximus aras
Ut colitur Pax, *atque* Fides, Victoria, Virtus.

Gold is the greatest God, tho' yet we see
No Temples rais'd to *Money*'s Majesty,
No Altars fuming to her Power divine,
Such as to *Valour*, *Peace*, and *Virtue* shine. DRYDEN.

But the Satyrist was certainly mistaken. And *Varro* tells us, that there were several Gods, and Rites, and Ceremonies, with which even many of the Learned were unacquainted. Thus, as *Aesculanus* was the God of Brass Money, according to St. *Augustine*, and his Son *Argentinus* of Silver Coin (and 'tis wonderful, says he, that *Argentinus* should not beget *Aurinus*, or a God of Gold Coin too) so was *Pecunia* the Goddess of *Money* in general. Whence *Arnobius* cries out, in Lib. 4. Who would believe at last that Money was a Goddess, and celebrated by your Writers as a most powerful Deity, conferring Rank and Precedence, and Honours?

But to return: The *Romans* judged that they had sufficient Reason for promoting the Worship of JUNO MONETA, and striking her Figure upon the *Denarii*, as well as the Figures of their other

Deities, in the Manner that we see it on such as are bigated; on which also we read the Name of
Pl. I. 1. one of the first *Quatuorviri* appointed to this Service, L*ucius* FLAMIN*ius* CHILO IIII*vir* PRI*mus* FL*andi*; which seems to intimate, that he was the chief or first-elected of the first Four. Others there are of him with only L. FLAMIN. CILO, with a VICTORY driving a bigated Car, on one Side; and on the other, the Head of the Goddess ROMA, finely galeated, and winged above the Ears: of which the Reader will see many Instances in the Course of this Work, with her Name inscribed, and the Numerical Mark of the *Denarius*. By the Wings added to the Helmet, they would insinuate the Readiness of Counsel, and the Celerity of Execution, required in warlike Enterprizes. The other three were probably C. FABIUS and OGULNIUS the Consuls, N. FABIUS PICTOR, the Brother of the former, at that Time of Edilitian Quality, and Consul three Years after; for there are Coins with the
Pl. I. 2. following Inscription, C. FABI. C. F. EX. A. PV. i. e. *ex argento publico*. And these have other Marks, intimating from what public Silver they were coined, namely, from that which *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt* had presented to the *Roman* Ambassadors three Years before: which Charge these three (together with Q. *Fabius Gurges*) had sustained; for

OGVLNI. L. F. CAL.; by which the same brotherly Connection was intended. But there are
Pl. I. 4. others inscribed *Quintus* OGVLNI*us* CAL*lus*, which have on one Side a youthful Head laureated, with the three-forked Lightning underneath it. This is the *Dius Fidius* (the *Greeks* also had their Ζευς Πιστιος) the God of Good Faith, and the Avenger of Treaties infringed, the Son of *Jupiter*, one of the *Dii Novensiles* of the *Sabines*, introduced by *Tatius*, or of the Nine, to whom *Jupiter* was supposed to have committed the Disposal of his Thunder, and whose Temple was on the *Quirinal Mount*. On the other Side is his Father *Jupiter* driving his quadrigated Car, and darting his Thunder. In the Exergue are the Letters VER. CAR.; for the Understanding which it is necessary to remark, that, after the Death of *Pyrrhus*, the *Carthaginians* had assisted the *Tarentines* against the *Romans*; but being defeated, the latter had, out of the Spoils taken from them, coined this Money. My Author (*Pighius*) therefore reads, *et* VER*sutorum* CAR*thaginensium*, i. e. the Silver of the double or deceitful *Carthaginians*; though I should rather chuse to read it, VER*sus* CAR*thaginem*, as applied to the Signature above, and meaning that the Car of the Thunderer, and his Vengeance, were directed towards *Carthage*; for this occasioned that Enmity between

the

the two Republics, which ended in the Destruction of that City. A *Denarius* of the last has a VICTORY driving a quadrigated Car, with N. FABI. C. F. PICTOR; and on the other Side, the *Diana Venatrix*, with a Crescent on her Forehead, and the Word ROMA. But this must have been struck two or three Years after, either when he triumphed over the *Saffinates*, or over the *Sallentini* and *Messapii*. But another, which is more to our Purpose, has on one Side the galeated ROMA, with the ☾; and on the other, *Quirinus* or *Romulus*, seated, with a Spear in one Hand, and the Pontifical Apex in the other: In the Area, *Numerianus* FABI*us* PICTOR; and in the Exergue, ROMA. On one Side also we see the Letter E, and on the other N, which may be *E Nostro*, i. e. *Argento*. Such are the Reasons for supposing these to have been the first *Quarumviri* for the Coinage of *Denarii*. But in the inestimable Collection of the Earl of *Pembroke*, as in *Patin*'s *Roman Families* also, I find either a new Office, or the old very particularly expressed, where the Genius of *Rome* appears on the Face of the Medal, wearing the Diadem, and having the Scepter behind him, with G. P. R. for *Genius Populi Romani*; and for the Reverse, a Scepter, Wreath, Helm, and Globe, as Attributes of this Sovereign of the World: In the Area, EX. S. C. and

Pl. I. 5.

Pl. I. 6.

and underneath, LEN. CVR. X FL. for *Lentulus Curator Denariorum Flandorum*. This was probably the *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, who was Consul with *P. Licinus Crassus* in the Year of the City DCLVI; for we have another, which was struck by him when he was Questor, with exactly the same Face and Reverse, except that he is there called CN. LEN. Q.

Thirteen Years, or sixty-two Years, for so differently is the Time computed, after the Coining of Silver, they began to stamp Gold in much the same Manner. But one *Denarius* of Gold was double the Weight of the Silver *Denarius*, and was usually worth twenty-four of them, but being stamped, passed for twenty-five. And this Proportion is still kept. For when there were ninety-six *Denarii* in a Pound of Silver, there were forty-eight *Aurei*. There were also the *Semissis* and *Tremissis* of Gold; though it is said, that the two last were not struck till the Time of *Alexander Severus*, in whose Reign the Reader will find more on this Subject. I shall only remark here, that pure Gold was in Use to the Days of this Emperor, who permitted a fifth Part of Silver to be mixed with four Parts of Gold. This they called *Electrum*; and, in Consequence of his Regulations, Medals were consecrated to him as the Restorer of the Coin; a

Compliment

Compliment due with equal Justice to the Providence of the present most august Sovereign of *Great Britain*; who in this, and many other Respects, may be compared to that most excellent and virtuous Emperor. It is very certain, that the Laws respecting the Coinage were held sacred both by his Predecessors and Successors; insomuch, that there is no genuine *Roman* Coin found less pure than the above Proportion.

No Person was permitted to coin without the Authority of the State. But this Privilege was allowed to Commanders, and executed by their Quaestors, for the Payment of the Troops. Yet Colony Coins are very common; *Argentarii*, or Mints, having been fixed in different Places. And usually there was a Mint in the Capital of every Province, as at *Lyons*, *Trevor*, *London*, &c. So that the *Monetarii*, the Mint-men or Coiners, were very numerous, insomuch that in the Reign of AURELIAN they raised a Rebellion, in which forty thousand of them and their Adherents perished.

The size of ancient Medals is, from three Inches to a Quarter of an Inch. Those of the larger Volume are called Medallions; some of which weigh two Ounces and a Half. There are hardly any of these in Gold, few in Silver, but many in Copper. These were intended either for *Missilia*, to be scattered amongst the People on extraordinary Occasions,

casions, or for Presents, or were Assays of Workmanship, delivered out for the Approbation of the Emperor, or other Persons of elevated Rank, and are most admirably wrought: Whence we may easily account for the apparent Scarcity of them. It is not to be supposed, that Stamps of such Accuracy, and exquisite Finishing, could be intended for the current Uses. *Materiem superabat opus.* The Workmanship was too precious for the Value of so much Brass or Copper. And it is made a Question, whether any of those Coins of the former Emperors, which are so highly wrought, were current in the Time of the latter. Yet we find many of them restored by the latter Emperors, by *Titus*, *Domitian*, and *Trajan* particularly; and the Figures of all the consecrated Emperors are said to have been recoined after the Time of *Alexander Severus*, probably by the Emperor *Gallienus*, but not altogether with that Life and Expression as before. What is said above concerning the Medallion, will hold good of the *Nummi Contorniati*, which are all of Brass or Copper, and finely edged round with a Rim of different Metal, of which there are several in the *Pembrokian* Collection.

It appears from the *Digests*, that the Use of the ancient Gold and Silver Coins, such as were worn for Jewels *(quibus pro Gemmis uti solent)* might be disposed of by Legacy; and such Use is there inter-

The Value of these consists in the Elegance, the History, the Bulk, and the Scarcity of the Piece. The Elegance appears in the Delineation and Entireness of it; and the Beauty of the Delineation, in the natural Representation and Expression of the Figures. The very admirable Sculpture of them seems from the first to have promised Immortality. They have also the Advantage of the circular Figure; which is, the more exactly round, the more graceful. The Evenness of the Characters, and the Proportion of the Lineaments, form other Parts of Elegance; and if they have contracted the *Aeruga*, or Rust, whether red or green, they are so far from being faulty on this Account, that they are much defended against the Injuries of Time, and their Entireness the more effectually secured. But the History is their best Encomium, which in them is most clearly and engagingly transmitted to Posterity. Their Bulk is considered by a Comparison of them with others, and is evident in Weight, in Magnitude, and chiefly in the *Relief* of the Figures. On this Occasion, *Charles Patin* gives an Instance of one of M. Aurelius and *L. Verus*, so large as to exceed in Size and Weight any eight of the common Medals of great Brass. In the next Place, what is rare, is dear; being held on this Account most valuable; whereas Things trite and common are but little esteemed. Hence the Worth of the Medallion;

sular Coins, in particular, he computes at one thousand and thirty-seven, reduced by him to seventy-eight *Roman Families*; to which more may be added by new Discoveries. Of these he professes to have seen forty-two of Gold, seven hundred and forty-one of Silver, and two hundred and fifty-four of Brass; unless perchance (says he) I may have repeated the same Coin as belonging to different Families; as for Instance, that of *Sepullius Macer*, struck in Honour of *Julius Cæsar*, which may be referred to the *Julian* as well as *Sepullian* Family. And indeed he might have produced many more Instances of this Sort from his own ROMAN FAMILIES. These, however, are not all, strictly speaking, Consular Coins; many of them having been struck by the Order of Prætors, Tribunes, Ediles, and Generals. Dr. *Jennings* remarks, that the Consular Medals are reckoned to be the most ancient of the *Roman* Coins now extant; and yet those of Copper and Silver are not supposed to be more ancient than the 484th Year of *Rome*, nor those of Gold than the Year 546. Whatever Medals therefore are produced of an older Date, are looked upon as spurious. This is questionable with respect to those of Copper, though undoubtedly true of the Silver, and nearly, that is within 49 Years, if not altogether so of the Gold. Yet there are several which refer to Transactions and Persons much more

ancient

larger Volume, were capacious enough for longer Inscriptions and more ingenious Devices. In those of great Brass, particularly, there was room for the Artist to exert his Genius and Skill; while the S C proclaims the Value and Genuineness of the Coins, and gives Authority to the Legend, and to the Figures impressed. At the same Time, the Features and Air of the Emperors are represented fully, and in the most lively Manner. It is also peculiar to this Volume, that a continued Series of the Emperors, and of most of the Empresses, may be found of it in the Cabinets of the Curious.

But the continual Use of the smaller Coins, as current Money, has greatly injured, and in many Instances totally ruined them, both in Character and Figure; while the Glory of the Medallion remains, for the most Part, unimpaired.

Medals in general become valuable principally from their Rarity, for the Metal is of small Consideration. Hence arises the Estimation of an OTHO, a NERVA, a PERTINAX, a NIGER, a DIDIUS JULIANUS, the two GORDIANS of *Africa*, *&c.* For their Reigns were short, and consequently few Coins of them were struck. Yet there are other Circumstances which greatly enhance the Value of a Medal: as the Antiquity of it; the having two or more Heads stampell upon it; the Goodness of the Master (and the best Masters were from NERO to PERTINAX);

them; but the Inventors were the more pernicious Set of Men, because they imposed false Testimonies upon the World, while the latter were but the Copiers of those that were true. Such was *William du Choul*, who lived about two hundred and forty Years ago, and was one of the first Virtuosos that wrote upon the Monuments of *Greece* and *Rome*. In his Book *of the Religion of the old* Romans, he printed the Stamps of two Medals of AGRIPPA, which were undoubtedly false. The first was of Great Brass, with the *Pantheon* for the Reverse; the other of Silver, with a *Neptune* for the Reverse, drawn by two Sea-Horses, with the Legend AEQUORIS HIC OMNIPOTENS. His Contemporary, *Antony Lepois*, who wrote in *French* very amply on the Subject of Medals, has cited several others of the same Kind, as a SCIPIO AFRICANUS of Brass, the *Pons Aelius* on a Reverse of HADRIAN, and a PESCENNIUS NIGER of Gold, which have not been met with since. *T. Annius* of *Viterbo*, besides Medals, framed Inscriptions of his own Imagination, and buried them in convenient Places, that, when they should have contracted the Appearance of Antiquity, he might produce and dispose of them, as he did of his *Berosus*, &c. The same Abuse of describing false Coins for true, is also said to be in *Guevara's* Epistles, in *Jovius Pontanus's Venditionis Formula*,

in *Pomponius Lætus's* Will, in *Job. Cantes*, in *Gyr. Apponitanus*, called *the Antiquary*, and the *Promptuarium Icorum*, by which two last, many Authors, particularly the *Spanish*, have been deceived. In the *Pembrokian* Collection, there are Copies of several of these fictitious Coins; as King *Priam*, with the *Grecian* Fleet before *Troy* for the Reverse; *Artemisia* with the *Mausoleum*; *Marcellus* with the Amphitheatre; two of OTHO in Great Brass, the one with an Adlocution, the other with an *Italia*; a *Scipio Africanus* triumphant; a *Cicero* with *Minerva*, as we see it in the *Variorum* Edition of the *Epistolæ ad Familiares* by *Grævius*; a *Virgil* with *Mæcenas*; a *Cataline*; an *Æsop*; a *Julius Cæsar* with *Britannia*; and many more. Of the same Sort are all those which bear the Heads of great Republican Leaders and Philosophers, and all that have moral Sentences.

The Counterfeiters were *Carteron* the Dutchman, *Victor Gambello*, *Giovanni del Cavino*, and his Son, called the *Paduans*, *Benevenuto Cellini*, *Alexander* and *Giovan Jacopo*, his Brother, *Sebastian Plumbo*, *Valerius de Vicenza*, *Gorlæus*, &c. These were the most eminent Workmen, who, with exquisite Art and Taste, endeavoured to imitate the Antique while they copied from true Medals, and their Copies in many Instances excel the Originals. There are

great Numbers of their Medals, which pass under the common Denomination of the *Paduan*. To distinguish them, the following Observations should be attended to.

The Genuineness of Medals will appear, I. From the Field, which should be smooth, for a Roughness, and Marks of the Sand in which they were cast, are commonly to be remarked in Counterfeits. II. There is also a manifest Difference in the Formation of the Letters, for the Antique are never so uniform, nor so sharp and forked. The Letter M particularly, as Mr. *Walker* observes, is made straight down, whereas the Strokes of the Genuine are always thus, oblique M, and the Sculpture is perceptibly modern. III. From the Edges, where, in Counterfeits, the Marks of the File may generally be discovered, and more especially where the Metal entered the Mould. IV. But chiefly from the Colour, and the Varnish, which is either blue, or green, or of a reddish brown. This Colour, contracted by Age, is inimitable. The green Varnish, made use of by Falsifiers, is bright and glaring, that a little Experience will easily distinguish it.

To these Marks, the *French* Author of *A Treatise of the Revenue and false Money of the Romans*, adds, that the counterfeit Medals of Great Brass, called *The Paduans*, are generally of a Flank less thick

than

it and in certain scarce-perceptible Filaments. But if the Crack be bread and straight, it is certainly false. Another Method of trying Medals is, to compare them with the Bustos; when, if both be really antique, they will not fail mutually to confirm and justify each other.

Some Medals, which have been almost consumed by Time, have been restored by working them over again, and re-ingraving the worn Figures; but this is discovered by the Middle being more hollow than the Edges. Others have been re-stamped, when worn on one or both Sides. If on one Side only, they lay a Felt under the other to save it from the Violence of the Stroke; notwithstanding which, that Side will be flat and battered, while the other is fresh and rough. And if both Sides be new stamped, the Traits will be crude and apparent. On others, new Medals have been stamped, by which Means most of the Modern have been made.

There remains only one Fraud more to be taken Notice of, which is practised by separating the two Sides or Tables of a Medal, by sawing it down the Middle with a very thin File, and then sodering to one of them a different Head or Reverse, which perhaps was struck in another Reign, and by a different Master. But if this cannot be otherwise distinguished, it certainly will by a nice Observation of

the

the Edge; for the Soder being Silver, it will manifest itself by a fine Silver Thread continued round. Amongst the Coins whose different Sides have been thus sodered together, those of the Emperor PHILIP, and *Otacilia Severa*, are particularly taken Notice of. Thus much for *Roman* Medals. As for the *Greek* Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, they are all in a Manner of bad Masters, and of Brass; very few of them being of Silver, and scarce any of Gold. There are some, but they are rare, which have *Greek* on one Side, and *Latin* on the other; and some, though *Greek*, have entire *Latin* Inscriptions. In general, they are local, containing the Name of the City or People where they were struck, and recording only what relates to their own Origin, their Rights and Privileges, their Games and religious Worship, or some Singularity respecting themselves; for which Reason the less Use is made of them in the subsequent History. In which, however, (under the Reign of TIBERIUS) so much is said towards the Explanation of them, that to detain the Reader with any further Discourse upon the Subject here, would be altogether unnecessary.

THE

THE

DISPOSITION of the PLATES

IN VOL. I.

ERRATA in Vol. I.

Page xxi. line 3. *for* AIMILIVS, *read* AEMILIVS.
75. 5. *supply* who *after the word Sicily.*
181. 14. *for* PRAF, *read* PRAEF.
283. 24. *for* Iulus, *read* Julius.
469. 22. *for* NEPo, *read* NERo.

THE


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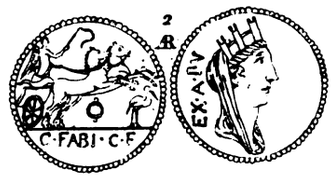
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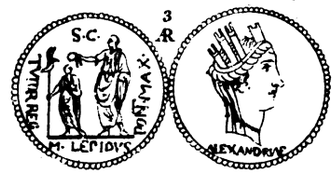
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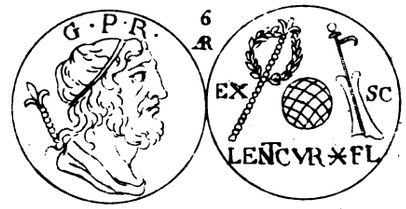
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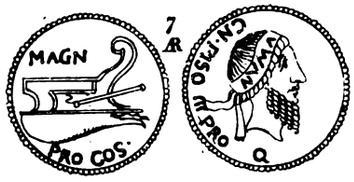
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18
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19
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20
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POMPEIVS M.

ceſs in the *Italic* War, and againſt the *Marian* Faction, periſhed at Length by the Stroke of Lightning. He was born in the Year of the City DCXLVII, in the Conſulſhip of CAIUS ATILIUS SERRANUS and QUINTUS SERVILIUS CÆPIO, the ſame Year which gave Birth to CICERO. Being bred up in, he became the Darling of, the Army. At the Age of three-and-twenty he ſhone the diſtinguiſhed Partiſan of L. CORNELIUS SULLA on his Return from *Aſia*: for whoſe Service he then drew together a Body of Forces, no fewer than three entire Legions, from the Territory of *Picenum*, compoſed of his Father's old Clients and Soldiers, with which he joined him. On this Account it was that SULLA, even when Dictator, was wont to diſmount from his Horſe to do Reverence to young POMPEY, tho' a private Perſon; to riſe from his Seat and to uncover his Head to him alone.

In this War he defeated CARRINAS, CARBO's Lieutenant in *Italy*, and purſued the Conſul CARBO himſelf into *Sicily*, where he put him to Death, though he poured out the moſt piteous Intreaties for Mercy, and a Flood of Tears. The Conſul wore indeed a Character extremely black; yet was this an Uſage which he deſerved not at *thoſe* Hands; ſince to his Protection POMPEY had been indebted, even for the Enjoyment of his own Fortunes. So wretched and

POMPEIVS M.

the City had thus honoured. His Advancement to the Senate at those Years was very possible. But he took a Pride in being rather the first Person of the second Order, whom the Eyes of his Countrymen had ever beheld triumphant.—No Coin of this Triumph is now extant that we know of.

After this he defeated *Lepidus*, who endeavoured to raise new Troubles, and extinguished that Commotion by the Taking of *Modena*, and the Surrender of *Marcus Brutus* upon Articles. But these were eluded by the Conqueror in a very dishonest Manner. He dismissed him agreeably to the Terms indeed; and immediately after his Dismission ordered him to be put to Death: which Command was accordingly executed by *Geminius*.

He was next engaged jointly with *Metellus* in the *Spanish* Expedition against *Sertorius*. He was invested upon this Occasion with Proconsular Authority, though still a private Person. This was done at the Motion of *L. Philippus*; but not without some Opposition. It was objected, that it was not customary and regular to send a private Equestrian into the Field as Proconsul. But *Philippus* answered, That, might his Judgment prevail, he should be commissioned not PRO CONSULE but PRO CONSULIBUS; intimating hereby that he was preferable to the two Consuls put together. Nor was this spoken

by

by Way of Reflexion upon the Chief Magiſtrates of that Year; for they were Men of Character and Bravery: but to expreſs the ſingular Eſteem which he entertained of his good Conduct. So well eſtabliſhed already was the military Reputation of POMPEY. This extraordinary Authority is preſerved on Medals, both of Gold and Silver, ſtruck by his Queſtor *Cneius Piſo* in *Spain*; on one Side of which is the Head of NUMA, with this Inſcription, CN. PISO PRO *Queſtore*; and on the other, the Beak of a Ship, with the Legend MAGN*us* PRO COS for *Conſule*.

POMPEIVS M.

Pl. I. 7.

The bare Credit of the General got together an Army for the Service in forty Days, with which he marched immediately to join *Metellus*. For he was fond of the Affair, and ſet about the Management of it with great Eagerneſs. He ſtruck out his Road acroſs the *Alpes*, between the Sources of the *Po* and the *Rhoſne*. His March was oppoſed by the *Gauls*, whom he encountered with Succeſs, and opened a Paſſage with his Sword. This is called the *Tranſalpine* War. He puſhed on, and gained the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. But entering *Spain*, and joining *Metellus* about *Laurona*, the good Countenance of the Enemy inclined him to ſit ſtill awhile, and look about him.

For he had now another Sort of Enemy to deal with,

POMPEIVS M. with, than he had found in *Hiarbas*, or *Domitius*, or *Lepidus*. *Sertorius* was, without Question, the most prudent and the bravest of all the *Marian* Chiefs, and equal in all Respects to any the most celebrated Heroes of Antiquity. It was therefore Praise enough for POMPEY, that he preserved his Footing in *Spain* till the Death of that Commander, who was assassinated basely four Years afterwards, by the Contrivance of PERPERNA; who, by that execrable Fact, insured to POMPEY a Victory almost unhoped for, to his own Party inevitable Destruction, and to himself dishonourable Death.

While these Things were going forward, a new and unexpected Commotion in *Italy*, which, from small and contemptible Beginnings, grew quickly to be formidable and alarming, perplexed the Senate. This is called the *Spartacian War*, or the *Servile Tumult*.—A few Gladiators, deserting their School at *Capua*, opening the Workhouses, and calling the Slaves to their Assistance, grew quickly to be upwards of ten thousand strong. They defeated *Clodius Glaber*, who was sent against them; and by this Success their Confidence and Numbers were inconceivably augmented. They received a Check near Mount *Garganus*, in *Apulia*, where one of their Leaders, named CRIXUS, was cut off, with twenty thousand of his Followers. After this

Loss,

POMPEIVS M. with their Swords in their Hands; *Spartacus* himself being ſlain, bravely fighting at the Head of them. For this Succeſs *Craſſus* was honoured with the *Ovation* only, becauſe it was a Victory gained over *Slaves*. But to add a brighter Luſtre to it, he obtained a ſpecial Decree of the Senate, to exchange the *Myrtle* for the *Laurel* Crown, which is therefore conſpicuous on the Reverſe of his *Denarius*.

Pl. I. 8.

Five thouſand, however, of the Followers of *Spartacus*, had the Fortune to eſcape; but, after having marched the Length of *Italy*, were met with, and cut off, by POMPEY, who was now returning from *Spain* with his victorious Troops.

This great Commander was now allowed a Triumph for his Succeſs in *Spain*. On the laſt Day of *December*, therefore, he entered *Rome* a ſecond Time in his triumphal Car, being yet of the Equeſtrian Order. But he had before, and CRASSUS with him, by his Intereſt, been elected Conſul, though abſent, and in all Reſpects unqualified, the Laws being diſpenſed with in his Favour. The Day after he had triumphed with the higheſt Splendor, he entered the Senate with the Faſces borne before him; preſiding in that honourable Court the firſt Day of his Admiſſion into it. Who then would not wonder that he, who through ſo many extraordinary Commands had been raiſed to the ſupreme Dignity,

POMPEIVS M. to fly for Safety, when his Brother was slain, and his Father put an End to his own Life, under the cruel Administration of MARIUS and CINNA. So that the extraordinary Sufferings of his Family might admit of an unusual Claim. He was besides so rich as to command Respect, being thence commonly surnamed DIVES, or THE WEALTHY; using himself to say, that, "No Man was rich, but who "could maintain an Army at his own Expence:" abounding in Slaves skilled in every Art and Occupation, whose Labours brought him an immense Revenue, and whose vast Numbers made him formidable. Avaricious he was (which led him to that Expedition against the *Parthian*, which in the End proved fatal to him) yet extremely popular, being of easy Friendship, eloquent, and ready to assist with his Patronage all Persons in Distress, without being nicely inquisitive on what Account they were so: and had but now gained great Glory by having extinguished the *Spartacian* War even at their Doors.

To these Consuls were the People indebted for the Restoration of the Tribunitial Power, which had been much abridged by *Sulla*. *Publicanus* of *Picenum*, who had been chosen Tribune, a Man rather loquacious than eloquent, but of Talents very taking with the Multitude, had with much

POMPEIVS M.

the *Roman* Fleet in the very Port of *Ostia*, and intercepted all Supplies of Provision bound for *Rome*. Their several Fleets were ranged under proper Leaders, and they seemed to act in Consequence of a general Confederacy. Their Numbers were become formidable by an Accession of all the desperate and abandoned from the maritime Regions of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. From the single Harbour of *Seleucia*, now called *Agliman*, in *Cilicia*, hath come forth a powerful Army of Pirates with a thousand Ships, so proudly rigged, as that many of them had their Sails of Purple, the Tackling of Gold Thread, and the Oars garnished with Silver, Marks of the Spoils of above four hundred Cities.

Therefore *Aulus Gabinius*, one of the new Tribunes, preferred a Law for the Appointment of some ONE Commander for the Management of the *Piratic* War. By this Law the Person to be appointed was to "have under him fifteen Lieu-"tenants; the Command of the Seas, Islands, "Coasts, Armies, and Fleets of the *Roman* People, "wheresoever stationed or dispersed; the Liberty "of taking what Sums, and raising what further "Forces he pleased for this Service; with PRO-"CONSULAR POWER throughout all the Provinces "fifty Miles inland, for three Years." This was giving little less than the absolute Sovereignty of the known

POMPEIVS M.

Care of the Sea of *Cyprus* and *Cilicia*, the Fountain of the War and general Receptacle of the hostile Fleets. And the whole Disposition was such as promised the utter Extirpation of this Grievance for the future.

The Enemies, seeing that inevitable Ruin impended over their Heads, drew their Forces together; hoping to obtain Mercy, by complimenting POMPEY with an easy Victory, and then surrendering at Discretion. After having, therefore, endured one Shock from the *Roman* Vessels, they instantly threw away their Weapons, and Oars, and, lifting up at once their Voices, with the Gesture, and in the usual Tone of Suppliants, begged for Quarter. This was granted; the Conqueror removed them to Settlements (a wise Provision) in which they and their Families might live without Fear of starving; and at a Distance from the Sea, lest the Prospect of that Element should tempt them to fresh Rapines.

What shall we most admire in this Transaction? The speedy Execution of it? for which Preparations were made at the End of Winter; the Expedition undertaken in the Spring; the Whole concluded, and all *Cilicia* annexed to the *Roman* Empire in the Summer, within the nine-and-fortieth Day after POMPEY's Embarkation at *Brundusium*.

Or

POMPEIVS M. City DCLXXXVII, *Caius Manilius*, one of the Tribunes, publiſhed a Law to enable all *Freedmen* to vote in the Tribes promiſcuouſly with their Patrons. This would have raiſed ſuch as had been lately Slaves, not barely to a Level with their Maſters, but would have given them, in a great Meaſure, the Command of thoſe who made them free. He was therefore vehemently oppoſed, not only by the Senate but the Commons themſelves, who were grievouſly incenſed againſt him for his Endeavour. Struck with Terror at the violent Indignation of the People, he then ſtrove to turn the Odium of the Scheme upon CRASSUS, and others in Power. But when this Pretence failed, for none believed him, he reſolved, by a new and bold Attempt, at once to recover the Favour of his Conſtituents, and conſult his own Intereſt. He conſidered how much above the World *Gabinius* was, by the great Regard which POMPEY paid to him; and how tranſcendently powerful, amongſt the People, the Influence of this latter. Always venal, therefore, and the Aſſiſtant of another's Power, he preferred a Law, which from him was afterwards called the *Manilian* Law, by which the War in *Aſia* with *Mithridates* and *Tigranes*, with the Command of all the Provinces and Forces there, was added to the Commiſſion of POMPEY, then in *Cilicia*.

But

POMPEIVS M.

"lour, Authority, and Felicity, they had so large "Experience of already." But the Orator, who had hitherto taken Part with and defended the Nobility, could not now escape the Imputation of Lightness and Inconstancy, being deemed a Deserter by the *Patricians*.

However, the Law passing, POMPEY lost no Time, nor neglected any Means, that might enable him to answer the Expectations and Wishes of his Citizens. He contracted an Alliance with *Phraates* the *Parthian*, who invaded the Dominions of *Tigranes*, while himself entered *Galatia* with a great Army. Here *Lucullus* met him, and endeavoured to persuade him, that "there was no further Need of "the Sword; that himself had sufficiently humbled "the Enemy; and that the Commissioners (for "such had been ordered from *Rome*) might easily "transact the rest."

But POMPEY, after publishing an Edict which forbad Obedience to *Lucullus*, marched into *Armenia*, where he twice defeated the King, and received the Submission of *Tigranes*. While he was thus adding Glory to himself, and enlarging the *Roman* Conquests, his Friend *Manilius*, at Home, the Minister of his Ambition, was, on the Expiration of his Tribunate, accused of Felony before *Cicero* the Prætor. The Accusation was supposed

POMPEIVS M. govern the two *Spains*. This being discovered, they transferred the murderous Design to the Nones of *February* following; when it was only prevented by the Over-hastiness of *Catiline* in giving the Signal to his Associates a little unseasonably. The Senate were however glad to send *Piso* afterwards, at the Recommendation of CRASSUS, with a Commission into *Spain*, purely to have him out of the Way. The Discovery and Disappointment of this Plot rendered *Catiline* desperate, and put him upon that wild Scheme which, in its Defeat, contributed so much to the Glory of *Cicero* two Years after.

The following Year *L. Julius Cæsar* and *C. Marcius Figulus Thermus* were Consuls. We have the Denarius of the former of these Consuls, which we have inserted; tho' I should rather imagine it to have been struck for the Father, who was Consul and one of the Generals of the Commonwealth in the *Marsic* or *Social* War. On one Side is the galeated Head of ROMA, with the Title CAESAR: on the other, the Consul is represented in a bigated Car drawn by two *Cupids*, with a Lyre in the Area, intimating the Harmony of Love: the Exergue L*ucius* IVLI*us* L*ucii* F*ilius*. He was the near Kinsman of him who was afterwards Dictator, and now *Ædile*; in the Discharge of which Office he conciliated to himself, more than ever, the Favour of the

Pl. I. 12.

the People. In the Course of the Year he became *a Judge of Enquiry* for the Prosecution of Bravo's or Assassins. In this Number he included those who had been concerned in the Execution of the Persons proscribed by *Sulla*. And amongst these was *Catiline*, who had been very cruelly active in those unhappy Times. He was however befriended by *Catulus*, and the rest of the Nobility, and by their Interest acquitted. Yet the Accusation itself made him much worse, and was a further Incitement to the desperate Enterprize in which he was engaged; for, notwithstanding these Rebuffs, he had the Confidence to stand Candidate for the Consulship at the Close of the Year, tho' his Conspiracy began then to be publicly talked of. POMPEIVS M.

This was the Beginning of the second Year since *Cicero's Præture*, and the forty-third of his Age; the Year in which he was qualified by the *Roman* Laws for the highest Magistracy. And of him it is worthy to be remarked, that he obtained all his Honours in the proper Year of suing for them. And at present the general Dependence of the Citizens for Safety and Protection against the Wiles and Audacity of the Conspirators was so entirely fixt upon his Diligence and Capacity, that he was proclaimed *first Consul (C. Antonius* being his Collegue) not so much by the single Declaration of the Heralds

POMPEIVS M. Heralds employed on ſuch Occaſions, as by the conſenting Voice of the whole *Roman* People. Their Pl. I. 13. Denarii are yet extant. That of CICERO has the galeated Head of ROMA, ſo inſcribed; and on the Reverſe, the quadrigated triumphal Car, for his Victory afterwards in *Cilicia*, the Legend being M*arcus* Pl. I. 14. TVLLI*us*. That of ANTONY has the Head of *Mercury*, with C. ANTONIVS M. F. PRO COS.; and on the Reverſe, Sacrificial Inſtruments, with PONTIFE*x*.

They were not deceived. His Addreſs and Diligence anſwered all their Expectations. By his artful Behaviour he ſifted out every Circumſtance of the Conſpiracy, and kept his wavering Collegue within Bounds. By his Eloquence and Firmneſs he forced the Head of it from the Senate and the City: obtained a Decree for the Condemnation of his principal Accomplices, whom he executed in Priſon; an Act, however, which was unconſtitutional, and which nothing but the laſt Neceſſity could juſtify: by his Management ſecured the Defeat and Death of *Catiline*, and deſerved the glorious Title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Lucullus now triumphed, tho' three Years later than he ſhould have done (through the Oppoſition of his Enemies) for his Succeſſes againſt *Mithridates*, expoſing in the Proceſſion a Golden Statue of that

POMPEIVS M. being roughly handled by the People, was caſt into Priſon. Nor did the Inquiſitor eſcape the ſame Puniſhment, for having ſuffered a ſuperior Magiſtrate to be ſummoned before him.

The ſame CÆSAR was at this Time PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, having carried that high Dignity from his Competitors *Q. Catulus* and *P. Iſauricus*, two of the greateſt Men in the Republic. And in the Houſe of the Chief Pontiff, or of one of the ſuperior Magiſtrates, were performed the religious Ceremonies of the GOOD GODDESS, as the Women's peculiar Deity was called. To theſe no Man was ever admitted, and even the Pictures of all male Animals were kept covered during the Solemnity. This Year the Houſe of *Cæſar* was made Uſe of, into which his Wife found Means of introducing a young debauched Patrician, named *P. Clodius*, who was become her Favourite, in Woman's Apparel, during the Celebration of the Myſteries, in order to an Intrigue. This was *Pompeia*, the Daughter of *Pompeius Rufus*, who appears by his Coins to have been Conſul at the ſame Time with *Sulla* the Dictator. But the raſh Intruder was diſcovered and proſecuted, and a Divorce enſued. In the Courſe of the Proſecution, when *Cæſar*, who admitted that ſhe had not *in Fact* been guilty, was aſked, Why then he had divorced her? his Anſwer was, that,

Pl. I. 16.

"the Wife of CAESAR should not even be suspected." POMPEYS M.

In the mean Time POMPEY had been very successful in *Asia*. *Mithridates*, whose Spirit was greatly superior to his Fortune, even in the broken State of his Affairs, had entertained the grand Design of crossing the *Boristhenes*, and breaking into *Italy* by the Countries along the *Danube* and the *Save*. But his putting to Death some of his Children and Kinsmen, whose Fidelity he suspected, was the Occasion of his own Ruin in the Midst of all his mighty Preparations; for his Son *Pharnaces*, terrified with these Executions, and judging himself not safe so long as his Father lived, engaged in a Conspiracy against him. But the Discovery of the Design produced an Order from the King for his Apprehension. *Pharnaces* however had the Address to gain over those who were sent to seize him, and, drawing together the Soldiers in his Interest, he marched immediately at the Head of them, and secured the Royal Palace. The King, finding no Way to escape, endeavoured to dispatch himself with Poison, with which he was always provided against such an Accident. But his continual Use of Antidotes made the Potion harmless: so that he fell by the Sword of *Bitætus*, a *Gallic* Soldier in his Service, whom he entreated to put an End to his

POMPEIUS M. Affliction. Thus fell *Mithridates*, surnamed *Eupator*, a Prince of fine Parts of Understanding, vigilant, active; of great Conduct and Bravery, to which his Fortune was for some Time equal; of such Industry, and so happy Strength of Memory, as to make himself Master of the two-and-twenty different Languages in use amongst the Nations which he governed. He joined to these Endowments great Skill in the Sciences, particularly that of Botany: his Writings on which Subject were preserved as an invaluable Treasure. One of his medical Compositions, bearing his Name, is in Use at this Day. Some of his Coins have reached our Times, as well as those of his Son *Pharnaces*; who, on the Death of his Father, made his Submission to POMPEY, and was rewarded with the Realm of *Bosphorus*.

Pl. I. 17.
Pl. I. 18.

That fortunate Commander was now victorious over *Aretas* the *Arabian* King (who afterwards surrendered himself) and carried his Ensigns into *Judæa*. He besieged the Temple at *Jerusalem*, which he took, and entered into *the Holy of Holies*. He carried *Aristobulus* in Chains, and bade *Hircanus* reign. In this War *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, and the Part of *Cilicia* not before subject to the *Romans*, *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, *Palestine* as far as the *Euphrates*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia*, *Phrygia*, *Mysia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Ionia*;

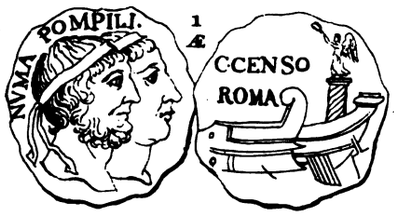
Pompeius M. Man, whose Importance began now to be taken good Notice of, it is necessary for us to say something further. He was the Son of *Caius Julius Cæsar*, who had discharged the Office of Prætor, and died suddenly one Morning in the Act of putting on his Shoes. He was of the Age of Sixteen when this happened, and the following Year was created *Flamen Dialis*, by *Marius* and *Cinna*. The former had married his Aunt, as himself did the Daughter of the latter, by whom he had his Daughter JULIA; nor could all the Authority of the victorious *Sulla* induce him to part with her. He was therefore stript of his Priesthood, his Wife's Fortune, and his own hereditary Estate, and obliged to conceal himself till his Peace was made (not without Difficulty) at the Entreaty of the Vestal Virgins, and of *Mamercus Æmilius* and *Aurelius Cotta*, his Friends and Kinsmen. He made his first Campaign in *Asia*, under *M. Thermus*; and at the Siege of *Mitylene* merited a Civic
Pl. I. 20. Crown. That Commander's Son is thought to have stamped this Transaction afterwards on the Reverse of his Coins, in Honour of CÆSAR. It was rumoured that he had subjected himself, during his stay in *Asia*, to the unnatural Lust of *Nicomedes*, King of *Bithynia*: But to this, and other Calumnies, plentifully heaped upon him by the Emissaries of *Catulus*, *Cicero*, *Cato*, and others, at that Time his

his Enemies, *Cæsar*, in his Consulship, gave this general Answer, "that many People made it their "Fashion to calumniate their Betters, that they "might excite Contention, and shew themselves "such as they truly were; but that, for his Part, "he disdained a Contest with such Persons." He served also for a short Time under *Servilius Isauricus*, in *Cilicia*, returning to *Rome* upon the Death of *Sulla*. After the Defeat of *Lepidus*, finding all Things quiet, he retired to *Rhodes*, in order to attend the Lectures of *Apollonius Molo*, a famous Master of Oratory, whose Instructions were likewise imbibed by *Cicero*, *Torquatus*, *Favonius*, and others. In his Passage he was taken by the Pirates, in whose Power he continued near forty Days, with only his Physician and two Servants, having dispatched away the rest of his Attendants, to procure Money for his Redemption. Being set on Shore, upon the Payment of 50 Talents, he got together some Vessels, and instantly pursued his Captors, whom he took and punished with Death, exposing their Bodies upon the Cross, as he had often jestingly threatened them. After some Time, as *Mithridates* was laying waste the neighbouring Continent, he assembled some Troops in *Asia*, and drove the King's Governor from that Province. On his Return to *Rome*, he was chosen a Military Tribune, and connected himself with

Pompeius Magnus

POMPEIVS M. with the Party who were for restoring their full Power to the Tribunes of the People. In his Quæstorship he lost his Aunt *Julia*, the Widow of old *Marius*, and his Wife *Cornelia*, whose Funeral Orations he made in Public, as was then customary. In his Eulogy of the former, he spoke thus pompously of his Family: "The Descent of my Aunt "JULIA is, by the Mother's Side, from Kings, by "the Father's, from the immortal Gods: for from "ANCUS MARCIUS are the MARCII REGES, which "(MARCIA) was her Mother's Name; and from "VENUS are the JULII, which Family we are. There "is therefore, in our Descent, both the Sanctity "of Kings, who are most powerful amongst Men, "and the Augustness of the Gods, in whose Power "are Kings themselves." Hence we observe upon the *Marcian* Coins the Heads of ANCUS MARCIUS, and of NUMA, whose Grandson he was; and on the *Julian*, the VENUS GENETRIX, having on the Reverse *Æneas*, the Father of *Julius*, bearing on his Shoulders *Anchises*, and the *Palladium* in his Right Hand. His next Wife was *Pompeia*, already spoken of. As Quæstor, the *Farther Spain* fell to him. When at *Gades*, on seeing the Statue of *Alexander the Great*, he is said to have lamented his Unhappiness in having yet atchieved nothing great, at an Age when *Alexander* had conquered the World. Having obtained

Pl. II. 1.
Pl. II. 2.
Pl. II. 3.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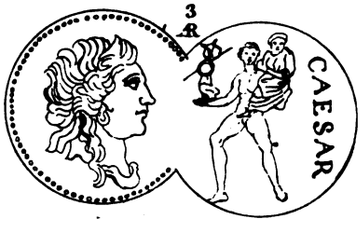
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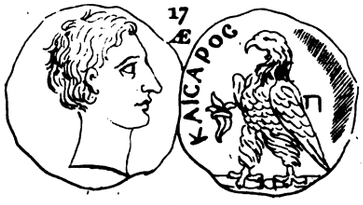
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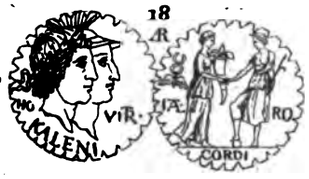
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obtained his Discharge, he endeavoured to inflame the *Latin* Colonies to Sedition; and, that failing, is said to have had some Concern in the several Conspiracies of *Sulla* and *Autronius*, of *Piso* and *Catiline*; though much more seems to have been laid to his Charge than he was really guilty of. In his Ædileship, he secured to himself the Favour of the People, through which he endeavoured to obtain for himself the rich Province of *Egypt*, as the *Alexandrians* had given great Offence by expelling their King *Ptolemy*, the Father of *Cleopatra*, a Friend and Ally. But in this Attempt he was opposed by the whole Body of the Nobility; whose Authority, in Return, he made it his Business to lessen and impugn by all possible Means. To convince them of his Resolution, he restored the Trophies of his Uncle MARIUS over *Jugurtha* and the *Cimbrians*. His Works, and the Entertainments which he gave, during his Discharge of that Office, were excessively magnificent. By these, and other Arts of Corruption, (which of every Sort abounded at that Time, in Defiance of all Law) added to an unbounded Generosity on all Occasions, he had contracted an immense Debt: insomuch that, having now passed through his Præture, and preparing to set out for his Province of the *Farther Spain* (comprehending *Portugal* and *Andalusia*) he was prevented

POMPEIVS M.

POMPEIVS M. prevented by his Creditors. On this Occasion CRASSUS was his Bail for more than one hundred and sixty thousand Pounds Sterling. This done, he left *Rome* with Precipitation.

It was not to be expected that one of CÆSAR's Ambition should be inactive in his Province, when an Opportunity offered, or could be found, of signalizing himself. The Country was overrun with Freebooters and Banditti from the neighbouring Parts. For the more effectual Extirpation of these, he commanded the Mountaineers to descend from their Fortresses, and fix their Habitations in the Plain. This, as he expected, threw them into Arms. But they were soon defeated; as were the several Nations successively subdued by him as far as to the Ocean. For these Exploits he was saluted IMPERATOR by the Army. Nor was he less distinguished by the Arts of Peace than those of War, if we may credit *Cicero*, who says, that he most highly favoured and obliged the City and People of *Gades*, deciding their Disputes and Controversies, making Laws for their better Government, and, in the Place of their innate Barbarism, introducing sound Discipline, and polite Manners. From *Spain* he brought with him Wealth enough for the Discharge of all his Debts, which amounted to more than a Million and a Half of our Money. He now in-

POMPEIVS M. cularly that King *Bocchus*, in order to do *Sulla* a Pleasure, had presented three such Statues in Gold, to be set up in the Capitol; and that at the Time of Consecration, *Marius*, who looked upon it as a Derogation from his Glory in the Conquest of *Numidia*, came in a Hurry to disturb the Ceremony, whom *Sulla* resolutely withstood; and that this was the real Foundation of that dreadful Civil War which ensued.

POMPEY had been endeavouring, ever since his Return from *Asia*, to have his Acts there ratified and confirmed at home. In which Endeavour he had been strenuously opposed by *Lucullus*, and most of the Nobility; some resenting his overweening Ambition, and fastidious Treatment of themselves, while others considered his Authority and Popularity as much too great already for a free Republic. He therefore came readily into the Measures proposed to him by CÆSAR. These were, that a Reconciliation should commence immediately between POMPEY and CRASSUS; that both should assist CÆSAR in his Canvass for the Consulate; that afterwards CÆSAR should have POMPEY's Acts confirmed, and all the Affairs of the Commonwealth should be secretly directed by the joint Interest and Influence of all three. This was the Formation of the first TRIUMVIRATE, and their Fidelity to each other was cemented

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be done in it without their Approbation and Concurrence. By this Law the Lands in *Campania* were to be purchased by the Public, and divided amongst such of the poor Citizens as were the Fathers of three or more Children. But the Law was so qualified, with respect to those who were to be concerned in the Purchase and Division, that no reasonable Objection could be made to it. The Utility of it was generally confessed; and even *Cato*, at the Head of the Opposition, could find nothing to reprehend in it. For, however faultless, it was opposed, and with much Obstinacy, as an Innovation, merely on the Account of him who formed it, and whose encreasing Popularity was judged extremely dangerous. He had therefore Recourse to the People, before whom POMPEY and CRASSUS approved the Law; and the Tribes readily passed it, notwithstanding the Resistance of his Collegue *Bibulus*. This Magistrate was at last insulted, driven from the Assembly with his Fasces broken, and forced to remain at Home inactive for the rest of the Year. All the Patricians were obliged to give their Consent to it, and *Cicero*, by his Refusal to become one of the twenty nominated for the Division of the Lands, incurred the high Displeasure of the Triumvirate, and laid the Foundation of his own Prosecution and Banishment.

The

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its Retreat yearly, in order to be fed; and the feeding of it by one of the female Inhabitants of the Place, was looked upon as a Sort of Trial of Virginity, and an Omen of Plenty. *Propertius*, in Lib. IV. Eleg. 8, thus describes it:

——————————. Whoe'er
Hits the short Moment of a Sight so rare,
With wild Amazement frozen, may behold
Lanuvium's Guard his slimy Spires unfold,
And the dark Cavern of his yawning Jaw,
That marks the Passage to his hungry Maw
For annual Food when rising: (Let the Fair,
How such-like Passage she disclose, beware!)
Strange sacred Rite! The Snake, with eager Haste,
Catches the Morsel offer'd to his Taste,
While pale with Fear the tender Female stands,
And the light Basket trembles in her Hands,
If chaste, once more she hails her Parents dear,
And the Swains cry, "'Twill be a fruitful Year."

From this Time CÆSAR referred himself to the Senate no more during his Magistracy, but seemed to govern all Things, by the Favour of the People, with an absolute Sway. He next remitted to the Equestrians a third Part of the Tributes which they were to pay, and so detached that powerful Body from the Senatorian Order. After this, it were almost superfluous to say that the Acts of POMPEY were ratified, and all Opposition silenced for the present: insomuch that the Wits of that Time stiled

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the following Year, and received with the highest Honour and universal Applause.

The same Incendiary, amongst other Laws, passed one for seizing the Effects of *Ptolemy*, King of *Cyprus*, a Friend and Ally of *Rome*; for reducing his Kingdom to a *Roman* Province, and charging *Cato* with the Execution of it. An Act of the most oppressive Avarice and tyrannical Usurpation, condemned by all the Historians; a most bitter Reflection upon *Roman* Integrity; and a Commission which the Stoicism of *Cato* should at all Adventure have refused. But *Cato* was so far from doing this, that he afterwards opposed *Cicero*'s Endeavour to have the Laws of *Clodius* rescinded, purely from the Concern which he thereby had in the Province of *Cyprus*. Indeed some Coins have been struck to perpetuate this Commission, on which is the Head of ROMA, with the Inscription M. CATO PRO PR*ætore*. "P. CLODIUS," says *Velleius*, in the Senate, "removed M. CATO out of the Way "by a most honourable Title; for he made a Law "for sending him as Quæstor with Prætorian "Power, a Quæstor also being allowed him, to "the Island of *Cyprus*, to strip *Ptolemy* of his "Kingdom, who had deserved this Usage by all "Manner of Vices," &c. For the being Quæstor with

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Pl. II. 8.

Monarch two Years before, when he was *Pompey's* Lieutenant in *Syria*. The suppliant King is on his Knees before him, and presenting a Laurel. The Inscription is M. SCAVRVS. ÆD. CVR. EX. S. C. His Name and Quality are in the Exergue; and the Camel, which is near him, properly represents the Country which he governed. On the Reverse, HYPSÆUS renews the Memory of his great Ancestor, who took *Privernum*, by a quadrigated triumphal Car, and *Victory* with the Legend, C. HYPSAE COS PRIVER CAPTV: and above, P. HYPSAEVS AED CVR.

Certain Advices being received, that the *Helvetians* were preparing to leave their own Country, and intended to march through the *Roman* Province into the farther Part of *Transalpine Gaul*, CÆSAR, who was never exceeded by any Man in the soldierly Qualities of Vigilance and Celerity, hastened to his Province in the Beginning of *April*, and before the thirteenth of the same Month, with one Legion which he found there, and the Assistance of the Inhabitants, had drawn a deep Fosse, and raised a Rampart sixteen Feet high, strengthened with Castles at proper Intervals, nineteen Miles in Length, from the *Leman* Lake to Mount *Jura*; by which he effectually barred this Passage to the *Helvetians*. Leaving the Guard of this to his Lieutenant *Labie-*

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was ſlain with his Father in the *Parthian* Expedition.

Corn being ſold in *Rome* at an extravagant Rate, the Care of ſupplying the City with that Article was, at the Motion of *Cicero*, now returned from Exile, committed to POMPEY for five Years, with the ſame Proconſular Power which he had held in the Piratic War. An additional Law was made by *Meſſius* the Tribune, by which was annexed the Command of the public Money, a Fleet and Army, and an Authority ſuperior to that of any Provincial Magiſtrate. He had now alſo fifteen Lieutenants and two Quæſtors, as before. This Pl. II. 9. Commiſſion is implied in the Coin before us, which was ſtruck by *C. Piſo*, and *Cæpio*, two of his Quæſtors, employed in the Purchaſe of that Commodity. This Medal bears the laurel'd Head of POMPEY the Great. The Inſcription is C. PISO CAEPIO, *Queſtores*. M. *Patin*, Rom. Fam. p. 59, was in the Wrong to refer this to the Time of *Auguſtus*; for the *Curatores Cereales* were not appointed in Conſequence of any Senatorial Decree (which is the Caſe here) but by the abſolute Authority of the Emperor; nor were they ever ſtiled *Quæſtors*, but *Ædiles*. On the Reverſe are the two Quæſtors, ſeated between two ſtanding Ears of Corn; and underneath, AD FRV. EM. EX. S. C. *Ad Fruges emendas. Ex Senatûs Conſulto.*

In

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nesses. After which, he quartered his Troops in the Country of the *Auserei* and *Lexobii*, and passing the *Alps* himself, spent the Winter at *Lucca*. Hither his Partisans resorted, to pay their Court to him, in such Numbers, that two hundred Senators, and an hundred and twenty Fasces of Proconsuls and Proprætors, have been seen attending his Levee at a Time. Here POMPEY and CRASSUS paid him a Visit likewise. *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, a strong Republican, the fast Friend of *Cato*, and consequently no Friend to the Proceedings of the Triumvirs, had declared himself a Candidate for the Consulship of the ensuing Year, and publicly boasted that he would abrogate the Command of CÆSAR. It was therefore agreed among them, that POMPEY and CRASSUS should themselves jointly petition for that Office, and set *Domitius* aside; that CÆSAR's Provinces should be continued to him for five Years longer; that CRASSUS should have *Syria* and the *Parthian* War, and POMPEY the Government of the two *Spains* for the same Term.

POMPEY and CRASSUS therefore forcibly succeeded to the Consulate; after which, their several quinquennial Governments, as they had projected, were confirmed to them. The latter of these presently collected a powerful Army, and set out, before his Consular Year expired, upon his *Parthian* Expedi-

dition; the dire Event of which lopped off one Branch of the Triumvirate.

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In the mean Time, CÆSAR in *Gaul* defeated an Army of *Germans*, who, with their Families, had passed the *Rhine*, to the Amount of four hundred and thirty thousand Souls. Not content to have destroyed the Invaders, he built a wonderful Bridge in ten Days across that River, and, the first of all the *Romans*, entered *Germany* at the Head of his Forces. Having burned and plundered the Country for eighteen Days together, he returned into *Gaul*. Late as it was in the Summer, he now got together a Fleet, and passed over into *Britain*; where having landed with Difficulty, and, after a vigorous Resistance from the Natives, accepted their Submission and Hostages, he refitted his shattered Vessels, and returned to the Continent. He now marched against the *Morini*, whom he subdued, and received the Surrender of the *Menapii*. For these extraordinary Successes a Supplication of twenty Days was decreed by the Senate.

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Having given Orders for the Building of a Fleet in the Winter, he passed into *Illyricum*, where he restrained the Incursions of the *Piruſtæ*, and, returning speedily to *Gaul*, left there *Labienus* with three Legions and two thousand Horse; while himself set sail for *Britain* with the same Number of Horse and

five

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five Legions, on board a Fleet of eight hundred Veſſels of every Kind. Having landed, and marched into the Country, he had ſeveral ſmart Engagements with the Inhabitants, who fought gallantly under the Conduct of *Caſſivelaun*; who, moved at length by his ill Succeſs, and the Defection of ſeveral Nations, gave Hoſtages, and ſubmitted.

On his Return to the Continent, CÆSAR found it neceſſary, on Account of the Scarcity of Proviſions, to diſtribute his Troops in Winter Quarters more extended and diſtant from each other than uſual. This gave Encouragement to the *Gauls* to attempt upon them both by Force and Fraud: ſo that two of his Lieutenants, with a Legion and five Cohorts under their Command, were circumvented and ſlain by the *Eburones*. Another, commanded by *Q. Cicero*, was cloſely beſieged, and at length relieved by CÆSAR in Perſon, who, with ſeven thouſand Men, defeated an Army of ſixty thouſand. The Fame of this Victory preſerved the reſt. Yet the *Senones*, *Nervii*, and others inſtigated by them, had the Boldneſs to inſult the Camp of *Labienus*, but diſappeared on the Death of their Commander.

This Year *Julia*, the Daughter of CÆSAR, and the Wife of *Pompey*, died, and ſoon after, the Child of which ſhe had miſcarried. This looſened the Bands

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to the Inattention of the Lieutenant; but finding themselves disappointed, they as suddenly retired.

In the mean Time *Rome* itself was in a very unquiet State, where the Election of Consuls had been put off for seven Months together, through the Intercession of the Tribunes. These Troubles are said to have been privately encouraged by POMPEY himself. One of the Tribunes went so far as to nominate him Dictator. But this Scheme fell to the Ground, chiefly through the Opposition of *Cato*; so that *Domitius Calvinus*, and *Valerius Messala*, were chosen Consuls for the rest of the Year. But as the Tumults in the City still continued, and were yet further encreased by the Death of *Clodius*, the great Favourite of the People, who was killed by MILO in the *Appian Way*; and the Necessity of creating POMPEY Dictator was again insisted upon; the Senate judged it more advisable to try a new Expedient, which was, to have him chosen sole Consul. This was done accordingly, in the Year of the City DCCI.

Information of these Commotions came to CÆSAR in *Cisalpine Gaul*, where he spent the Winter. But when the same Advices passed the *Alps*, they were presently improved by the Humour of that volatile People, and became the Foundation of a general

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the *Alps*; but when he had done this, was as much at a Loss as before. Should he send for the Legions to come to him, he was sensible that they must fight their Way without their Commander, in whom was all their Confidence. Should he move towards them, his Person was in Danger. But his Presence was absolutely necessary at *Narbonne*. Thither therefore he went, confirmed the fearful, and fixed Garrisons in all the Places that were nearest to the Enemy. A Part of the Provincial Forces, and a Supply, which he brought from *Italy*, he ordered to march to the *Helvii*, who lay upon the Borders of the *Arverni*. The Enemy, fearing to come within the Circle of the garrisoned Towns, had now retired, so that he marched thither himself, and thence over the Mountain *Cebenna*, covered with Snow six Feet deep, through which the Soldiers were forced to clear their Way, to the Limits of the *Arverni*, whom he surprized; for they had judged themselves effectually secured by the Interposition of the Mountain, which at that Time was thought impassable even by a single Person. Here he left his Forces under the Command of *Brutus*, promising to return to him in three Days, with Orders that the Horse in the mean Time should scour the Country, and fill it far and wide with Terror. He then set out privately, and with all possible Expedition,

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ſuperior Strength in Horſe, and burning all the Country round about, ſuch Places only excepted as were moſt capable of Defence. Accordingly, more than twenty Cities of the *Bituriges* were in Flames at once. But it was thought proper to defend *Avaricum*.

By theſe Reſolutions the *Romans* were greatly diſtreſſed, wanting Bread for many Days together, and ſparingly ſuſtaining themſelves with ſuch Cattle as they could procure from very diſtant Towns. Yet not a Word was heard, unbecoming the Majeſty of the *Roman* People and their former Victories. Nay, when their Commander offered to raiſe the Siege on that Account, they intreated him not to do it; that under his Conduct for many Years they had received no Diſhonour, nor left any Enterprize unfiniſhed; that they would endure any Hardſhips, ſooner than ſuffer the Blood of their Fellow-Citizens, maſſacred at *Gennabum*, to be unavenged. At length the Place was taken by Aſſault, and, of forty thouſand Perſons within, ſcarce eight hundred eſcaped alive to *Vercingetorix*, who was encamped in the Neighbourhood. Here CÆSAR found great Plenty of Proviſions, and ſtayed many Days for the Refreſhment of his Army. On the other Side, *Theutomatus*, King of the *Nitiobriges*, came to the Aſſiſtance of *Vercingetorix* with a great Body of

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The Popularity of CÆSAR seems now to have been at the Height in *Rome*. POMPEY therefore judged it absolutely necessary for himself, by all possible Means to establish a Counter-Interest with the Senate. Knowing, therefore, their Aversion to the Power of a single Person, he resolved to assume a Collegue in the Consulship, and for this Purpose pitched upon *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio*, the adopted Son of *Metellus Pius*, who had formerly commanded with him in *Spain*. *Scipio* was at that Time accused of Corruption; but was at once delivered from Prosecution, raised to the supreme Magistracy, and made the Father-in-law of *Pompey*, who married his Daughter *Cornelia*, a Lady of great Beauty. Medals were struck on this Occasion; one of which we have given in the Frontispiece, as copied from the *Pembrokian* Collection, of the second Magnitude. On the Reverse, is the Figure of the Lady, with her Name for the Legend; and in the *Area*, CNC C for *Cnæi Carissima Conjux*. Tho' this Moderation of POMPEY, in admitting a Partner of his Power, was very pleasing to the Senate, in which *Scipio* had much Interest, yet the Partiality and Injustice which attended it, were generally condemned.

POMPEY now preferred a Law, that no Man should obtain a Consular or Prætorian Province, who had not

not been of Consular or Prætorian Dignity for five Years: but first of all took Care to have his own Province of *Spain* continued to him for five Years longer. And, that CÆSAR might not be offended at these Proceedings, the ten Tribunes of the People were induced by his Influence to get a Law passed, impowering CÆSAR to stand for the Consulship in his Absence.

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At the next Election *Cato*, who threatened to abrogate the Command of CÆSAR, was by his Interest set aside, and *Servius Sulpicius Rufus*, and *Marcus Claudius Marcellus*, were chosen Consuls. After which were great Debates in the Senate, *Marcellus* moving that a Successor should be sent to him before the Time allowed. In this he was opposed by *Sulpicius*, and at last by POMPEY himself. However a Decree passed at length, that CÆSAR should quit his Province after the Calends of *March* of the following Year.

In the Course of this Summer, CÆSAR once more subdued the *Carnutes*, and the *Bellovaci*, whose General was slain; made himself Master of *Uxellodunum*, which was obstinately defended; received the Submission of the *Aquitanians*; and finally compleated the Conquest of all *Gaul*, reducing it into the Form of a *Roman* Province.

By the late Law of POMPEY, *Cicero* was obliged

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to leave *Rome*, the Province of *Cilicia* and *Cyprus* being allotted to him. Here we find him at the Head of two Legions, assisted by his Brother *Quintus*, who had been *Cæsar*'s Lieutenant in *Gaul*, and joining the *martial* to the *mercurial* Talent. For he was no sooner arrived, than he was informed that the *Parthians* had passed the *Euphrates*; whom he surprized and defeated on Mount *Amanus*. He afterwards took several Castles, and the strong Town of *Pindenissum*, after a tedious Siege, and was saluted IMPERATOR by the Army. This entitled him to a Triumph, for which he petitioned on his Return to *Rome*. But the Civil War, which then broke out, put an End to all Thoughts of this Kind. His Denarius, however, bears the galeated Head of ROMA; and on the Reverse a VICTORY, with a Palm Branch and Wreath, in a quadrigated or triumphal Car; the Exergue, M. TVLLI*us*, as has been already observed.

CÆSAR spent the Winter of this Year in *Belgic Gaul*, governing in Peace the Nations, whom his Valour had subdued, with admirable Prudence; listening favourably to their Grievances, and conciliating their Affections; insomuch, that from this Time they paid him chearful Obedience. Certainly, if we consider the Bravery of the People whom he had to do with, his military Exploits in these

Countries, for nine Years together, must be allowed to have exceeded those of the most celebrated Heroes of Antiquity.

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At the next Election *L. Æmilius Paullus*, and *Caius Claudius Marcellus*, a near Relation of the last Year's Magistrate, succeeded to the Fasces. CÆSAR, being advised that these Consuls were little inclined to his Interest; that one of the Censors was utterly averse to him; that POMPEY had secured the popular Tribunes in general; and that his Enemies made no Secret of their Design to strip him of his Government and Command, and reduce him to the Condition of a private Person, judged it high Time to consult his own Safety. He therefore passed the *Alps* early in the Spring, and from his Residence in *Cisalpine Gaul* intended his City Affairs. Here he had the Address to bring over the Consul *Æmilius Paullus*, at the Expence, it is said, of fifteen hundred Talents. Of the two Censors, *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, and *Lucius Calpurnius Piso*, the latter was his Father-in-law. But the most active and stirring of the Tribunes, CAIUS SCRIBONIUS CURIO was his declared Adversary. This young Gentleman was in Family and Fortune eminently conspicuous; of distinguished Parts, and the most popular Eloquence; and one of whom the better Sort had great Expectations. This appears

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from *Cicero*'s Epistles to him. But then his Liberality and Expences were without all Limits; so that his Debts were immense. This laid him open to the Temptation of CÆSAR, whom he now engaged to serve, and by whom he was gratified to the Amount of all his Wishes. When therefore it was proposed in the Senate that CÆSAR's Legions should be discharged, *Curio* absolutely refused his Assent, unless others also, and POMPEY in particular, dismissed the Forces under their Command: so that the whole Debate was closed with this single Resolution, That POMPEY and CÆSAR should each of them furnish a Legion for the *Parthian* War. The former had heretofore assisted the latter with one of his Legions. When therefore the proper Officer applied to POMPEY for his Share, he referred him to CÆSAR, who, in Fact, furnished both; which he chose rather to do than disobey the Order of the Senate.

In the Course of the Summer, *Appius* the Censor was extremely busy in the Execution of his Office, whereby he became, contrary to his own Intentions, very serviceable to CÆSAR. For when he noted many of the Equestrian and Senatorian Orders, without the Concurrence of his Collegue, he brought to pass, that all of them joined publicly afterwards the Party of CÆSAR. His Indignation

was

was levelled at *Curio* in particular, who on this Occasion was protected by *Piso*, and the Consul *Paullus*. But, notwithstanding their Opposition, he persisted obstinately in his Judgment concerning the Tribune, which he rehearsed in full Senate. *Paullus*, moved with the Indignity of the Fact, rent his Robe. But *Marcellus*, the other Consul, seizing *Curio*, with Hopes that for every Enmity to CÆSAR, the Fathers would load him with some heavy Decree, demanded their Opinions of him. *Curio* at first insisted, with some Vehemence, that "it was not the proper Business of the Senate to "engage in any Determinations affecting him, with "whom the Liberties and Privileges of the *Roman* "People were intrusted." But, observing that a Multitude of the Senators were partly well-disposed to the Interest of CÆSAR, and partly much afraid of him, he at last permitted the House to take Cognizance of the Affair; only remarking, that "he was conscious to himself of having acted up-"rightly, and for the Service of his Country; "I therefore give up to you," said he, "my Body "and my Life: dispose of them as you shall judge "meet." *Marcellus*, when he had accused him in such a Manner that he made no Question of his being condemned, and yet in a short Time saw him acquitted by very many Voices, rushed out of the Senate-

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Senate-Houſe in a Rage, and ran into the Suburbs to POMPEY; where, by his own Authority, he committed to him the Cuſtody of the City, and the Command of the two Legions above-mentioned. This was Evidence enough of their Deſign to reduce CÆSAR by Force, if better Authority ſhould be wanting. They gave a Looſe to their Joy therefore, and gloried exceedingly, when at the next Election *Gaius Claudius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus*, were created Conſuls; who, with much Acrimony, had profeſſed their Reſolution of deſpoiling CÆSAR of all his Honour and Dignity. The following Coins repreſent the joint Conſulſhip of theſe two diſtinguiſhed Enemies of CÆSAR. The JUPITER PROPUGNATOR is in both, with the Eagle and Enſigns of the Legions, and their reſpective Names. They appear to have been ſtruck by CN*eius* NER*ius*, one of the City Quæſtors of that Year, and a Favourer of their Party. The Reverſe of the laſt has the ſame *Jupiter*, with an Altar before him, the Eagle in one Hand, and his Thunder in the other, with the Planetary Figure and the Quæſtorian Mark underneath. The Names of the Conſuls are on the Face of the one, and the Reverſe of the other, L. LEN. C. MARC. COS.

Pl. II. 10.

Pl. II. 11.

In Conformity to this Declaration, they no ſooner entered upon their Office, than they made their Report

Report to the Senate concerning the Provinces; and then a Decree passed, at the Motion of *Metellus Scipio*, the Father-in-law of POMPEY, that "*Cæsar* "should disband his Army by a stated Day" (six Months before the legal Time) "or be declared an "Enemy to the Commonwealth." It was determined, that he should not be permitted to stand for the Consulship in Absence, though a Law had passed expresly for that Purpose. Every possible Method was made use of to encrease and encourage the Partizans of POMPEY, and intimidate the Friends of CÆSAR. And when to these extraordinary Proceedings, which bespoke the most inveterate Rancour, *Q. Cassius*, and *M. Antonius*, two of the popular Tribunes, opposed their Intercession, they were driven from the Senate and the City. *Scipio* declared to the *Fathers*, that POMPEY would not be wanting to them, if they would but pursue vigorous Measures: and it was industriously given out, that CÆSAR's Legionaries were weary of his Command, and would not follow him, in Case of a Rupture. So that immediately on the Flight of the Tribunes, a Decree passed, as in Times of the most imminent Danger, "that the Consuls, and POMPEY the Pro-"consul, the Prætors, Tribunes of the People, "and all Consulars at or near the City, take Care "that the Commonwealth receive no Damage."

This

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This was a public Declaration of War, and the Provinces were partitioned out accordingly amongst the Friends of POMPEY. *Scipio* had *Syria*, and *L. Domitius* was appointed to succeed CÆSAR in *Gaul*, without the usual Form of consulting the People. But *Philippus* and *Marcellinus*, though likewise of Consular Dignity, were passed by, without any Allotment, as the Friends of CÆSAR. POMPEY governed the two *Spains* by his Lieutenants. *Cato* had *Sicily*, and *Aurelius Cotta Sardinia*. *Africa* was to be under the Government of *Ælius Tubero*, and *Cisalpine Gaul* of *Considius Nonianus*. To *Calvisius Sabinus* was allotted *Bithynia* and *Pontus*; and to *Publius Sestius*, *Cilicia* and *Cyprus*. *Achaia*, *Macedonia*, *Asia*, *Illyricum*, *Crete*, and *Cyrene*, were divided amongst Persons of the same Stamp. *Calpurnius Bibulus* was to command in Chief the Fleets and the whole Sea-coast, having under him several Lieutenants. But *Capua*, and the Coast of *Campania*, were committed to the Charge of *Cicero*; the Government of *Asculum*, to *Lentulus Spinther*; of *Etruria*, to *Scribonius Libo*; of *Iguvium*, to *Minutius Thermus*; and of *Auximum*, to *Atius Varus*. Musters were made in every Part of *Italy*, and Money and Arms ordered in from all Quarters. So that, amidst all this Hurry and Preparation, CÆSAR seemed to stand single.

In

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In the mean Time this great Man, seemingly unwilling to enter the Lists with them, by his Friends in the Senate, by Letters to the Consuls, and by Messages to POMPEY, expressed his Readiness to comply with almost any Terms. But his Friends were brow-beaten, and the Consuls refused to report their Opinions, or to move the Senate (which they only were authorized to do) upon the Subject of his Letters. POMPEY could not bear the Man who had so fatally eclipsed his Glory, and rivalled his Authority: and *Cato* had sworn, at all Events, to bring him to Judgment for his Corruptions. So that, in fact, CÆSAR had no Alternative, but either to protect himself by Arms, or tamely to give up his Life a Sacrifice to the Rage of his Enemies, and the Ambition of POMPEY. Being informed therefore, by the Tribunes who fled to his Camp, in the Disguise of Slaves, of the Impracticability of any other Measures, and the Violation of their own Characters, he drew together the thirteenth Legion (for the rest were not yet come up) and harangued them. "He reminded them of the "continual Injuries that he had received from his "Enemies, by whom he complained that POMPEY "was drawn aside, and utterly estranged to him, "through Envy, and a malevolent Opposition to "his Glory; that the Tribunitial Intercession,

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"some Time since restored, should be op-
"pressed by Violence and Arms, was a strange
"unheard-of Thing; that *Sylla*, when he had
"stripped that Authority of all other Privi-
"leges, had yet left its Intercession free; that
"POMPEY, who might seem to have restored it,
"had now cancelled his own Gift; that, as oft
"as it had been decreed, *That the Magistrates be*
"*careful that the Commonwealth receive no Damage*,
"it had been either on Account of some destruc-
"tive Laws, or some Violence offered to the Tri-
"bunes, or a Secession of the People; but that
"none of all this was the Case at present. He
"therefore exhorted them to defend the Honour
"and Dignity of their General, under whose Con-
"duct they had been victorious for nine Years
"together." This was received with Applause by the Legionaries, who declared themselves ready to vindicate the Honour of their Commander. He then marched from *Ravenna* to *Ariminum*, sending Orders for the rest of the Legions to follow him. Here he met with *L. Cæsar*, whose Father was his Lieutenant. This young Gentleman brought him a trifling Message from POMPEY, which occasioned an Answer and Reply, whereby this latter insisted upon every Thing from CÆSAR, and would himself submit to nothing. CÆSAR therefore dispatched

Antony

Antony to *Arretium* with five Cohorts, and lodged a single one in each of the Towns of *Pisaurum*, *Fanum*, and *Ancona*.

Having Intelligence in the mean Time, that the Prætor *Thermus*, at the Head of five Cohorts, was fortifying *Iguvium*, he sent *Curio* with three Cohorts against him. On whose Arrival *Thermus* quitted the Place, whose Troops left him on the March, and returned home. He then moved forwards towards *Auximum*. But on his Approach *Attius Varus* also fled, and, being closely pursued and attacked, was deserted by his Troops in the Engagement, Part of whom went home, and the rest joined CÆSAR.

When the News of his Progress reached *Rome*, a Report prevailing at the same Time, that CÆSAR's Horse were near at hand, a general Consternation took Place. The two Consuls, and most of the Magistrates, hurried from the City. POMPEY was gone the Day before to the two Legions already spoken of, which wintered in *Apulia*. Their Musters ceased, and nothing was looked upon as safe on this Side *Capua*.

From *Auximum* CÆSAR over-ran all *Picenum*; the several Governments of these Countries receiving him with open Arms, and assisting him with all Necessaries. Even from *Cingulum*, a Town which

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Labienus (who was gone over to the Enemy) had builded at his own Charge, came Deputies, tendering their most ready Submission. The twelfth Legion now came up. With these two he marched to *Asculum*. This Place was held by *Lentulus Spinther*, who fled with the Garrison, but was deserted by a great Part of it. Thence he moved on to *Corfinium*, where *Domitius* commanded, who ordered out five Cohorts to break down the Bridge three Miles from the Town. But the Vanguard of CÆSAR coming up, engaged, and drove them back; so that he passed over his Forces, and encamped under the Walls. *Domitius* immediately dispatched Messengers, well acquainted with the Country, to POMPEY for Relief: "That CÆSAR might be easily "inclosed by their two Armies, and his Provisions "cut off: but that, if he neglected the Opportu-"nity, more than thirty Cohorts, with a great "Number of *Roman* Senators and Equestrians, ran "the Hazard of being lost." He then made Preparations for Defence.

Meantime the Inhabitants of *Sulmo*, but eight Miles distant, would have surrendered, but were prevented by Q. *Lucretius* the Senator, and *Attius* the *Pelignian*, who bridled them with a Garrison of seven Cohorts. Thither came *Antony* with five, to whom both Townsmen and Soldiers opened the Gates.

Gates. *Lucretius* and *Attius* threw themselves from the Wall. The latter desired to be conveyed to CAESAR. *Antony* therefore returned with him the same Day. The Garrison CAESAR incorporated with his own Troops, and dismissed their Commander. The first three Days he spent in strengthening his Camp with great Works, and bringing in Provisions from the neighbouring Towns, intending to wait there for the rest of his Forces. Within that Time the eighth Legion came up, and with it two-and-twenty Cohorts of the new Musters in *Gaul*, and about three hundred Horse. These formed a separate Camp, on the other Side the Town, under the Command of *Carvo*. He then drew a Line of Circumvallation round the Place, and when the Work was near finished, the Messengers sent to POMPEY returned with Letters.

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On the Perusal of these, *Domitius* gave out that they would soon be relieved by POMPEY, and encouraged them to a vigorous Defence; but with a few private Friends consulted how to get off. When the Difference between his Words and Looks was observed, with his unusual Care and Trepidation, and his conversing much in private, the Truth could no longer be concealed. For POMPEY had written back, "That he would not put all to the Hazard; "that it was neither by his Advice nor with his

"Consent

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"Consent that he had shut himself up in *Corfinium*; and that, if possible, he should come to "him with all his Forces." But this was prevented by the Siege and Circumvallation.

Mean Time the Design of *Domitius* having got Air, the Soldiers began to divide and cabal: "They were besieged by CÆSAR, whose Works "were nearly completed; their Leader, on whom "they depended, was going to provide for himself; "that they too ought to have some Regard for "their own Safety." But the *Marsians* were at first of different Sentiments, and seized upon that Part of the Town which was strongest, and so great was the Dissension that they were very near coming to Blows. At length the Intent of *Domitius* was fully known to all of them, whom then they seized and surrounded, sending instantly to CÆSAR, that they were ready to submit, and deliver *Domitius* alive into his Hands. It was now Night. CÆSAR therefore answered the Deputies, that he would receive their Surrender in the Morning. Very early *Lentulus Spinther* was, at his own Request, introduced to him. "He first entreated for his own Safety, "and afterwards recounted their ancient Friend-"ship, and the many Services which he had re-"ceived from CÆSAR; that through him he had "been admitted into the College of the Pontiffs,

"had

"had obtained the Province of *Spain* after his "Prætorship, and had been assisted by him in his "Petition for the Consulate." Whom CÆSAR interrupted, saying, that "he had not left his Province with Design to injure any Man, but for "the Vindication of his own Honour; to restore "to their Dignity the Tribunes of the People, "who had been driven from the City on his Account; and to defend the Liberty both of himself and the *Roman* People, oppressed by the "Faction of a few."—Confirmed by this Speech, *Lentulus* begged Leave to return, observing, that the Grant of his own Safety would minister Consolation to the rest; for that some of them were in so despairing a Condition as to think of putting an End to their own Lives. This granted, he retired.

When it was Day, CÆSAR ordered all the Senators, and their Sons, the Military Tribunes, and Equestrians, to be brought before him. Here were, of the Senatorian Order, *L. Domitius* and *P. Lentulus Spinther*, *L. Vibullius Rufus*, *Sex. Quinctilius Varus*, besides the Son of *Domitius*, and many other young Gentlemen, with a great Number of Equestrians and Magistrates of the free Towns. These were all saved from the Revilings of the Soldiers, and dismissed in Safety by CÆSAR, after

he

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he had put them in Mind of the ungrateful Return which they had made for the many Benefits which he had conferred upon them. The Money brought to him he restored to *Domitius*, that he might not seem more continent in the Lives of Men, than in the Matter of Money; though he was sensible that it belonged to the Public, and had been remitted by POMPEY for the Pay of the Troops. Having stayed only seven Days at *Corfinium*, he marched straight into *Apulia*.

POMPEY, on Advice of what had passed at *Corfinium*, marched from *Luceria* to *Canusium*, and thence to *Brundusium*, ordering the Levies from all Parts to attend him there, arming the very Slaves and Shepherds, and furnishing them with Horses. Of these he formed a Body of Cavalry, about three hundred. *L. Manlius*, the Prætor, fled from *Alba* with six Cohorts; as did *Rutilus Rufus*, another of the Prætors, from *Tarracina*, with three. All these seeing at a Distance the Cavalry of CÆSAR, under the Command of *Bivius Curius*, turned their Ensigns, and came over to him. In other Marches likewise, several Cohorts fell in with the Line of CÆSAR, as did some others among the Horse.

CÆSAR arrived at *Brundusium* with six Legions, three of them consisting of Veterans; the rest being made up of new Levies, and completed on the

March. For the Cohorts of *Domitius*, he ſent immediately into *Sicily*. Here he found that the Conſuls, with a great Part of the Army, had paſſed over to *Dyrrachium*, and that POMPEY was left behind at *Brunduſium*, with twenty Cohorts: but whether with Deſign to keep the Place, in order to make himſelf Maſter of the *Hadriatic* on both Sides, or for Want of Shipping, was uncertain. Here he made another fruitleſs Attempt to engage POMPEY in a Treaty; who anſwered, that he could do nothing without the Conſuls, who were abſent.

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One half of the Harbour of *Brunduſium* was ſhut up by the Works of CÆSAR, when the Veſſels returned, which had conveyed the Forces acroſs the Gulph. Then POMPEY, either fearing to be incloſed by his induſtrious Enemy, or having ſo determined before, made Preparations for leaving *Italy*. The better to retard the Impetuoſity of CÆSAR, and that he might not be ſurprized in the very Act of Embarkation, he walled up the Gates, raiſed Buildings acroſs the Streets and Lanes, into which he drove Piles and ſharp-headed Stakes, covering them over with Hurdles, and Earth o'top. The two Ways which led from the Wall to the Port, he barricaded with very large Beams, ſharply pointed. Having taken theſe Precautions, he ordered the Troops to embark in Silence, and diſpoſed

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a few light-armed Troops upon the Walls, and in the Castles, more for Shew than Service. These, at a certain Signal, were to descend, and make the best of their Way to the Haven, where some light Vessels were to be left for their Reception. While this was doing, the Townsmen, instigated by the Injuries which they had suffered from the Soldiers, and the contumelious Usage of POMPEY himself, gave Signification of it from the Walls, which the *Cæsareans*, clapping their Ladders, instantly mounted. But, being warned of the Stakes and Ditches, it was some Time before they could be led round to the Harbour, where they seized two Vessels with Soldiers, which had struck against the Moles of CÆSAR.

That General well knew the Importance of following his Adversary without Loss of Time. But POMPEY, by having carried off the Shipping from all Parts of the Coast, had rendered that impossible. He therefore directed his View towards *Spain*, where were two Provinces and a veteran Army entirely devoted to his Enemy.

He now sent his Lieutenant *Valerius* to *Sardinia* with one Legion, and *Curio* as Proprætor into *Sicily* with three; instructing the latter, as soon as he should have recovered that Island, to pass his Army over into *Africa*. The *Caralitans*, even as

soon

ſoon as they heard of the Commiſſion of the former, and before he left *Italy*, drove *Cotta* out of their City; who, ſore affrighted, and ſeeing all the *Sardinians* of the ſame Mind, fled into *Africa*. *Cato*, in *Sicily*, was buſied in fitting out a Fleet; was at the ſame Time making new Levies of *Roman* Citizens, by his Lieutenants, amongſt the *Brutians* and *Lucanians*; and was exacting a ſtated Number of Horſe and Foot from the ſeveral Cities of the Iſland. Theſe Affairs were almoſt brought to Perfection, when being informed of the Arrival of *Curio*, he complained in Council, that "he had "been betrayed by POMPEY, who, totally unpre-"pared, had undertaken an unneceſſary War; and "who, when he was aſked in Senate, by himſelf, "and others, had aſſured them that he had all "Things in Readineſs." Having thus vented his Complaints, he retired, and quitted the Province.

Tubero's Allotment was *Africa*, where, on his coming, he found *Attius Varus*, who had fled thither on the Loſs of his Cohorts at *Auximum*, and there raiſed two Legions. His Knowledge of the People and Country, as having been Proprætor there but a few Years before, had opened the Way to this Attempt. This Man oppoſed the Landing of *Tubero*; nor would he ſo much as permit him to ſet

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his Son on Shore, tho' in an ill State of Health, but compelled him to weigh his Anchors and be gone.

Things thus ordered, CÆSAR, to give some Ease to his Troops, quartered them in the neighbouring privileged Towns, and set out himself for *Rome*. Assembling the Senate, he laid before them "the "ill Offices of his Enemies; that he had aimed at "no extraordinary Honour, but, having waited the "legal Time, was content with that which was "open to every Citizen; that a Law had passed by "the ten Tribunes of the People, notwithstanding "the Contradiction of his Enemies, and the stre-"nuous Opposition of *Cato* (who, according to his "Custom, had endeavoured to wear out the Day "with his long Speeches) even in the Consulship "of POMPEY, who approved, or might have hin-"dered it, whereby he was permitted to stand for "that Dignity in Absence. And if he did approve "it, why did he prevent him from enjoying the "Favour of the People? Wished them to consider "his Forbearance, when of his own Accord he "made Proposals for disbanding the Armies, by "which he should have made Shipwreck of his "own Dignity and Honour; to consider the Bitter-"ness of his Enemies, who refused themselves what "they required of him, and chose rather to bring "all Things to Confusion, than to part with their

"Authority

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Tribunes of the People, being set on to distract this and every other Measure. A Law was proposed to the People for supplying him with such Monies as he should want from the public Treasury. This was opposed by the same Tribune; who, when he found his Opposition vain, kept a Guard at the Door of it to as little Purpose; for it was burst open by the Command of CÆSAR, who took thence an immense Sum. Several other Laws passed, chiefly of *Antony*'s proposing, for the Support of the Cause. Thus both Sides branded their Opponents, as usual in Civil Wars, with the Stigma of being Enemies to their Country: both the Leaders were called the Generals of the State; while both consulted principally their own Interest, and used the Commonwealth, as a Mistress, for their own Convenience.

CÆSAR, before he left *Rome*, appointed *Antony* to command the Forces in *Italy*, and *M. Æmilius Lepidus* to be Governor of the City. This last was also one of the Prætors. He then set out for the farther *Gaul*, where he heard that *Vibullius Rufus*, whom he had taken and dismissed at *Corfinium*, was sent by POMPEY into *Spain*, and that the *Massilians* had given *Domitius* Possession of their City. He determined therefore to besiege the Place by Sea and Land. To this End he led thither three

Legions, which he put under the Command of *C. Trebonius*, his Lieutenant, and having in thirty Days built a Fleet of twelve long Ships, he committed them to the Care of *Decimus Brutus*, who was afterwards one of his Assassins.

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While these Things were carrying on, he sent forward into *Spain C. Fabius*, his Lieutenant, with three Legions, which had wintered in the Neighbourhood of *Narbonne*, with Orders to seize upon the Passes of the *Pyrenees*, of which *Afranius* had possessed himself. The rest of the Legions, whose Quarters were farther distant, were ordered to follow. *Fabius*, using great Expedition, pursuant to his Instructions, dislodged the Troops which guarded the Passes; and, with long Marches, moved on towards the Army of *Afranius*.

This *Afranius*, with *Petreius* and *Varro*, governed all *Spain*, as the Lieutenants of POMPEY; one of them commanding the hither *Spain*, with three Legions; another the whole Country, from *Castulo* to the River *Anas*, with two Legions; the third, the Country of the *Vettones*, from the *Anas* and *Lusitania*, with an equal Number. But on the Arrival of *Vibullius Rufus*, it was determined that *Petreius* should march from *Lusitania* with all his Forces, and join *Afranius*; and that *Varro*, with his own Legions, should protect all the farther

Spain.

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Spain. In the mean Time Auxiliaries of Horse and Foot are raised all over *Lusitania* by *Petreius*, and by *Afranius* throughout *Celtiberia*, *Cantabria*, and the barbarous Nations bordering on the Ocean. This done, *Petreius* marched to *Afranius* with all Speed, and they agreed to carry on the War jointly in the Neighbourhood of *Ilerda*; the Place being altogether convenient for their Purpose. Besides their five Legions, they had twenty *Spanish* Cohorts, and about five thousand Horse.

To oppose these, CÆSAR had forwarded into *Spain* three Legions, about six thousand auxiliary Foot, and three thousand Horse; and had provided a like Number of new-raised Troops among the *Gauls*, consisting of the best Families, and the bravest Men. At the same Time he borrowed what Money he could of his own Officers, which he distributed amongst the Soldiers; by which he secured the Fidelity of the former and the Affections of the latter.

Fabius, by his Letters and Messengers, tried the Disposition of the Cities as he passed. He builded two Bridges over the *Sicoris*, four Miles apart, for the Convenience of foraging, having already cleared the Country on this Side the River. The *Pompeian* Generals did the same: and there were frequent Skirmishes between the Horse of both Parties. It

happened

happened that two of *Fabius*'s Legions, which went over daily as a Guard to the Foragers, with their Horſe and Baggage, were on the other Side, when by a violent Wind and Flood the Bridge was broken down, and the Communication cut off. On the News of this, *Petreius* and *Afranius*, by their own Bridge adjoining to the Town and Camp, marched to attack them, with four Legions, and all their Horſe. *L. Plancus*, who commanded the two Legions, being adviſed of their Approach, neceſſarily made Choice of the higher Ground, and divided his Forces into two Bodies, that they might not be ſurrounded by the Enemy's Horſe. Thus he ſuſtained the Attack, which was very fierce. But as ſoon as the Horſe began the Engagement, the Enſigns of two Legions were perceived at a Diſtance on the March. Theſe had providently been ſent by *Fabius* over the lower Bridge, for he ſuſpected what would happen; and on their Advance the Battle ceaſed, each Party retiring to their reſpective Camps.

Two Days after this CÆSAR arrived in the Camp, with nine hundred Horſe, which he had reſerved as a Guard for his own Perſon; and, leaving all the Carriages and Baggage at the Bridge, under a Guard of ſix Cohorts, marched towards *Ilerda*, and offered Battle to the Enemy, which they refuſed. He then

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pitched his Camp, and fortified it, at a ſmall Diſtance from them: but attempting to ſeize an Eminence, which lay between the Town and the Enemy's Camp, the Detachment ſent out was repulſed, and the *Pompeians* took Poſſeſſion of it. Two Days after, a dreadful Storm raiſed the Waters higher than the Memory of Man had known them, and broke down both his Bridges in one Day. This plunged him in great Difficulties: for his Forces, being encamped between the *Sicoris* and *Cinga*, which were neither of them fordable, were neceſſarily confined within this Space of thirty Miles; and neither could the Foragers return to the Camp, nor could they receive Proviſions from the Cities in Amity with them, nor the large Convoys expected both from *Italy* and *Gaul*. It was alſo the moſt diſtreſsful Time of the Year; for the Corn was neither green, nor far from Maturity; and the Cities were in a Manner exhauſted, *Afranius* having conveyed almoſt all the Grain to *Ilerda*, before the Arrival of CÆSAR; and all the Cattle, which might have been ſome Relief, had been driven off on Account of the War. While the Army of *Afranius*, by Means of the Bridge at *Ilerda*, and their Stores in the Place, abounded with Plenty of all Things.

The Floods continued many Days. CÆSAR endeavoured

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vants, were miſſing, with no great Matter of Baggage.

But ſtill this added to the common Diſtreſs. Wheat was fifty Denarii *per* Buſhel, and the Soldiers grew weak for Want of Bread. So wonderful was the Change of Circumſtances in ſo ſhort a Time! *Afranius*, *Petreius*, and their Friends, did not fail to make the moſt of this in all their Letters to *Rome:* and it was confidently given out, that CÆSAR was abſolutely undone. So that moſt of the People of Conſequence in *Italy*, and *Cicero* amongſt the reſt, hurried away to POMPEY.

Things were in this Extremity, when CÆSAR ordered the Soldiers to ſet about making the Sort of Boats which they had ſeen uſed in *Britain*. Theſe were compoſed of Oſier Twigs, and covered with Hides. When finiſhed, they were conveyed by Night two-and-twenty Miles from the Camp. In theſe he tranſported a Body of Soldiers acroſs the River; who immediately occupying an Eminence adjoining to the Bank, ſtrongly fortified it, before the Enemy had Notice. He then paſſed over a Legion, and finiſhed a Bridge in two Days. Thus the Convoy and Foragers returned to him in Safety, and a Way was open for Proviſions.

The ſame Day he ſent over a great Part of his Cavalry,

Cavalry, who unexpectedly ſetting upon the Foragers of the Enemy, as they were ſcattered abroad without Fear, intercepted a vaſt Number of Men and Cattle. Theſe, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Companies of Targetiers, ſecured the Plunder, repulſed the Troops that were ſent againſt them, and cut off one whole Cohort; themſelves returning ſafe to the Camp with an immenſe Booty.

Things began now to wear a new Face. The *Afranians* were afraid to make Excurſions, and entered upon a new Faſhion of foraging chiefly by Night. The People of *Oſca* and *Calagurium* ſent Deputies to CÆSAR, to tender their Submiſſion. Theſe were followed by the *Jacetanians*, the *Auſetanians*, and a few Days after by the *Illergetanians*, who, according to Order, ſupplied him with Corn. A Cohort of the laſt People, conforming to the Diſpoſition of their City, left their Station, and went over to him; as did many other Cities at a conſiderable Diſtance.

It was not enough for CÆSAR to have extricated himſelf from theſe unheard-of Difficulties. He determined that his Enemies ſhould feel the ſame Diſtreſſes. He therefore dug Trenches thirty Foot deep, to carry off the Waters of the *Sicoris*, and make it eaſily fordable. This alarmed *Afranius* and *Petreius*, who were apprehenſive of having their Supplies

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Supplies of Forage and Provision entirely cut off, as CÆSAR was so much superior in Horse. They resolved therefore to transfer the War to *Celtiberia*, the People in those Parts being generally well affected to POMPEY; and there they looked for great Recruits of Horse and Foot. They decamped accordingly, when CÆSAR had so far carried on his Works, that the Cavalry could pass the River, as could the Infantry, with the Head and Shoulders only above Water. There was therefore nothing left for him to do, but to dispatch his Cavalry after them, to press upon their Rear, which they did with good Effect.

Meanwhile the Legionaries in the Camp were in the utmost Concern, that their Enemies should thus escape. They deputed to CÆSAR their Officers, entreating him to march after them. "They were "ready and able," they said, "to pass the River "where the Horse had forded it." He was fearful of exposing his Army to the Rapidity of so large a River; but was excited to the Trial by their Alacrity. From all the Centuries, he picked out the weaker Soldiers, and left them, with one Legion, to guard the Camp. He then placed a great Number of Cattle both above and below the Place of Passage, to break the Current, and so entered the River, which he passed without the Loss of a Man.

He then purſued the Enemy with ſuch Expedition, as obliged them to encamp ſooner than they intended. The next Day they entered the Mountains, placing Detachments in the narrow Paſſes to keep back the Horſe that purſued them, deſigning to march on to the *Iberus*. But being employed the whole Day with continual Skirmiſhes, and wearied with Action, they were forced again to encamp; as did CÆSAR upon the neareſt Eminence to them.

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About Midnight, ſome of them, who went fartheſt from their Camp for Water, being ſeized by CÆSAR's Horſe, he was informed by them, that their Generals were drawing off their Forces from the Camp in Silence. On this CÆSAR gave the Signal, with Orders to proclaim the March. The Enemy, hearing the Noiſe, and fearing to engage by Night while loaded with Baggage, or to be attacked in the Straits by CÆSAR's Horſe, ſuppreſſed their intended March, and entered the Camp again. The Day after, *Petreius* with a few Horſe went out privately to view the Country. The ſame did *Decidius Saxa* from the Camp of CÆSAR. Both report that is was champaign for the next five Miles, but afterwards craggy and mountainous; that he who ſhould firſt be Maſter of the Straits there, might eaſily keep back the other.

The Enemy had ſecured the Roads to the *Iberus* and

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and *Octogesa*. CÆSAR therefore decamped by Break of Day, taking a large Compass round. At first the Soldiers of *Afranius* ran after them, and tauntingly told them, that they were flying back to *Ilerda* for Fear of starving; for their Motion seemed to look that Way. But when afterwards they observed them wheeling gradually to the Right, and getting beyond their Level, they were all eager to be gone, and, leaving a few Cohorts where they were, marched off straight for the *Iberus*. Celerity was now the Point: which of the two should first occupy the Straits of the Mountains. CÆSAR's March was retarded by the Difficulty of the Ways over steep Hills and deep Vallies, owing to the Compass which he had taken: and CÆSAR's Cavalry were a strong Impediment in the Way of the *Afranians*. In short, the Affair was brought to this Issue: If the *Afranians* should gain the Mountains first, they were safe themselves: but the Cohorts, Carriages, and all the Baggage left behind, must be lost of Course. But CÆSAR carried his Point, and, having ascended the craggy Mountains, drew up his Army upon the Plain. *Afranius*, hard pressed by the Cavalry behind, and seeing the Army before him, halted upon an Eminence, and ordered thence four Cohorts of Targetiers to run with all possible Speed, and take Possession of the highest Mountain that

that was in View, intending to follow them with all his Forces, and march to *Octogesa* along the Ridge of the Mountains. But when CÆSAR's Cavalry saw the Cohorts run, they fell upon them with great Impetuosity, surrounded them, and cut them all in Pieces in the Sight of both Armies.

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The *Afranian* Army was now in much the same Condition that CÆSAR was when confined by the Floods; if not in worse. For they could come at no Water but with great Difficulty. Some Corn the Legionaries had indeed: for they had been ordered to take with them two-and-twenty Days Provision. But the Targetiers and Auxiliaries had none: and they were prevented from foraging. So that a great Number deserted daily. On these Accounts, the two Generals began their March back towards *Ilerda*. CÆSAR instantly followed, and his Cavalry kept the Rear in continual Action. For, as for their own Cavalry, they had been so harrassed and dispirited with former Engagements, that they had been forced to receive them into the Center of their own Army: nor could one of them stir from the main Body without being presently laid hold of by the *Cæsareans*.

Thus their March was necessarily tedious and slow. For having passed only four Miles, they were so hardly pressed, that, taking Possession of a lofty

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Mountain, they made one large Front against the Enemy, and began to fortify their Camp, without unloading the Beasts of Burthen. And when CÆSAR had pitched his Camp, reared his Tents, and sent his Horse out to forage, with all Haste they set forward and began to march again about Noon. Immediately CÆSAR was after them with his Legionaries, leaving a few Cohorts behind him to guard the Baggage, with Orders for the Horse to follow him. This they did with Alacrity, and attacked the Rear so sharply, as made them in a Manner turn their Backs. In this Action very many Soldiers and some Centurions were slain.

Being now neither able to march forward, nor to look out for a proper Place to encamp in, they were necessarily constrained to pitch upon a Spot altogether incommodious, and far from Water. CÆSAR also halted, but suffered not a Tent to be raised, that they might be all in Readiness to march at a Moment's Warning, whether by Night or Day. Thus were they in a Manner besieged; and thus they continued to the fourth Day, their Cattle without Fodder, and themselves almost destitute of Water, Wood, and Corn. The Generals therefore demanded a Parley, which was granted by CÆSAR, who gave them their Lives and Liberty, on Condition that they disbanded their Troops, and quitted the

the Province immediately. On the News of this Surrender, all the farther *Spain*, with *Varro*, the Lieutenant of POMPEY, and the two Legions under his Command, submitted to the Conqueror.

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While the War was carrying on in *Spain*, the *Massilians*, twice defeated in a Naval Engagement, and sorely afflicted with a Siege *without*, and Famine *within*, only reserved their Surrender to the Appearance of CÆSAR; who, more for their Name and Antiquity, than any Merits of their own, granted them a Pardon: but *Domitius* had before made his Escape by Sea. Here he had Advice of his being nominated Dictator by *M. Lepidus*, the Prætor. Leaving therefore two Legions here in Garrison, he ordered the rest for *Italy*, and set out himself for *Rome*.

In the mean Time *Curio* had transported from *Sicily* into *Africa* two of the four Legions which he had received from CÆSAR, and five hundred Horse. At first he was very successful; but, holding his Enemy in too great Contempt, and being deceived by false Intelligence, was at last cut off, with all his Forces, by *Sabura*, the General of King *Juba*.

At *Rome*, CÆSAR, who was now Dictator, appointed *Antony* his MASTER OF THE HORSE. Hence he forms the Reverse of the Medal before us, struck

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on this particular Occasion, and is distinguished as Augur by the *Lituus*, as is the Dictator by the *Guttus*, as the Sovereign Pontiff. During the short Time of his Dictature, he filled up the Pontifical Colleges, recalled all the Exiles, *Milo* only excepted, granted the Privilege of *Roman* Citizens to the *Cisalpine Gauls*, reduced the Interest of Debts, and presided at the annual Election, wherein himself, and *P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus*, were created Consuls; it being the Year wherein he might be Consul according to Law. This second Consulate of CÆSAR is recorded on some Medals, having the Head of the *Julian Venus*, with the Title or Inscription C. CAESAR. IMP. COS. ITER. On the Reverse is the Figure of *Neptune*, resting his right Foot on the Beak of a Ship, and holding three Legs joined, being the Symbol of *Sicily*, with the Legend A. ALLIENVS PRO. COS. Which Island *Allienus* governed first as Prætor, and afterwards with Proconsular Authority.

Pl. II. 12.

Pl. II. 13.

At the End of eleven Days CÆSAR resigned the Dictature, and set out for *Brundusium*. Thither he had ordered twelve Legions, and all his Cavalry; but found Shipping only, and barely sufficient, for the Transportation of twenty thousand Legionaries and six hundred Horse. POMPEY had enjoyed a whole Year's Space, without Interruption, to collect

his

his Forces in. He had accordingly got together a prodigious Fleet from *Asia*, the *Cyclades*, *Corcyra*, *Athens*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, *Phœnice*, and *Egypt*, and had besides taken Care to have many more built in all Places; had exacted immense Sums from all Kings, Podestadts, Tetrarchs, and the free People of *Achaia*, as well as from the Societies of those Provinces which himself obtained. He had made up nine Legions of *Roman* Citizens, amongst which he had distributed a great Number of Men from the several Parts of *Greece*, under the Name of a Supplement. He moreover looked for two Legions from *Syria*, with *Scipio*. Archers he had already from *Crete*, *Lacedemon*, *Pontus*, *Syria*, and other Places, to the Number of three thousand; of Slingers, six Cohorts; of Mercenaries, two; of Horse, seven thousand. From all Parts he had collected a vast Quantity of Corn, designing to winter at *Dyrrachium*, *Apollonia*, and the rest of the Maritime Towns, in order to have the entire Command of the Sea. With this View he had disposed his Fleet along the whole Coast. The *Ægyptian* Ships were committed to the Charge of his Son; the *Asiatic*, to *Lælius* and *Triarius*; the *Syrian*, to *C. Cassius*; the *Rhodian*, to *C. Marcellus* and *C. Coponius*; the *Liburnian* and *Achaian*, to *Scribonius Libo* and *M. Octavius*. But *Bibulus* was the High Admiral,

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Admiral, and had the Direction of all Maritime Affairs.

With the Forces already mentioned, CÆSAR crossed the *Adriatic* from *Brundusium*, and landed them at a Place called *Pharsalus*, before his Enemies were apprized of his Motions, having gained a secure Station amidst Rocks, and other dangerous Places: for all the Harbours were filled with POMPEY's Fleets. But as soon as they heard of his being at Sea, *Bibulus* set sail from *Corcyra*, and meeting with the empty Vessels on the Return, took thirty of them, which he burned, with all the Masters and Mariners that were in them. Immediately on his Landing, CÆSAR marched to *Oricum*, where *L. Torquatus* commanded, who, finding the Disposition of the Inhabitants fixt that Way, was forced to deliver up the Place and himself to CÆSAR. *Apollonia* followed the Example of *Oricum*, as did all the neighbouring Cities, and the whole Country of *Epirus*.

CÆSAR had already sent VIBULLIUS RUFUS, whom he had twice taken Prisoner, to POMPEY, with the Offer of an amicable Treaty: he proposed, that "each of them should bind himself by Oath to "disband all his Forces in three Days Time; that "they should return to *Rome* together, and there "submit themselves to the Judgment of the Senate "and

"and People." *Vibullius* made all the Haste he could, travelling Night and Day, to inform POMPEY, who was marching thitherward from *Macedonia*, of CÆSAR's Arrival. POMPEY, on this Intelligence, marched on without Intermission, being under Apprehension for *Dyrrachium*, which he had made his Place of Arms. The Advance of CÆSAR had infused strange Terror into his Army; insomuch that when they came near the Place, it was judged necessary to exact an Oath from both Officers and common Soldiers, that they would not desert their General. This had a very indifferent Aspect, and was indeed an open Confession of their Fears.

Bibulus was now with his Fleet in the Harbour of *Oricum*, and as he kept the Havens and the Sea from CÆSAR, so was he secluded by CÆSAR from the Land; by whose Troops the whole Coast was guarded. This brought upon him great Inconveniences. For he was forced to fetch all his Wood and Water in Ships of Burthen from *Corcyra*; and to continue on Board, taking the nocturnal Dew; the Weather also was tempestuous. Hence he contracted a Disorder which carried him off. After which, the Naval Commanders acted separately, each according to his own Discretion.

Vibullius Rufus, having gained an Opportunity,

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in the Presence of *Libo*, *Lucceius*, and *Theophanes*, to whom POMPEY was used to communicate his most weighty Affairs, now laid before him the Proposal of CÆSAR; but in the Midst of his Discourse, was sharply interrupted: "What is Life or Country "either to me," said POMPEY, "which I shall seem "to enjoy merely by the Courtesy of CÆSAR? And "to be dragged back, like a Runaway, to the "Place from whence I came." Notwithstanding this, CÆSAR was determined to let slip no Occasion of Treaty which might offer. Accordingly, as there was only the *Apsus* between the two Armies, he sent *P. Vatinius*, one of his Lieutenants, to the Bank of the River, who called aloud and demanded to know, "Whether Citizens were permitted to "treat with each other of Peace, or not?" After some Time, it was answered, that "*A. Varro* would "treat with him on the Morrow, and that Deputies "on both Sides might be present, and propose "what they pleased." For this an Hour was fixed. The next Day a Multitude assembled on both Sides at the Time, and great was the Expectation, when *Labienus* stepped forth, and in a low Voice began to speak of Peace, and then to bicker with *Vatinius*. But on a sudden their Conversation was interrupted by a Shower of Weapons. *Vatinius*, covered by the Shields of the Soldiers, escaped the Danger,

Danger, but many were wounded; amongst them, the Centurions *Cornelius Balbus*, *M. Plotius*, and *L. Tiburtius*. "Have done then," said *Labienus*, "with your Proposals of Peace, for, without the "Head of CÆSAR, there can be none."

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At this Time *Libo*, sailing from *Oricum* with a Fleet of fifty Vessels, blocked up the Harbour of *Brundusium*, and burned some of CÆSAR's Ships there, sending Word to POMPEY, that "he might "discharge the rest of his Fleets, if he thought "proper; for that himself would engage to prevent "any Supplies from going to CÆSAR." *Antony* was then at *Brundusium*, who got together some Boats, covered with Twigs and Hurdles, which he filled with Soldiers, and disposed around the Harbour, at a Distance from each other. In the next Place, having two Galleys, built on Purpose to exercise the Rowers, he ordered them to proceed to the Mouth of the Harbour. *Libo* observing this, sent five of his own to intercept them; when the two Galleys rowed in again with all their Might; which the others unwarily pursued. In an Instant *Antony*'s Boats attacked them on every Side, took one, and forced the rest to a shameful Flight. He also disposed his Horse along the Coast, so that they could not water: and *Libo* was constrained to quit the Place.

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Many Months had passed, Winter was advancing with hasty Strides, yet CÆSAR had received no Supplies from *Italy*. Some Opportunities he judged to have been lost, as the Winds had frequently been favourable. He therefore sent peremptory Orders to *Brundusium*, that they should sail with the first fair Wind for the Coast of *Apollonia*; which they did, and landed at *Nymphæum*; having narrowly missed the *Rhodian* Fleet, commanded by *C. Copenius*.

Antony brought with him three Legions of Veterans, and one of new-raised Men, with about eight hundred Horse, and sent most of the Vessels back for the rest. Advice of this was brought to CÆSAR and POMPEY much about the same Time. Both, in Consequence, broke up their Camps upon the *Apsus*; the former by Day, in order to join him; the latter by Night, to prevent the Junction. The former had a large Circuit to make, being obliged to cross the River. The latter had therefore the Advantage, and with hasty Marches moved towards him; and having found a convenient Spot for his Purpose, when he came near him, there he halted, suffering none to go out of the Camp, nor any Fires to be kindled. His Situation, however, was discovered by the *Greeks* to *Antony*, who sent Messengers to CÆSAR, and confined himself meanwhile within his Camp for one whole Day. On the next,

CÆSAR

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him by the nearer Way. But the other, encouraging his Troops, and resting only a small Part of the Night, came there before him, and encamped, when the Van Guard of POMPEY was discerned afar off.

POMPEY, thus cut off from *Dyrrachium*, fortified his Camp upon an Eminence called *Petra*, which commanded a tolerable Harbour. And to this Place he ordered all his Provisions and Supplies from *Asia*, and the other Countries in his Interest. CÆSAR, therefore, judging the War to be drawn out into Length, and despairing of any further Supplies from *Italy*, as the Seas were so effectually guarded, dispatched his Lieutenant, *L. Canuleius*, into *Epirus*, to secure a Subsistence for the Troops; and, on Account of the Distance, formed Magazines in convenient Places. He was, however, very sparingly supplied, the Country being mountainous, and importing most of their Grain; and having been in a great Measure exhausted by POMPEY already.

There were, around the Camp of POMPEY, pretty many sharp Hills. On some of these CÆSAR planted Bodies of Men, and raised Castles; then, as the Situation allowed, drew Ramparts from Castle to Castle, and so by Degrees began to hem in the Enemy; looking by these Means, as himself was stinted

ſtinted in Proviſions, and POMPEY was vaſtly ſuperior in Cavalry, to have his own Neceſſaries brought in the more freely, and to prevent the numerous Cavalry of POMPEY from foraging, and ſo to render it in a Manner uſeleſs. He had a further View, which was to leſſen the Reputation of his Adverſary with foreign Kings and Nations, when they ſhould hear that he was beſieged by CÆSAR, nor durſt engage him.

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POMPEY was very unwilling to leave *Dyrrachium* and the Sea, becauſe, in the firſt he had lodged his whole Apparatus for the War, and received all his Proviſions by the laſt: nor could he put a Stop to CÆSAR's Works without fighting, which, for the preſent, he was determined not to do. All that was left for him, therefore, was to occupy as many of the Hills as he could, and take in as large a Tract as poſſible. When therefore four-and-twenty Caſtles were now raiſed, and a Space of fifteen Miles incloſed, within this Compaſs he foraged, and raiſed a Quantity of Fodder from Seed. And as the *Cæſareans*, who had a continued Line to defend, were very circumſpect without, that the Enemy might no where break through, ſo were the *Pompeians* equally intent on raiſing Fortifications within, to prevent the Entrance of the others; and were indeed ſuperior in their Works, having the

greater

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greater Number of Hands, and the ſmaller Compaſs of Ground. They had likewiſe a vaſt Number of Archers and Slingers, who were very troubleſome when any freſh Spot was to be taken Poſſeſſion of; ſo that CÆSAR's Soldiers were obliged to make themſelves Coverings of Hair-cloth, Hides, and ſuch-like, for Defence.

Sharp was the Conteſt, and continual, the one endeavouring to contract, and the other to enlarge. When the ninth Legion of CÆSAR had begun to fortify a certain Spot, POMPEY ſeized upon an Hill which was oppoſite and near, and thence endeavoured to interrupt the Work. There was one Paſſage to it which was almoſt level. Firſt by his Archers and Slingers, and then by pouring in a Multitude of light-armed Troops, and bringing forward his Engines this Way, he propoſed to hinder their Progreſs. Nor was it eaſy for them to defend themſelves, and proceed at the ſame Time. CÆSAR, ſeeing his Soldiers wounded on all Sides, reſolved to quit the Place. But the Retreat muſt be along a Declivity: and for this the Enemy preſſed on the more eagerly, becauſe they ſeemed to retire through Fear, POMPEY himſelf glorying, that "he would give them Leave to "call him a pitiful Commander, if CÆSAR's Le-"gions, without the greateſt Damage, eſcaped

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for those who abound to starve their Enemies. But in the present Case the Method was inverted; for here inferior Forces invested the more numerous, and the weak and indigent those who had Plenty of all Things. For CÆSAR was in the greatest Straits, having consumed all the Bread-Corn far and wide. Yet the Soldiers bore it with singular Patience; for they remembered with what Success their Toils and Sufferings had been crowned in *Spain*; what Hardships they had endured at *Alesia*, and at *Avaricum* much more, when they were victorious over mighty Nations. They found out a Sort of Root, called *Chara*, which, mingled with Milk, relieved them greatly. And of this they made Bread, having great Plenty of it. So that when the *Pompeians* upbraided them with their starving Condition, they would frequently throw their Loaves at them. But the Wheat began now to ripen in the Fields; and Hope itself in some Measure sustained them. And frequently upon the Watch, and in Conversation, were they heard to say, that "they would sooner live "upon the Bark of Trees, than suffer POMPEY to "escape them." They had the further Satisfaction of hearing that the Horses and Cattle of the Enemy were almost spoiled for Want of Necessaries; and the Men, from their continual Labours, to which they had not been accustomed, the Stench of the dead

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Horse under them, and used them so ill, that in a Body they petitioned CÆSAR for Redress. He, knowing this to be no Season for Animadversion, and making great Allowances for the Bravery of the Persons accused, put off the Affair; yet did not fail to reprove them in private. This gave great Offence; insomuch that, with a few of their Clients, they deserted to POMPEY, and were received by him with open Arms, and much Ostentation; for before this no Soldier had deserted from CÆSAR; whereas almost daily they went over to him from POMPEY. These two then, being acquainted with every thing relating to the Army and the Works, gave Intelligence of all.

In Consequence of this, POMPEY ordered his Men to make Osier Baskets to collect Rubble with; which, with a great Number of light-armed Troops and Archers, he put into his Boats and Pinnaces, and at Midnight began his March with sixty Cohorts, for the Part of CÆSAR's Works adjoining to the Sea, and which was farthest from his great Camp. Thither he ordered his Boats, and what long Ships he had at *Dyrrachium*, with the Rubble and the light Infantry. *Lentulus Marcellinus* commanded there with the ninth Legion; and, being sickly, was assisted by *Fulvius Postumus*.

In this Place was a Fosse fifteen Feet deep, and

a Rampart

a Rampart ten Feet high, and as many broad; and opposite to it, at the Distance of six hundred Feet, another Rampart, not quite so high. CÆSAR had made this double Wall some Days before, that they might not be surrounded from the Shipping. But the Cross-Wall at the End, which was to join the two Ramparts, was not finished. This POMPEY learned from the Deserters; and it brought no small Inconvenience upon the *Cæsareans*. For, as the Cohorts of the ninth Legion had their Lodgment by the Sea, the Enemy came upon them unexpectedly by Break of Day; at the same Time, the Soldiers carried round by Sea threw their Weapons within the outer Rampart, and filled up the Ditches; then landing, entered where the Work was deficient, charged them, and obliged them to turn their Backs.

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Marcellinus, hearing of this Confusion, sent some Cohorts to their Assistance. But these were neither able to confirm the others, nor to stand themselves against the Impetuosity of the Enemy. Thus, instead of carrying Relief, they served only to augment the general Terror and Confusion; so that all the Centurions of the first Cohort were slain, except one.

The *Pompeians* were now advancing to the Camp of *Marcellinus*, when *Antony*, who commanded in the next Station, was seen descending from the

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higher Ground, at the Head of twelve Cohorts. This repressed the Assailants, encouraged the others, and gave them Time for Recollection. Not long after, CÆSAR, observing the usual Signal of a Smoke along the Castles, drew out some Cohorts, and marched thither himself: where, finding that POMPEY was now got without the Entrenchments, and could have free Foraging, he determined to alter his Method of Proceeding.

CÆSAR had some Days before formed a Camp four hundred Paces from the Sea; but afterwards changing his Mind, had removed himself a little farther on. A while after CÆSAR had left it, POMPEY took Possession of it; and, intending to place there a greater Number of Forces, had enlarged the Compass of it, by raising a new Rampart without. So that in fact here were two Camps, the one inclosing the other; and all the Works were perfect. Also from the left Angle of the Camp he had drawn a Line to the River, for the greater Freedom of Watering: but for some Reasons he too had changed his Mind, and quitted the Place. CÆSAR's Spies brought Word to him, that several Cohorts, appearing to be a Legion, were marching into this Camp; and the same Thing was confirmed from the Castles above. The Place was about five hundred Paces, or half a Mile, from the new Camp of POMPEY.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

And CÆSAR's Cavalry, which had marched with Difficulty along the Line, fearing to have their Retreat cut off, began to fly. The right Wing too, which was separated from the left, observing the Horse to be terrified, returned back, many of them throwing themselves headlong into the Ditch of the Line, which was ten Foot deep, while the rest made their Way over their Bodies. And now the Soldiers of the left Wing, seeing POMPEY at Hand, and their Comrades flying, and having an Enemy both within and without, rushed back the Way they came. Thus all was Tumult, Fear, and Flight: insomuch that when CÆSAR laid hold of the Ensigns of those who fled, and commanded them to stand, some quitted their Horses and ran for it, while others left their Ensigns behind them.

It was well for them that POMPEY, who feared an Ambush, and had seen his own Men flying from their Camp a little while before, was backward to advance; and his Cavalry was retarded by the narrow Passes and the Gates, which were crowded with CÆSAR's Soldiers. Thus little Matters proved of great Moment. And the Line drawn from the Camp to the River, both marred the Victory of CÆSAR and the Speed of the Pursuers. In the two Engagements of this Day, CÆSAR lost nine hundred and sixty Soldiers, besides thirty military Tribunes

and Centurions, and several Persons of Distinction. On this Occasion, POMPEY was saluted IMPERATOR by his Army. He afterwards delivered up the Captives to *Labienus*, at his Request; who had them drawn out by Way of Ostentation, and, calling them Fellow-Soldiers, and asking them, with a contumelious Sneer, "If Veterans were used to fly," put them all to the Sword in public View.

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This Success gave so much Confidence and Spirit to the Party of POMPEY, that they judged themselves already victorious, and thought no longer of the Means of conquering. CÆSAR, thus driven from all his former Designs, withdrew his Garrisons, and assembling the whole Army, punished and degraded some of the Ensign-bearers, and by kind and soothing Speeches infused new Spirit into the rest. Having taken Care of the Sick and Wounded, he sent forward all the Carriages and Baggage to *Apollonia* in the Evening, under the Guard of one Legion. Two he retained in the Camp, and ordered the rest to march for the same Place very early in the Morning. A little while after, he ordered the March to be proclaimed, and followed them. Nor did POMPEY stay long behind, as hoping (for he supposed them to be incumbered with Baggage, and full of Apprehensions) to gain some Advantage of them upon the March. He therefore dispatched

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dispatched his Cavalry to stay the Rear; but could not come up with them till they had gained the River *Genusus*. There CÆSAR ordered his own Horse against them, with whom he mixed four hundred of his Vanguard, who repulsed them with considerable Loss.

CÆSAR, having marched as far as he proposed, and passed the River, entered his old Camp over against *Asparagium*, and, keeping all the Soldiers within the Rampart, sent out his Horse, as with Design to forage, but with Orders to return presently to the Camp by the *Decuman* Gate. POMPEY likewise took Possession of the Camp which he had before near the same Place. But his Soldiers, having no Work to do, the Fortifications being entire, dispersed themselves different Ways, some for Wood and Water, some for Forage, and others, on Account of their having set out in a Hurry, and left their Baggage behind them, hasted back to their former Camp. While they were thus employed, as CÆSAR had foreseen, he rose suddenly, and marched eight Miles further; which POMPEY, by the Departure of his Soldiers, was disabled from doing.

The next Day CÆSAR, sending forward his Carriages and Baggage as before, followed early himself. And this he continued to do for some Time. By which Means he had Leisure to pass the deepest

Rivers

Rivers and most difficult Roads without Damage. For POMPEY, finding his Endeavours vain, had discontinued the Pursuit on the fourth Day, with Design to enter upon other Measures,

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Scipio, the Father-in-law of POMPEY, having left his Province and the *Parthians* behind him, was at this Time in *Macedonia*, on his Way to join him. In the same Parts was *Domitius Calvinus*, the Lieutenant of CÆSAR, whom he was now intent upon joining, with this View; that if POMPEY should follow, and be thereby drawn from his maritime Supplies, the War might be carried on upon more equal Terms: but if he should pass into *Italy*, then, in Conjunction with *Domitius*, he could march to the Relief of it through *Illyricum*: and, if he should attack *Apollonia* and *Oricum*, with Design to exclude him from the Sea-coast, himself could besiege *Scipio*, and oblige the other to march to his Assistance.

Leaving therefore four Cohorts at *Apollonia*, one at *Lissus*, and three at *Oricum*, CÆSAR began his March through *Epirus* and *Acarnania*. POMPEY then judged it necessary to move towards *Scipio*, that he might be ready to assist him on Occasion; or that, if his Adversary, in Expectation of his Supplies from *Italy*, should not chuse to leave the Coast, he might fall upon *Domitius* with all his

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Forces. Celerity was therefore the Point with respect to both. But CÆSAR, by calling at *Apollonia*, was too much upon the Left; whereas POMPEY was in the direct Road through *Candavia* to *Macedonia*. It happened too that *Domitius* was then gone to *Heraclea Sentica*, for Want of Provisions; so that Fortune seemed to have thrown him in POMPEY's Way. It was industriously given out at the same Time, that "CÆSAR was flying, after having "lost almost all his Forces at *Dyrrachium*." These Reports had made some Cities averse to him, and rendered the Ways unsafe for his Messengers, so that many of them, sent by *him* to *Domitius*, and by *Domitius* to *him*, could by no Means perform the Journey. But it fell out luckily enough, that the two Deserters, *Roscillus* and *Ægus*, meeting with the Scouts of *Domitius*, with whom they were well acquainted, as having served together in *Gaul*, informed them in a Bravado of all that passed, and of CÆSAR's March and POMPEY's Approach. By which Intelligence, *Domitius* got the Start of the Enemy by four Hours only, and made so good Use of his Time that he came up with CÆSAR at *Æginium*, on the Confines of *Thessaly*.

After this Junction, CÆSAR marched to *Gomphi*, which is the first Town of *Thessaly*, as you come from *Epirus*. This People, a few Months before, had

had sent Deputies to CÆSAR, and desired him to send them a Garrison; but on the News of the Engagement at *Dyrrachium*, they now prepared for their Defence, and sent to POMPEY for Relief. But as soon as CÆSAR had fortified his Camp, he ordered Ladders and Sheds to be made, and Flakes to be provided, and the same Day made himself Master of the Place by Assault before Sun-set, and gave the Plunder of it to the Army. Thence he marched to *Metropolis*, before the News arrived of his having stormed *Gomphi*.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

The *Metropolites* were at first of the same Disposition, but, being made acquainted with the Fate of *Gomphi*, submitted; and their Example was followed by all the Towns of *Thessaly*, *Larissa* only excepted, which had been strongly garrisoned by *Scipio*. And now CÆSAR, having possessed himself of a convenient Situation in the Country, where the Corn was almost ripe, determined there to wait for POMPEY.

A few Days after this, POMPEY arrived in *Thessaly*, having joined *Scipio* by the Way. There were now two great Armies together, by which the Hopes of the Party were raised to the highest Pitch. They differed openly for the Rewards of Conquest; disposed of the Consulate for Years; and made Interest for the Houses and Effects of the *Cæsareans*.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Domitius Ahænobarbus, *Scipio*, and *Lentulus Spinther*, quarrelled bitterly for the High Priesthood of CÆSAR; when *Lentulus* pleaded the Honour of his Age; *Ahænobarbus*, his Interest in the City; and *Scipio*, his Affinity to POMPEY. All of them, in short, were busied about Honours for themselves, or pecuniary Rewards, or the Destruction of their Enemies; and considered only how to use their Victory, not how to gain it.

Now that his Provision of Corn was gathered in, the Spirits of his Men confirmed, and a sufficient Interval had passed since the Engagements at *Dyrrachium*, CÆSAR thought proper to try the Courage of the Enemy, drew out his Forces, and offered him Battle, which the other declined. This he continued to do daily, and it much increased the Courage of the Soldiers. But being vastly inferior in Cavalry, he was solicitous to remedy that Defect. He therefore selected a considerable Number of the fleetest and most active young Men in his Army, whom he exercised every Day amongst his Horse. And they were at last become so expert, that a thousand of his Horsemen, assisted by these, would sustain the Charge of seven Thousand, and be but little terrified with their Multitude. Of this he had made some Sort of Trial, having successfully

cessfully engaged the Enemy's Cavalry, and slain one of the *Allobroges*, with several others.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

CÆSAR, seeing that he could not bring POMPEY to a decisive Action, had resolved upon a new Method, which was, by moving from Place to Place, and being always upon the March, to try if he could not so find an Opportunity of fighting. His Tents were accordingly taken down, and the Signal already given for the March, when it was observed, that POMPEY's Army, contrary to their Custom, was come forward upon the Plain, and farther from their Camp than usual, so that a Battle might be fought upon no disadvantageous Ground. Turning, therefore, to the Ranks, who were then passing the Gates, "We must defer our March," says he, "for the present, and think of engaging the Enemy, as we have always wished to do: let us call forth our Courage for Action: we shall not easily find another Opportunity." This said, he presently led out his Forces.

POMPEY too had, as was afterwards known, at the earnest Persuasion of his People, determined to come to a Battle. For he had been heard to say in Council some Days past, that "CÆSAR's Army should be repulsed before the Fronts could engage." This was spoken in Confidence of his very numerous Cavalry, with which he hoped to flank

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

flank and surround his Enemy. He had in his left Wing the two Legions delivered up to him by CÆSAR at the Beginning of the Dissension, one of which was called the First; the other, the Third. In this Place was POMPEY. The Center was commanded by *Scipio*, at the Head of the *Syrian* Legions. The *Cilician* Legion, joined to the *Spanish* Cohorts, which had been brought over by *Afranius*, composed the right Wing. These POMPEY looked upon to be very firm. The rest of the Cohorts were posted between the main Body and the Wings. The Whole amounted to forty-five thousand effective Men, exclusive of Auxiliaries. Seven Cohorts he had left behind, as a Guard to the Camp and the adjoining Castles. His right Wing was closed by a River with steep Banks. For which Reason all his Cavalry, and all the Archers and Slingers, were posted on the Left.

The tenth Legion composed the right Wing of CÆSAR, and in his left was the ninth, though sadly diminished by the Engagements at *Dyrrachium*. He therefore joined to it the eighth, so as in a Manner to make one of the two; with Orders to assist each other. His whole Force amounted to two-and-twenty thousand Men. *Antony* commanded the left Wing, *P. Sulla* the right, and *Domitius Calvinus* the main Body. Himself took Post over against

against Pompey; where, fearing to be surrounded by the Multitude of his Cavalry, he selected six Cohorts out of his third Line to oppose to them; putting them in Mind, at the same Time, that the Fortune of the Day depended upon their Bravery. He then harangued the Army, according to military Custom; "reminded them of the many Offers of "Peace which he had made in vain; that he was "far from desiring wantonly to shed the Blood of "his Soldiers, or from wishing to deprive the "Commonwealth of either of its Armies." This said, and finding them eager for the Battle, he gave the Signal by Sound of Trumpet.

Pompey and Cæsar.

There was in the Army of Cæsar a veteran Captain, named Crastinus, a Man of singular Bravery. This Man, when the Signal was given, cried out, "Follow me, my Comrades of old, and pay that "Duty to your Commander which you have still "professed. This Battle only remains; which over, "both he shall recover his Dignity, and we our "Liberty." Then, turning back upon Cæsar, "This Day, General," said he, "you shall thank "me, living or dead." He then ran forward, and was followed by about a hundred and twenty choice Volunteers.

There was a due Space for engaging between the two Armies; but Pompey had ordered his Front to

receive

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

receive the Charge without ſtirring, ſuppoſing that the Enemy would by theſe Means be out of Breath and diſordered. But they, when they ran forward, obſerving this, being taught by Experience, and verſed in Action, ſtopped ſhort in the Midſt of their Courſe, and in a little while ran forward again, threw their Javelins, and preſently, as they had been ordered, drew their Swords. Nor were the *Pompeians* backward on their Part; for they ſtood the Shock, diſcharged their Weapons, and drew their Swords in like Manner. At the ſame Inſtant the Cavalry from POMPEY's left Wing advanced, and the whole Multitude of Archers ſpread themſelves abroad. CÆSAR's Horſe could not ſtand the Charge, but gave Ground a little: on which thoſe of the Enemy preſſed them hard, and began by and by to open in Squadrons, and fall upon the Flank. CÆSAR obſerving this, gave the Signal to the ſeparate Body, conſiſting of the ſix choice Cohorts already mentioned, who immediately charged that numerous Body of Horſe with ſuch Impetuoſity, that not one of them ſtood his Ground; but all, wheeling round, fled to the Mountains on full Speed. Then the Archers and Slingers, unarmed and unprotected, were cut in Pieces. With the like Impetuoſity the ſame Cohorts fell upon the Rear of POMPEY's Army.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Mountains which were near, under the Command of their Centurions and Tribunes.

In the Camp of POMPEY, when taken, you might have ſeen the Tables ſpread in Order, a vaſt Quantity of Plate expoſed, the Tents laid with freſh Turves, thoſe of LENTULUS and others covered with Ivy, and many other Things which beſpoke an immoderate Luxury, and too great a Confidence of Victory: ſo that you might eaſily judge thoſe to have been under no Apprehenſions of the Event of that Day, who could look out unneceſſary Pleaſures for themſelves. POMPEY now mounted his Horſe, and fled in Diſguiſe towards *Lariſſa*; nor ſtopped there, but having in his Flight picked up a few of his Followers, travelled all Night, and came at laſt to the Sea-coaſt, attended by thirty Horſe. Here he found a Veſſel, and went on board it, often complaining, "that he ſhould have been ſo miſtaken, as "to hope for Victory from that very Set of Men, "who had been the firſt to run away, and the "readieſt to betray him!"

CÆSAR, though poſſeſſed of the Enemy's Camp, entreated his Soldiers not to buſy themſelves with Plunder, but to complete their Succeſs; and, having obtained this, he began to draw a Line round the Mountain to which the Cohorts had retreated. But when they perceived this, they left the Place, and

went

went on for *Larissa*. He therefore divided his Forces, and sent Part of them into POMPEY's Camp, and Part into his own; and with four Legions marched after them six Miles, and then drew up his Men. The *Pompeians*, observing this, halted upon another Mountain, the Foot of which was washed by a River. Then CÆSAR, though his Soldiers were quite worn out with the continual Fatigue of the whole Day, yet prevailed upon them to draw a Line before the River, to prevent them from coming at the Water by Night. When this was done, they surrendered upon Articles. But a few of the Senatorian Order, while the Negotiation was carrying on, made their Escape by Night.

At Break of Day CÆSAR commanded all those who were upon the Mountain to descend, and lay down their Arms. This done, he dismissed them, with their Effects, in Safety. He then ordered other Forces from the Camp to attend him; and, remanding those already with him back to rest, came to *Larissa* the same Day.

In this Battle CÆSAR lost no more than two hundred Soldiers, and about thirty Centurions. *Crastinus* also fell, most valiantly fighting, being struck with a Sword in at the Mouth. On POMPEY's Part, about fifteen thousand were slain, and four-and-twenty thousand surrendered to the Conqueror.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

One hundred and eight military Enſigns were taken, and nine Eagles. *L. Domitius*, as he fled from the Camp towards the Mountains, being unable to proceed through Fatigue, was ſlain by the Horſe in the Purſuit. It was of the Father of this Gentleman, that *Craſſus* humoroufly ſaid, "No wonder "that he ſhould have a Beard of Braſs, who has a "Face of Iron and a Heart of Lead."

CÆSAR was now bent upon following POMPEY whitherſoever he ſhould go, to prevent him from collecting freſh Forces, and renewing the War. He therefore marched every Day as far as he could with his Horſe, ordering one Legion to come after. The latter had ſailed to *Amphipolis*; and, having ſtayed there only one Night, and taken what Money he thought proper, went on to *Leſbos*, where he took on Board his Son *Sextus*, and his Wife *Cornelia*, with whom his Interview was very affecting. Thence he came to *Cilicia*, having by the Way collected ſome Ships and Men, and ſo to *Cyprus*. There he heard that the City of *Antioch* had declared for CÆSAR, who was reported to be not far off. He then made Sail for *Egypt*, and arrived at *Peluſium*, having with him ſome military Stores, and two thouſand armed Men, whom he had picked up in his Voyage. There it happened that *young Ptolemy*, with great Forces, was waging War with his Siſter

Cleopatra,

Cleopatra, whom he had lately expelled; and the two Camps were not far distant. To him POMPEY sent, imploring Protection and Assistance, for his good Offices to his Father, whom he had restored to his Kingdom. But the Messengers, afterwards, talking too freely with the Soldiers, and exhorting them to take Part with POMPEY, excited some Jealousy; for many of them were POMPEY's old Soldiers, whom *Gabinius* had led thither from *Syria*, and left with *Ptolemy*'s Father. On this the King's Friends, who, on Account of his Minority, were Regents, whether induced, as they afterwards gave out, by their Fears that POMPEY would gain the Good-will of the Army, and seize upon *Alexandria* and *Egypt*; or looking with Contempt upon his Fortune, as it usually happens to the afflicted, commanded that he should attend the King; and presently after sent *Achillas* their General, and *Septimius*, one of their Military Tribunes, to dispatch him. By these he was received into a little Boat, in order, as they pretended, to be conveyed on Shore, and there murdered.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Thus fell POMPEY THE GREAT, after three Consulships, and as many Triumphs, in the sixty-second Year of his Age; and to him, for whose Victories the World was too little, Earth was wanting for his Burial. He had many Excellencies, and

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

some Faults. Amongst the last, was a natural Bias to Severity; insomuch, that those of his own Party dreaded his Success. And it must appear evident enough, to those who consider attentively this Part of the *Roman* History, that the Change of Government which ensued, was originally owing to his Ambition: for, could he have admitted of an Equal in the State, the Civil War, which brought it on, and which proceeded thus unhappily for himself, might have been easily avoided.

CÆSAR,

II

CÆSAR, arriving at the *Hellespont*, crossed it, and in his Passage received the Submission of *C. Cassius*, one of POMPEY's Admirals, who joined him on the first Summons. In *Asia* he shewed himself most humane and obliging to all Ranks of People. Their Customs he changed into an easy Tribute, remitting one-third of the Whole, and delivering them from the Extortion of the Publicans. And here he left *C. Vibius Pansa* to superintend for a Time his Affairs in this Quarter. This, I suppose, gave Occasion to the striking of some Medals by the *Pergamenians*, one of which, described by *Vaillant* in his *Nummi Græci Imperatorum*, is in the Cabinet of the *French* King. It has the Title ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ, and

C. IVL. CÆSAR.

C. IVL. CÆSAR. and the Head of CÆSAR without the Laurel, and the Words ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΟΥΙΒΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΣΑ under *Caius Vibius Pansa*. On the Reverse, is a *Victory* moving towards the Left; in her right Hand a Wreath, and in her left a Palm-branch.

Hearing now that POMPEY had been seen at *Cyprus*, and conjecturing that he was gone for *Egypt*, he embarked with what Forces he had, being one Legion from *Thessaly* and another from *Achaia*, with eight hundred Horse, on board ten long *Rhodian* Ships and some *Asiatic* Vessels, and arrived at *Alexandria*. In these Legions were only three thousand two hundred Men, the rest, from their Wounds and Fatigues, not being able to follow. But he depended upon the Fame of his Success, and looked upon every Place as safe. Here he was informed of the Death of POMPEY, whose Head was brought to him, which he viewed with Tears, and caused to be honourably interred. At his Landing there was a great Concourse of People, who took Offence at his having the Fasces borne before him. Observing the mutinous Disposition of the *Alexandrians*, he gave Orders for other Legions to be conveyed to him from *Asia*, which he had formed of the *Pompeian* Soldiers. In the mean Time he was necessarily confined by the Winds, that blow constantly from the Sea at this Season of the Year. Judging therefore

C. Ivl. Cæsar. the eldest Daughter to be King and Queen of *Egypt*; it having been usual for the Kings of *Egypt*, as well as of *Persia*, to marry their Sisters. At the same Time he adjured the *Roman* People, by the Alliance which he made with them, to be Guarantees thereof. One Copy of it was sent to *Rome* by his Ambassadors, to be deposited in the Treasury, and another was kept at *Alexandria*. On these Grounds Cæsar undertook the Arbitration of this Affair; in which he was proceeding, when News were brought him that the Royal Army, with all the Cavalry, were on the March for *Alexandria*. His own Forces were by no Means such as he could venture an Engagement with in open Field. He was therefore constrained to secure that Part of the Town in which he was. Yet he ordered all his Soldiers under Arms, and persuaded the young King (whom he had in his Power) to send some of his Friends of greatest Authority to *Achillas*, to intimate his Pleasure. *Dioscorides* and *Serapion*, who had been Ambassadors at *Rome*, were dispatched away to him accordingly; but, as soon as they came before him, or ere they could deliver their Message, were ordered to be slain. This was fully executed upon one of them, and the other was left for dead.

The Forces of *Achillas* were neither despicable for

C. Ivl. Cæsar. was desirous of pleading her own Cause; which she did so effectually before the next Morning, that the Partiality of her Judge was from thenceforth very evident. This War was variously carried on by Sea and Land. By Sea he gained three Victories over the *Egyptian* Fleet, but the second of them with great Hazard to himself; being obliged to swim for his Life from one Ship to another, which he did, holding up his Writings in his left Hand to preserve them from the Water. In the Course of it he received one Legion, sent by *Calvinus* from *Asia*, and withstood many Assaults upon his Quarters by the *Egyptian* Army.

At length his Friend *Mithridates* of *Pergamus*, whom he had sent, soon after his Landing, into *Syria* and *Cilicia*, to collect what Troops he could, came with a great Army to his Assistance, and took *Pelusium* by Storm. *Ptolemy* sent out a great Detachment against him, but it was defeated. After which, Cæsar and *Mithridates* joined their Forces, and gained a complete Victory over the young King. He endeavoured to make his Escape, but was drowned in crossing the *Nile*. Some of his Medals have reached our Times; one of which we give to the Curious from the *Pembrokian* Collection. Pl. II. 14.

Cæsar now established his Favourite *Cleopatra* upon the Throne of *Egypt*. He was naturally of an

an amorous Complexion, and became excessively fond of the young Queen, by whom he had a Son, named *Cæsarion*. Two of her Medals we have here inserted, and one of CÆSAR, which we suppose to have been struck in *Egypt*, as a Memorial of his Connexion with this extraordinary Lady.

C. IVL. CÆSAR.

Pl. II. 15.

Pl. II. 16.

Pl. II. 17.

He was so taken with her Charms, that he wasted with her three Months beyond the necessary Time, in sailing up the *Nile*, and visiting the Curiosities of *Egypt*.

> Tempora Niliaco turpis dependit amori,
> Dum donare Pharon, dum non sibi vincere mavult. LUCAN.
>
> The precious Hours he spent in wanton Play,
> And, for another, won the dang'rous Day.

At length he was awakened from this Slumber of Love, by the Reports that *Pharnaces* had entirely defeated his Lieutenant *Domitius Calvinus*, and taken Possession of *Pontus*, where he had exercised unheard-of Cruelties. He therefore left *Egypt*, and came into *Syria*, where he appointed *Sextus Cæsar*, his Friend and Relation, to govern the Province. Thence he went to *Tarsus*, and settled the Affairs of *Cilicia*, as he did those of *Cappadocia* presently after. When he came near *Pontus*, and the Confines of *Gallogræcia*, *Deiotarus* met him in the Habit and with the Gesture of a Suppliant, intreating his Pardon for having joined POMPEY.

This

C. Iul. Cæsar. This he obtained, and was ordered to furnish a Legion of his People, whom he had armed and disciplined after the *Roman* Manner, and all his Cavalry, for the *Pontic* War.

Arriving in *Pontus*, he assembled his Forces, which he found but moderate, both for Number and Use. One veteran Legion he had brought with him from *Egypt*, but so diminished that not quite a thousand Men were left of it. He had three Legions besides, two of which had been defeated before under *Domitius*, and one just mentioned from *Deiotarus*. Here Ambassadors waited upon him from *Pharnaces*, promising all Obedience. He therefore insisted upon his quitting *Pontus* immediately, and making Restitution to the Allies and Citizens of *Rome*. But observing the King to spin out the Time idly, he determined to come to an Action with him as soon as possible. But this was brought on by *Pharnaces* himself, who attacked him as he was fortifying his Camp, at great Disadvantage, and was totally defeated. This Victory was obtained, and the War concluded with such Celerity, that his Advice of it to *Rome* was comprized in three Words, Veni, Vidi, Vici: I came; I saw; I conquered. Through *Gallogræcia* and *Bithynia* he passed into the *proper Asia*, deciding all Controversies throughout the Provinces. To *Mithridates* of *Pergamus* he gave

the Kingdom of *Bosphorus*, which had been subject to *Pharnaces*, and the Tetrarchy of *Gallogræcia*, which *Deiotarus* had seized upon; and, staying no where longer than was absolutely necessary, went on and set sail for *Italy*, where he arrived much sooner than could have been expected. C. Iul. Cæsar.

One of his first Cares after his Landing was, to quiet the Apprehensions of those who had acted against him. He received the Submission of those who waited upon him with the most obliging Condescension. This endeared him to the Public, and drew many illustrious Persons to his Party. By his Arrival at *Rome* all Disturbances were appeased. He encreased the Number of the Senators by the Addition of many of his Officers and Friends, and, late as it was, thought of creating new Consuls.

A few Days therefore before his Dictatorship was to expire, he appointed to that high Office two of his Lieutenants, *Q. Fufius Calenus* and *P. Vatinius*. The first was a Man of Family and Figure, and well became his Dignity. There is a curious Coin of his, bearing the Heads of Honor and Virtue; having in the Area the initial Syllables of each Name, and underneath KALENI: on the Reverse are the Figures of Italia, holding a Cornucopiæ, expressed by the Letters IT, and of *Rome* resting the Foot upon a Globe, expressed by RO. The Concord, or Union of *Italy* and *Rome* at this Time, Pl. II. 18.

is

C. IVL. CÆSAR. is signified by the latter extending the Right Hand to the former, and the Caduceus is the medallic Emblem of the consequent Felicity. From this Coin it appears, that CALENUS was honoured with the Charge of the Temple, which had been erected to HONOR AND VIRTUE, and which, under his Direction, was elegantly repaired by MUCIUS CORDUS, (whose Name CORDI fills the Exergue) a most excellent Architect, and at the same Time one of the *Triumviri Monetales*.

But this Honour was generally thought to have been vilely prostituted in the Person of *Vatinius*, a sordid and mean Character; upon whom the Poet *Catullus* is very humorously witty on this Occasion.

Quid est, Catulle, *quòd moraris emori?*
Sellâ in curuli Struma Nonius *sedet*,
Per Consulatum pejerat Vatinius.
Quid est, Catulle, *quòd moraris emori?*

Why dost thou hesitate to die,
Tell me, *Catullus*, tell me why?
By 's Fasces hear *Vatinius* forswear,
While *Nonius* fills the Curule Chair;
And canst thou then not wish to die?
Tell me, *Catullus*, tell me why?

At the next Election CÆSAR became Consul, notwithstanding the Continuation of his Dictature; and had for his Colleague, *M. Æmilius Lepidus*. This third Consulate of CÆSAR is recorded on a Medal

of Gold, on which is his Head, with the Pontifical Attire, and the Title C. CAESAR COS. TER*tiò*. On the Reverse are the Vase, the Sacrificial Ax, and the Lituus, or Augural Staff, being the Insignia of his High Pontificate and Augurate: the Legend A. HIRTIVS PR*ætor*.

C. IVL. CÆSAR.

Pl. III. 1.

They of the *Pompeian* Party, who had resolved not to submit to the Clemency of the Conqueror, had collected their whole Strength in *Africa*, under the Command of *Metellus Scipio*, the Father-in-law of POMPEY; and were supported by King *Juba*, with all his Forces. Their Cavalry was in a Manner infinite. The King had four Legions of his own, besides an immense Number of light-armed Troops, and a hundred and twenty Elephants. *Scipio* had no fewer than ten Legions, and was assisted by *Cato*, *Labienus*, *Afranius*, *Petreius*, and other consummate Generals; and the Coast was guarded by several of their Fleets. While CÆSAR was preparing to set out against these, a Mutiny happened in that Part of the Army which was quartered in *Campania*. The Soldiers had been most liberally rewarded for their past Services, yet not altogether answerably to their Expectations. Hence arose Complaints, which, by the Art of some busy and unquiet Spirits, flamed out into Sedition and a Tumult, threatening and dangerous

C. IVL. CÆSAR. enough at so critical a Juncture. They marched for *Rome*, and slew all that had the Misfortune to fall in their Way, and, amongst the rest, two of the Senatorian Order. But CÆSAR, possessed of the most happy Talent that any Commander could ever boast, that of governing the Minds as well as Persons of his Soldiers, soon composed this ugly Difference, and set out for *Africa* in the Depth of Winter. Here he had several Engagements with Parties of the Enemy, both by Sea and Land, and with various Success; but the Advantage was generally with him.

At length, after having tried many other Ways to bring the Enemy to a decisive Battle, CÆSAR laid close Siege to *Thapsus*, a Place of great Importance, which was held by *Vergilius* with a numerous Garrison. This necessarily brought *Scipio* to its Relief, who pitched upon the Sea-coast, little more than a Mile from him, and began to fortify his Camp; *Labienus* and *Juba* encamping separately. Then CÆSAR, leaving two Legions to guard his Works, and sending a Part of his Fleet further on, with Orders to shout and alarm the Enemy behind, when the Signal should be given, marched out to attack *Scipio*. As he came near them, he observed a large Front drawn up, and the Elephants posted in the right and left Wing, while a considerable Body was

hard

C. Ivl. Cæsar. into the half-finiſhed Entrances of the Camp. They were preſently followed by the Mooriſh Cavalry in the ſame Wing, and the Legions were quickly in Poſſeſſion of the Enemy's Intrenchments.

We muſt not omit in this Place the Bravery of a veteran Soldier of the fifth Legion. A wounded Elephant in the left Wing, enraged with Pain, had laid hold of an unarmed Sutler, and with horrid Braying, and his Trunk erected, was ſtamping him under his Feet, and killing him. This Sight the Soldier could not bear, but with his Arms advanced towards the Beaſt, who, obſerving him, quitted the Carcaſe, and threw his Trunk around the Soldier, lifting him up on high. In this imminent Danger the Man loſt not his Preſence of Mind, but with all his Might kept hacking with his Sword the Proboſcis that ſurrounded him, till the Elephant, in great Pain, throwing him down, ran off with hideous Noiſe to his Companions.

With the ſame Vigour the *Cæſareans* attacked the Camp of *Labienus*, and afterwards that of *Juba*, making themſelves Maſters of all three, and putting to the Sword ten thouſand of them (*Plutarch* has enlarged the Number to fifty thouſand) with the Loſs of only fifty of their own Men.

After this compleat Victory, Cæsar marched for *Utica*, where *Cato* had ſhut himſelf up, and who

C. IVL. CÆSAR. length driven into the Harbour of *Hippo*, where, falling into the Hands of the Enemy, he put an End to his Life with his own Sword. Some of his Coins are very curious, which we therefore lay be-
Pl. III. 3. fore the Reader. The firſt has the Head of *Africa*, covered with the Skin, Teeth, and Proboſcis of the Elephant. The Plough and Ear of Corn expreſs the Fertility of the Country. The Title is Q. METEL. SCIPIO IMP. He took the Name of *Metellus*, being by Adoption the Son of METELLUS PIUS, who commanded with POMPEY in *Spain*; and the Title of IMPERATOR, when he commanded in *Syria*. "At this Time," ſays *Cæſar*, "*Scipio*, having received ſome Rubbs about Mount "*Amanus*, cauſed himſelf to be ſaluted IMPERA-"TOR." The Reverſe has the Figure of *Hercules*, who was worſhipped in *Africa*, with the Legend EPPIVS LEG*atus* F*ieri* C*uravit*, *Eppius* being one
Pl. III. 4. of his Lieutenants. One of them has the IVPITER TERMINALIS, with the Head of the Eagle underneath, and the Inſcription METEL. PIVS. SCIP. IMP. On the Reverſe are ſeen an Ear of Corn, and a Cornucopiæ, to expreſs, as before, the Fertility and Plenty of *Africa*, where the Coin was ſtruck; and a Curule Chair and Scales, with the Head of the Eagle likewiſe, to point out the Authority and Equity of the General. And the Legend tells by

C. Ivl. Cæsar. Figures representing the *Rhine*, the *Rhosne*, and the *Ocean*, being exposed in the Procession, and *Vercingetorix* led Captive. But the Axle of his Car broke in the Procession, which was held ominous. This retarded, yet added to the Pomp. For when it went forward in the Evening, forty Elephants, bearing Flambeaux, were disposed on each Side, and made the Night as bright as Day. The second was over *Ptolemy* and *Egypt*, wherein *Arsinoe*, the Sister of *Cleopatra*, adorned the Shew. In this the *Nile*, and the Watch-Tower of *Pharos*, were represented, and the Figures of *Photinus* and *Achillas*, the Murderers of Pompey, were observed with Pleasure. The third was over *Pharnaces*, King of *Pontus*, in which the Words VENI, VIDI, VICI, were displayed. And the fourth was over *Africa* and *Juba*, wherein the Statues of *Scipio*, *Cato*, and others who perished in this Expedition, were disagreeable Objects. Young *Juba*, the King's Son, was now led in Triumph, but afterwards most carefully educated, and married to *Cleopatra Selene*, the Daughter of *Marc Antony* and Queen *Cleopatra*, with whom he reigned over the *Getulians*, in *Africa*, by the Bounty of Augustus. Some of his Medals are still extant in the Cabinets of the Curious.

Pl. III. 6. Goltz. p. 180. f. 3. In his triumphal Medal, struck on this Occasion by Emilius Buca, one of the *Quartumviri Monetales*,

Cæsar

C. IVL. CÆSAR. who had escaped from *Pharsalia* and *Africa*, had now collected very considerable Forces in the *Spanish* Provinces, intending there to make a last Effort. CÆSAR therefore, being Dictator elect the fourth Time, and also Consul elect the fourth Time, set out for *Spain*, leaving *M. Lepidus*, his Master of the Horse, and six more Persons of Rank, some say eight, to superintend the Affairs of the City in the Place of Prætors. The *Spaniards* were in general well affected to the Family of *Pompey*; and both themselves and their Leaders were now rendered altogether desperate, as expecting no Mercy; most of them having been before pardoned by the Dictator. Yet he made himself Master of *Ategua*, their Place of Arms, and of *Bursavolis*, soon after his Arrival, and then marched towards the Enemy, who were encamped in the Plain of *Munda*. The Action that ensued was very terrible, and continued the whole Day, the Auxiliaries on both Sides standing aloof and at Gaze. The *Pompeians* were vastly superior in Number, and appeared to be equal in Courage. CÆSAR himself acknowledged, that here he fought for his Life. Provoked at so obstinate a Resistance, he alighted from his Horse, and threw himself amongst the Enemy, yet, though well seconded by the tenth Legion, could not make them give Ground. His own Men were barely restrained

C. Iul. Caesar. His younger Brother retired to *Celtiberia*, and lay concealed for some Time amongst the Banditti of that Country. Soon after all the Cities in the two Provinces submitted, and the Dictator, returning to *Italy* by the End of the Summer, entered *Rome*
Pl. III. 11. in Triumph. The Denarius on this Occasion has on one Side the Figure of Hispania, with the Haustorium or Sympulum behind it for the Pontificate of the Conqueror, with II T for *secundò triumphata*; on the other, a Trophy with a Wreath and sacred Shield, and underneath, CAESAR.

His Lieutenants, *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *Q. Pe-*
Pl. III. 12. *dius*, also were allowed to triumph. The Denarius of the former has the galeated Head of ROMA, and on the Reverse a quadrigated Car, with the Triumpher in it, holding an Ivory Sceptre, crowned with an Eagle: the Exergue, *Quintus* MX*imus Quinti Filius Quinti Nepos.* That of the latter
Pl. III. 13. has also the galeated Head of ROMA, with the Title PR. COS.; but the Reverse has only a bigated Car, with a Victory holding a Palm-branch, and underneath Q. PED*ius Marci Filius*: the Exergue ROMA.

For the last three Months of the Year the former of these was made Consul, together with *C. Trebo-*
Pl. III. 14. *nius Asper*, whose Denarius bears the Head of

C. IVL. CÆSAR. Consul, *C. Caninius Rebilus*, by the Will of the Dictator, succeeded to that Honour for a single Day. His Denarius bears the Head of *Roma*, and for its Reverse a *Tripod*, with the Legend C. CANINI*us* REBILVS, and underneath IIII. VIR; by which it appears that he was also one of the *Quartumviri Monetales*, or Masters of the Mint, as we may properly call them. Of these there had, as we have said, been usually three, but were now four, by the Dictator's Appointment, and so continued till AUGUSTUS again reduced the Number.

The Dictator now made it his chief Business to endear himself to all Ranks of People, by the Distribution of Honours, Largesses, and Entertainments of every Kind, with an unsparing Hand. His merciful Disposition was applauded throughout all the Provinces; and the Senate and People entertained so grateful a Sense of it, that they decreed for him a Temple to CLEMENCY, and the Title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY: So says one of the Golden Medals struck on this Occasion, whereon is the Figure of CLEMENTIA, holding a Palm-Branch, and the Name of L. BVCA: on the Reverse is the Delineation of a Temple, with the Legend C. CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE: at the Bottom, EX S. C. But the Denarius struck on the same

Pl. III. 18.

Pl. III. 17.

C. IVL. CÆSAR. that of wearing continually a Laurel Wreath, though that of the triumphal Robe was added to it. This

Pl. IV. 1. Privilege is expressed in a Medal of Gold, having the Head of the *Julian Venus*, with the Inscription CAES. DIC. QVAR. The Reverse has the Laurel Wreath, and in the Centre of it COS. QVINC. for *Consul Quintum*.

The following, also of Gold, seems to have been struck on the same Occasion, bearing the Dictator's laureate Head, with the Inscription C. CAESAR

Pl. IV. 2. DICT. PERPETVO. On the Reverse he is seated in a Curule Chair, with his triumphal Robe, holding in his Right Hand a Branch of Laurel. Before him is a Sceptre, with the Eagle on the Top, and above that the Mitre of the *Flamen Dialis*. Behind stands a VICTORY, placing a Wreath of Laurel upon his Head.

This was the Year of the City DCCIX, when the Dictator had destined *Antony* first, and *Lepidus* for the latter Half of the Year, to serve him in the Capacity of the MASTER OF THE HORSE. But he afterwards thought fit to change this Destination, by taking the former for his Colleague in the Consulate; and, as the other should retire to his Province of *Narbonne Gaul*, and the *Hither Spain*, to substitute in his Place *Octavius*, his great Nephew, young as he was. After him, *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*

was

C. IVL. CÆSAR. ous to ſay, that this new City of *Corinth* is that to which *St. Paul* and *St. Clement* addreſſed their Epiſtles.

But amongſt other Honours profuſely beſtowed on the Dictator, a Golden Chair was decreed to be placed for him at all the public Entertainments, and a Crown of Gold enriched with Gems. This appears in the Denarius now before us, if what we call a Crown be not rather the Laurel-Wreath, which had alſo been decreed. On each Side of it are the Faſces; and the Coin contains the ſeveral Titles of the Dictator, CAESAR AVGVR IMP. SEXT. COS. QVIN. PONT. MAX. DIC. PERP. It was alſo decreed, that yearly, after the Obſervation of the *Latin* Feſtival, called *Feriæ Latinæ*, he ſhould proceed to the City from the *Alban Mount*, with an Ovation, and his Lictors crowned with Laurel; which Ceremony was now performed on the ſeventh of the Kalends of *February*. On this Occaſion he was addreſſed by many with the Style of King; but remarking that the People took great Offence at this, he anſwered, that "he was "CÆSAR, and not King;" yet ſeemed much diſpleaſed with the Multitude for their Averſion to that Title: and *Suetonius* obſerves, that ſome one had alſo placed a Diadem on his Statue. This, and the immoderate Honours with which he had been

Pl. IV. 5.

C. IVL. CÆSAR. really his Father, as he was well known to have been too intimate with *Servilia*, the Mother of *Brutus*, at the Time corresponding with his Birth. *Cassius* was of a dark, sullen, and vindictive Disposition, and had much Rancour at Heart against CÆSAR; who, though he had made *him* too Prætor, had yet conferred the Office of most Note and Eminence upon *Brutus*, which he judged to have been due to himself. He was a Man of Courage, and a good Officer, having saved the poor Remains of the Army when *Crassus* perished, and afterwards repulsed the *Parthians* from *Syria*. Being of the opposite Party, he commanded a Fleet in the *Hellespont*, when CÆSAR passed that Way in Pursuit of *Pompey*; and upon Summons delivered it up to him. Soon after we find him with *Cato*, and going off from him to CÆSAR, from whom he received both Pardon and Preferment, but such as was not equal to his fancied Merit. Being therefore determined on Revenge, and having drawn in a few Accomplices, under the specious Pretext of asserting the public Liberty, he plied all his Art to bring *Marcus Brutus* into his Plot, whose Character would give a Sanction to it. And this at length he effected, by scattering written Papers in Places where the other was sure to meet with them; and by distant Insinuations, disposing him to an

C. Iul. Cæsar.

only in this we are positive, that he ought not to have fallen by those Hands. And indeed the Conspirators in general seem only, by his Death, to have been aiming at the Power of acting for themselves without Controul. For we find not one of them, *L. Cornelius Cinna* only excepted, willing to resign the Authority or Power with which they had been invested by Cæsar. The Corruption of the Senate and People was such, that a Restitution of the ancient State was become utterly impracticable. And it is evident, from the Manner in which *Brutus* sounded the Dispositions of *Favonius* and *Statilius*, by asking them, "Whether they judged a quiet "Submission or a Civil War to be the more "eligible," that himself looked upon the latter to be inevitable. It is observed of those who embrued their Hands in his Blood, that not one of them outlived the Term of three Years after; that all of them perished by Violence; and several of them by the same Weapon with which they had slain Cæsar.

THE

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

of the People, it was with Difficulty that he escaped being torn in Pieces by them.

Antony now convened the Senate, which he found divided on this extraordinary Occasion. Some were for condemning, others for rewarding, the Conspirators; but a third Party, more moderate, judged it sufficient to pass an Act of Indemnity, into which the Majority came easily, at the Motion of *Cicero*. It was at the same Time decreed, that "no Alteration should be made in the Acts and "Appointments of CÆSAR."

Lepidus had an Army at the Gates of *Rome*, and was now encamped with a Legion in the Field of *Mars*. On the other Side, *Decimus Brutus* had left the City, and was gone for *Cisalpine Gaul*, to have his Forces in Readiness for the Defence of the Party. The Act of Indemnity was published; and the Conspirators, having received Hostages for their Safety, descended from the Capitol.

Antony's View, and it may be that of *Lepidus* too, was to take Advantage of the present Disturbances, in order to establish an absolute Authority in themselves. The Ferment therefore beginning to subside, *Antony*, and, at his Instigation, *Calpurnius Piso*, the Father-in-law of CÆSAR, began again to blow the Coals of Contention, by proposing to

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ceased. He dwelt largely on his Clemency and Bounty to all, and particularly on the Mercies and Benefits which he had dispensed to those who slew him. This so enraged the People, that they ran in Search of the Conspirators, pouring out Curses upon the rest of the Senators, who had been tame Spectators of his Murder. Meeting with *Helvius Cinna* in their Way, tho' innocent, and a popular Tribune, yet, mistaking him for the other *Cinna*, who was concerned in his Death, they tore him in Pieces. Afterwards they raised a funeral Pile in the Forum, and burned the Body. On the same Spot they builded an Altar, and offered Sacrifices to him.

A peaceable Interval being gained, the Consul preferred a Law for the Abolition of the Dictatorship for ever, making the Mention of it capital. The old Soldiers, to whom CÆSAR had given Lands, were remanded to their several Colonies, as were the Conspirators to their respective Governments. The Consul *Antony* took Possession of all CÆSAR's Money and Writings, altering the last according to his own Pleasure, and so disposing of all Things in the most absolute Manner, as if CÆSAR had made him the Heir not only of his Substance but his Power. He exacted Money, gave away Kingdoms, sold Immunities, and recalled Exiles. And to se-

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them, he did not fail to make the most of it, courting their Favour by winning Insinuations, by the Promise of immediate Payment, and by instilling Hopes of farther Bounty. He afterwards exhibited public Games, for the finishing of the Temple of *Venus*, at a great Expence; but was deterred by the Consul's Menaces from bringing out the golden Chair and Crown, which had been decreed in Honour of the Dictator. During this Exhibition, a Comet made its Appearance with great Lustre for seven Nights together, and the Populace were persuaded that it was the Soul of CÆSAR received into Heaven. This gave Courage to *Octavius*, who therefore erected a brazen Statue of his adoptive Father, with a Star upon his Head, in the new Temple. And this Event we shall find by and by commemorated upon his Coins. As this was not prohibited, through Fear of the People, other Decrees were called into Execution: one of the Months received his Name; Festivals were instituted for his Victories, and Sacrifices offered to him. For these Reasons the Soldiers flocked to him, and the People began to murmur loudly against *Antony*'s disrespectful Usage of him; for he had contumeliously, by his Lictors, forced him down from the Place whence he was about to have spoken to the People. After this, he appeared no more for some

Time

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

the Mercy of the Roman People. *Antony* embraced the Opportunity of rendering him this Service, not so much from the Friendship which he professed for *Lepidus*, as from the Enmity which he bore to *Octavius*.

This Enmity was now got to that Height, that Provision was made in private for the Exercise of Hostilities on both Sides. Each of them was bent upon assuming the Power of the late Dictator. *Antony* cared not what Means or Instruments he made use of to this End: but *Octavius*, young as he was, knew well that he could not succeed but by the Destruction of the Conspirators, who would be sure to thwart all his Measures. He therefore never lost Sight of this Point. Thus jarred these Competitors for Empire. The Power of *Antony* was at present more conspicuous and glaring, being the first Magistrate of the Republic: but the Interest of *Octavius* was more prevalent with the People. They feared the Ambition of the former, and were willing to support the Weakness of the latter.

We have already, in the Frontispiece, given the Curious an exact Delineation of the Features of this young Man, as well as of his Uncle and adoptive Father; two very extraordinary Persons, who, the one for his military and the other for his political Capacity, were perhaps never equalled. This was

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promised. But when they heard him talk of no more than four hundred Sesterces a Man, they presently grew mutinous, and, though quieted for a While by the Punishment of some of their Centurions, yet, when they came to march for *Gaul*, went over to *Octavius* in great Numbers; and two whole Legions, the *Martial* and the *fourth*, joined him in a Body. Soon after, he likewise possessed himself of all the Elephants. But *Antony*, on his Return to the City, staid only to give some necessary Directions, and took the Route to *Gaul*, to prevent Disturbances there, and was instantly followed by *Octavius*. He had entertained Hopes that *Decimus* would quietly deliver up his Province and assist him against his Competitor. But *Octavius*, much at a Loss what Measures to pursue, feared their Junction, yet could not well resolve to join himself with either against the other; for the one was at present his declared Enemy, and the other the Murderer of his Father. However, on mature Deliberation, he resolved to dissemble, and send an Offer of his Service to *Decimus* at *Mutina*, to whom, as well as to the Inhabitants of the Place, who were apprehensive of a Siege, it proved most agreeable.

Both the Consuls were now absent; *Dolabella*, at the Instigation of *Antony*, being gone to take Possession of the Province of *Syria*. The Senate decreed

public

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Pl. IV. 11.

tus; to whose Assistance both Consuls were immediately commissioned. That of HIRTIUS has on one Side the Female Figure of PIETY; on the other, a Consular Sacrifice, and the Exergue A. HIRTI. A. F.

These Consuls convened the Senate on their Entrance into Office, and three Days were spent in Debate, before they came to any Determination. At length, by the strenuous Management of *Cicero*, a Statue was decreed to *Octavius*, and a Place in the Senate amongst those of Questorian Rank, with the Liberty of standing for Offices sooner than the Laws allowed. He was impowered to receive from the Treasury the Monies which he had bestowed upon the Soldiers, who, at the Conclusion of the War, were to have Lands distributed amongst them. Commissioners were dispatched to *Antony*, with positive Orders for him to quit *Gaul*, to disband his Forces, and retire to *Macedon*. The Soldiers were commanded to return to their respective Homes by a stated Day. The Consuls and *Octavius* were directed to carry on the War against *Antony*; and *Lepidus* and *Munatius Plancus* to assist them from *Transalpine Gaul*.

Octavius, therefore, taking *Hirtius* with him, (for PANSA staid behind to raise more Forces) marched to the Relief of *Mutina*, now closely besieged, and surprized *Bononia* by the Way. *Antony*, leaving his

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tion, he was again defeated, forced to raiſe the Siege with Diſgrace, and direct his Flight acroſs the *Alps*, where he ſuffered inconceivable Hardſhips.

By this Victory, the Fathers at *Rome* judged themſelves ſecured. They reſolved, therefore, to take little Notice of *Octavian*. But, as *Hirtius* had been ſlain in the laſt Battle, and *Panſa* died ſoon after of his Wounds, they committed the Concluſion of the War to the Care of *Decimus* ſingly; voted a Supplication of fifty Days, and honoured him with a Triumph; gave him the Command of *Panſa*'s and other Legions, and would undoubtedly have given him thoſe of *Octavius* too, if they had not been too well aſſured of their Attachment to the Perſon of their young General; and diſtributed among his Troops the Rewards which they had promiſed to the other. They made *Sextus Pompey* Commander in Chief of all their Naval Strength, appointed *M. Brutus* to govern *Macedonia*, *Caſſius* to command in *Syria* and make War on *Dolabella*, who had ſurprized *Trebonius*, one of the Conſpirators at *Smyrna*, and put him to Death.

Theſe Proceedings entirely alienated the Mind of *Octavian*. He therefore privately intimated to *Antony*, by the Officers whom he had taken Priſoners and releaſed, his Deſire of an Accommodation; which was eaſily brought about. That General had

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Pl. IV. 12.

Pl. IV. 13.

call him, till honoured with the Name of AUGUSTUS) and on the Reverse the Head of JULIUS, with the Comet, or *Julium sydus*. The latter has the Female Head of CONCORDIA, with Q. PEDIVS M. F. The Reverse a Wreath, and within it SALVS GENERIS HVMANI EX S. C.

Raised to this Height of Power, he found the Senate now as supple as he could wish. They committed to him the Government of the City, complimented him with the Command of *Decimus*'s Legions, which had deserted their Chief, and who had been put to Death by the Order of *Antony*, and fully confirmed his Adoption; so that from henceforth, he bears properly the Name of CAIVS IVLIVS CAESAR OCTAVIANVS, the Son of JULIUS. He therefore preferred a Law for the Trial of the Conspirators, in Consequence of which *Brutus*, *Cassius*, and many others, were condemned, and their Estates confiscated; amongst whom was *Sextus Pompey* ranked. But at present, they were out of his Reach. The two first, indeed, were in a Condition to enter the Lists with him, as was the latter soon after. *Cassius* had been commissioned by the Senate to take Charge of *Syria*; had fully revenged the Death of *Trebonius*, and was Master of all the neighbouring Provinces; as was *Brutus* of all *Greece*, *Macedonia*, and *Illyricum*. They had been invested with the extraordinary

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Death of CÆSAR, affecting to be thought one of them, and was at this Time particularly ſerviceable to *Caſſius* in *Aſia*, where he acted *proquæſtore* and *proprætore*. The Title of IMPERATOR is given to *Caſſius*, for his having defeated the Fleet of the *Rhodians*, and taken their City. This Medal is of Gold, in the *Pembrokian* Collection, and finely executed. Of thoſe of *Sextus Pompey*, we ſhall have more Occaſion to ſpeak hereafter.

To carry into Execution his great Deſigns againſt theſe Rivals of his Power, OCTAVIAN found it neceſſary to invite *Antony* and *Lepidus* with their Forces into *Italy*; towards whom he marched with his Army. His Colleague *Pedius* was left with a ſufficient Force to take Care of the City, with Directions, as ſoon as he ſhould be at ſome Diſtance, to move the Senate in their Behalf. This was done, and they referred themſelves to OCTAVIAN for his Advice, which was, to grant them Impunity, and the Liberty of returning; but this Counſel, he ſaid, was extorted from him by the Army. The Meeting of theſe great Men was in a ſmall Iſland of the River, near *Bononia*, where, with much Apprehenſion of Treachery from one another, and all poſſible Caution, they came to an Agreement for the Confirmation of their joint Power, and the Deſtruction of their Enemies. It was concluded, that with the

Title

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

three, the *Mars Ultor* galeated, with his left Foot resting on a Shield, the *Hasta pura* in his Right Hand, and in his Left, the Parazonium or small Sword usually girt upon the military Tribunes at their Creation; those of OCTAVIAN, which have for the Reverse three joined Hands grasping the Fasces and a Caduceus, with a Globe and Ax in the Area, all Emblems of their Concord, Authority, Felicity, and Power, and the Legend SALVS GENERIS HVMANI; those which have the *Cornucopiæ* common to all three, with L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS, the Name of the Quartumvir who struck them; and some small ones, struck at *Ephesus*, which have the three Heads upon the Face, and the *Ephesian Diana* for the Reverse.

Pl. V. 1.

Pl. V. 2.

Pl. V. 3.

Who would think of Triumphs amidst the Sorrows of Proscription? Yet *Munatius Plancus*, who had joined ANTONY with three Legions in *Transalpine Gaul*, was permitted to triumph three Days before the Kalends of *January*, for his Success over the *Rhætians*. Two Days after, LEPIDUS triumphed also; the Senate having decreed him that Honour a Year before, for having *prevented a War* in *Spain*, by the peaceable Reconciliation of *Sextus Pompey*. What was most extraordinary in this Affair, it was ushered in by a public Edict from the Triumvirs, charging all Persons to honour the Day on Pain of

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SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

IIII VIR A. P. F. This Medal is indeed in Gold, but these Letters will stand for either *Auro*, or *Argento*, or *Aere Publico Feriundo*.

The Triumvirs, having by Proscription and other Acts of Tyranny raised the necessary Sums, decreed divine Honours to the late Dictator, and appointed Magistrates for several Years, prepared for the Expedition against *Brutus* and *Cassius*. Leaving, therefore, LEPIDUS for the Security of *Italy*, ANTONY and OCTAVIAN embarked their Armies at *Brundusium* and *Rhegium*, and having landed them safely at *Dyrrachium*, detached *C. Norbanus* and *Decidius Saxa*, with numerous Forces, to keep open the Passage for them into *Macedonia*.

While these Tyrants were busied in *Italy*, the Republican Generals had made themselves Masters of all *Asia* on this Side the *Euphrates*, and, by excessive Cruelties and Oppression, exercised upon those who refused them Succours of Men and Money, had amassed immense Treasures for the War. These Proceedings were by no Means consistent with those Ideas of Liberty, by which they professed themselves to be influenced, but were, by *Cassius* particularly, judged necessary for the Support of their Cause. Being thus provided, therefore, and having received Information of the Motions of the Enemy, they drew all their Forces over the *Hellespont*,

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Inactivity to Fear or Want of Spirit in their Commanders, and began to leave them; so that *Cassius* himself was at Length forced into the Measure.

Brutus was in the Right Wing opposed to OCTAVIAN, as *Cassius* was to ANTONY in the Left. OCTAVIAN's Wing was defeated by *Brutus*, and the Camp taken. On the other Side, the Forces of *Cassius* were routed by ANTONY, and his Camp taken. Thus far the Event was alike to both. But *Cassius* and OCTAVIAN, as yet ignorant of the true State of Affairs, looked upon their whole Party to be utterly undone. The former therefore, discerning that the Enemy were possessed of his Camp, and seeing a large Body of Cavalry advancing towards the Hill where he had made a Stand, dispatched one of his Officers to learn who they were. When this Messenger came to them, they surrounded him, enquiring with great Eagerness after *Cassius* (for they were the Soldiers of *Brutus*) who was all this while observing their Motions with great Anxiety. Convinced, from what he saw, that they were Enemies, and had made his Officer their Prisoner, and being determined not to fall into their Hands, he retired with *Pindarus*, his Freedman, whom he prevailed upon to do the last friendly Office for him, by putting an End to his Sorrows and his Life.

When

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neral, who ſurvived the Slaughter, came over to the Conquerors. But thoſe of Rank, who had borne Offices in the Commonwealth, or were of the Number of the Conſpirators, or of the Proſcribed, for the moſt Part either laid violent Hands upon themſelves, or found Means to eſcape to *Sextus Pompey* in *Sicily*.

After this Victory, it was agreed that ANTONY ſhould paſs into *Aſia*, and ſettle the Affairs of the Provinces there; while OCTAVIAN ſhould return to *Italy* with the Veterans, and diſtribute amongſt them the promiſed Rewards and Lands. Meantime *Lucius Antonius*, the Brother of the Triumvir, and *P. Servilius Vatia Iſauricus*, the ſecond Time ſucceeded to the Faſces at *Rome*. The former took it into his Head to triumph without a Victory, on the Day that he entered into his Office. We have therefore two of his Denarii; one of his Conſulſhip, having his own Head on one Side, with L. ANTONIVS COS.; and on the other, that of the Triumvir, with M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. A. NERVA PRO Q. P.; i. e. MARCUS ANTONIUS IMPERATOR AUGUR TRIUMVIR REIPUBLICÆ CONSTITUENDÆ: AULUS NERVA PROQUÆSTOR PRÆTORIUS. This NERVA, who ſtruck it, was the Proqueſtor of ANTONY, with Prætorian Power, and the Great Grandfather of the Emperor of the ſame Name.

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fied according to their Merits and Expectations. The Consul also, and *Fulvia*, the Wife of the Triumvir, a Woman of high Spirit and masculine Courage, stormed loudly at his Proceedings; insisting, "that "themselves ought to have been the sole Distribu- "tors of the Rewards to *Antony*'s Soldiers, whom he "had manifestly defrauded, though to them the "Victory had been solely owing." The Contention ran so high, that OCTAVIAN divorced her Daughter, declaring upon Oath, that, for him, she was still a Virgin. After this no Measures were kept: all the discontented flocked to them. *Fulvia* seized on *Præneste*; appeared there with a Sword by her Side, gave the Word, and harangued the Troops in public. At length the Consul took Possession of *Perusia* with his Army, and was there besieged by OCTAVIAN, who with Difficulty compelled him to a Surrender, not without great Hazard to himself. This was called the *Perusian* War. The City, which had been unhappily made the Scene of it, was consumed with Fire. Four hundred Equestrians and Senators of that City were sacrificed to the Manes of CÆSAR on the Ides of *March*, and the Heads of the Party dispersed themselves; some flying to MARC ANTONY, others to *Sextus Pompey*, in *Sicily*. Among the latter was *Tiberius Claudius Nero*, with his Wife *Livia*, who became afterwards the Wife of OCTA-

VIAN,

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and no Lady of the Time had more of both; insomuch that, from being her Judge, he became her Vassal, and from that Moment surrendered all his Faculties to the Dominion of *Cleopatra*. Leaving therefore *Plancus* and *Saxa* as his Lieutenants in *Asia* and *Syria*, he followed her into *Egypt*, and wasted the Winter with her in the most dishonourable Riot and Debauchery.

Meantime the *Parthians* passed the *Euphrates*, under the Command of *Pacorus*, their King's Son, and *Labienus*, the Son of him who had been CÆSAR's Lieutenant in *Gaul*, and was afterwards slain at *Munda*. He had been sent into *Parthia* by the Republican Generals, before the Battle of *Philippi*, to ask the Assistance of that Monarch; and on the Defeat of the Party, had continued there, where he thought himself safest. But now understanding that ANTONY was gone into *Egypt*, and was lost in Indolence and Luxury, and that the Hands of OCTAVIAN were full, he persuaded *Orodes*, the *Parthian* King, to take Advantage of these favourable Incidents, and invade the Provinces. They overran *Phœnicia*; defeated and slew *Saxa*, the Lieutenant of ANTONY; made themselves Masters of *Apamea* and *Antioch*, subduing all *Syria*, *Tyre* excepted. Marching thence into *Palestine*, they deposed *Hyrcanus*, and set up his Brother *Aristobulus* in

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ANT. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C.; and on the Reverse the Beak of a Ship, with CN. DOMIT. AHENOBARBVS IMP. Another Denarius gives his own Head on one Side, and on the other a Trophy, raised on the Beak of a Ship, the Inscription being CN. DOMITIVS AHENOBAR*bus* IMP. But there is a fine Medal of Gold of him, with the same Inscription, having the Temple of *Neptune* for the Reverse, and over it NEPT*uni*.

Pl. V. 16.

Pl. V. 17.

When he came upon the Coast of *Italy*, he took *Sipus*, and summoned *Brundusium*, where OCTAVIAN had a large Garrison. The Gates therefore being shut against him, he laid Siege to the Place, and prevailed on *Sextus Pompey* to make a Diversion in his Favour. OCTAVIAN now returning from *Gaul*, drew together his Forces, and dispatched SERVILIUS RULLUS for the Defence of *Brundusium*, and AGRIPPA for the Recovery of *Sipus*. The latter succeeded; but the former was surprized by ANTONY, and lost many of his Men. Thus a new War commenced between two of the Triumvirs, which however was soon terminated by the Death of *Fulvia*. For on her Decease they presently came to a Composition, and a new Partition of Empire. To OCTAVIAN's Share fell *Sardinia* and *Dalmatia*, the two *Spains*, and all *Gaul*: to ANTONY, all the Countries on the other Side of the *Ionian* Sea: and to LEPIDUS

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ANTONY, that they ſhould carry on the War againſt *Sextus Pompey*; though ANTONY had bound himſelf by Oath to join *Sextus* againſt OCTAVIAN, and that very Engagement had induced the latter to publiſh an Edict of Indemnity for all who had oppoſed him in the *Peruſian* War, for ſome of the Conſpirators themſelves, and among others *Domitius Abenobarbus*, for the Proſcribed, and for all who had fought under *Caſſius* and *Brutus*. They ſealed their Agreement with mutual Entertainments, and the Solemnity of a Marriage between *Antony* and *Octavia*, who was lately become a Widow, and was the Siſter of OCTAVIAN. They entered *Rome* together with the leſſer Triumph or Ovation, on Account of their Reconciliation. On this Occaſion, *Goltzius* preſents us with two Denarii, the firſt having two joined Hands holding a Caduceus, with the Inſcription CAESAR LEPI ANTON III VIRI R. P. C. On the Reverſe is the Head of CONCORDIA, with the Legend L. MVSSIDI. LONGVS, the Name of the *Quartumvir Monetalis*. The Figures on each Side of the other are the ſame, but it contains only the Names of M. ANTON. and C. CAESAR.

Pl. VI. 3.

Pl. VI. 4.

Meanwhile *Menas*, the Admiral of *Pompey*, made Deſcents upon the Coaſt of *Hetruria*, and conquered afterwards the Iſland of *Sardinia*. This, and

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Mercury, with his Attributes; and for the Reverse, the Figure of *Ulysses*, with a Staff in his Hand, and a Cap on his Head, as first represented (according to *Pliny)* by *Nicocomachus*; the Cap being, amongst the *Greeks*, a Mark of high Nobility. For in *Ovid* this Hero deduces his Pedigree from *Jupiter* by the Father's Side, and from *Mercury* by the Mother's:

> *Nam mihi* Laertes *pater est*, Arcesius *illi*,
> Jupiter *huic*—
> *Est quoque per matrem* Cyllenius *addita nobis*
> *Altera nobilitas.*—

> The great *Laertes* as my Sire I name,
> *Arcesius'* Son, from *Jove Arcesius* came;
> And by the Mother my Descent I claim
> From *Mercury*.

And to render his Coin the more entertaining, he has made Choice of that affecting Circumstance in the History of his Ancestor, when, after an Absence of twenty Years, he was recognized by his faithful Dog *Argus*, as *Homer* relates the Story:

> And now his City strikes the Monarch's Eyes,
> Alas! how chang'd! a Man of Miseries;
> Propt on a Staff, a Beggar old and bare,
> In Rags dishonest fluttering with the Air!—
> Thus near the Gates, conferring as they drew,
> *Argus*, the Dog, his ancient Master knew;
> He, not unconscious of the Voice and Tread,
> Lifts to the Sound his Ear, and rears his Head.—
> He knew his Lord; he knew, and strove to meet,
> In vain he strove to crawl and kiss his Feet;

Yet

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Authority. Before the Time came, they publicly declared themſelves Triumvirs for the Term of five Years longer, without conſulting either the Senate or the People. Coins, with their ſeveral Heads, were ſtruck, bearing the Title of ITER*um* R. P. C.

Pl. VI. 8. That of OCTAVIAN is of Gold. On the Reverſe is his Equeſtrian Statue, holding the augural Staff. Underneath is a Crown of Laurel on the Beak of a

Pl. VI. 9. Ship, with IMP. ITER. S. C. The Reverſe of ANTONY bears a Victory crowning a Trophy. That of LEPIDUS is marked with a Tripod, and the Faſces

Pl. VI. 10. on each Side of it, with the Name of the *Quartumvir Monetalis* P. SEPVLLI*us* MACER.

M. Vipſanius Agrippa, and *L. Caninius Gallus*, ſucceeded to the Faſces. The laſt of theſe I find upon ſome ancient Coins of AUGUSTUS to have been one of the *Triumviri Monetales*, when the Number of thoſe Officers was reduced. The former was Commander of the Sea-coaſt, and Admiral of the Fleet, as appears from his Medal of Gold before us, on which he wears a Roſtrate Crown, with

Pl. VI. 11. the following Inſcription: M*arcus* AGRIPPA L. F. PRÆF*ectus* ORÆ MARIT*imæ* ET CLASS*is*. On the Reverſe ſtands *Neptune* with his left Foot reſting upon the Beak of a Ship, having the Trident in his right Hand, and a Dolphin upon the left: underneath EX. S. C. I obſerve, that the Name of

Vipſanius

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were committed to the Care of *Agrippa*. Vast Numbers he employed in building Ships in every Port of *Italy*, and converted the *Lucrine* and *Avernian* Lakes into a most admirable Harbour. ANTONY, then at *Athens*, was invited to take his Share in the War, and LEPIDUS entreated to get ready his Forces in *Africa* for the same Purpose. The former came to *Brundusium*, but returned, unaccountably, without seeing OCTAVIAN, of whose Power he grew jealous; and the latter wasted the Year in Preparations. However an Interview and Reconciliation was afterwards brought about between OCTAVIAN and ANTONY by the Mediation of *Octavia*. He received of OCTAVIAN two Legions towards his *Parthian* Expedition, and left behind him a considerable Part of his Fleet in Exchange. Still further to cement this Amity, a Contract of Marriage was concluded between *Antyllus*, the Son of *Antony*, and *Julia*, the Daughter of OCTAVIAN. Thus they parted, and ANTONY set sail for *Syria*, leaving his Wife and Children to the Protection of OCTAVIAN, who had now a mighty Army, and a growing Fleet, which threatened to bear down all Opposition. But the Winds and Waves were more bitter Enemies to him than *Pompey*, by which he lost a Multitude of Ships; while the *Sicilians*, by the Convenience of their Ports, and the Dexterity of their Mariners, suffered

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On each Side are *Amphinomus* and *Anapias*, two *Sicilians* who are ſaid to have carried their Parents through the Midſt of the Flames in a Conflagration of Mount *Ætna*: and theſe formed the Symbol of Piety, with the *Catanèans* eſpecially. The Legend gives him the Title conferred upon him by the Senate, PRÆ*fectus* CLAS*ſis* ET ORÆ MRIT*imæ* EX S. C. A ſecond has his Head with a Dolphin and Trident, and the Inſcription NEPTVNI, as the Son of *Neptune* and *Salacia*. The Reverſe a Ship, and underneath Q. NASIDIVS, the Name of one of his Admirals. A third has the Statue of *Neptune*, raiſed upon a Ship, with Emblems expreſſing the Dominion of the Sea, and MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER. The Reverſe of this, to denote the Iſland of *Sicily*, has the Image of *Scylla*, as deſcribed by *Virgil*:

Pl. VI. 15.

Pl. VI. 16.

——— *Aut quam fama ſecuta eſt,*
Candida ſuccinctam latrantibus inguina monſtris
Dulichias vexaſſe rates, et gurgite in alto
Ah! timidos nautas canibus laceraſſe marinis.

——— Or ſhe whom Fame reports,
With barking Monſters to her Waiſt amex'd,
The Ships of fam'd *Ulyſſes* to have vex'd,
And torn (alas!) with her Sea-Dogs accurs'd,
The trembling Sailors in the Whirl immers'd.

Pl. VI. 17. A fourth bears the Head of *Neptune*, with the ſame Inſcription, and has on its Reverſe a Trophy fixed upon

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"lean or sea-green Colour, as being adopted by "*Neptune*." *Dio Cassius* likewise observes, that "he was so elated in Spirit, that he verily believed "himself the Son of *Neptune*, and put on the "cærulean Robe." When *Horace* therefore says, Epode 9,

> *Ut nuper actus cùm freto* Neptunius
> Dux *fugit ustis Navibus.*
>
> As late when the Neptunian Youth, who spurn'd
> A mortal Birth, beheld his Navy burn'd,
> And fled affrighted through his Father's Waves. FRANCIS.

he does not, by the *Dux Neptunius*, mean simply the *Maritime Commander*, but throws out a most bitter Sarcasm upon his present Vanity and subsequent Defeat. The Behaviour of these great Men, compared together, was truly ridiculous. For as *Pompey* was quite wild with the supposed Partiality of *Neptune* in his Favour, OCTAVIAN, on the other Side, was quite angry with him, declaring that he would conquer in Spite of *Neptune*; and at the next *Circensian* Games, when the Statues of the Gods were brought out, as usual, with all imaginable Honour, would not suffer that of *Neptune* to partake of it, but ordered him contemptuously to be carried off. At this time *Menas*, not thinking himself sufficiently rewarded, went over again to his old Master *Pompey*, whom he left once more in the

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Phraates met him at the Head of his Army, and cut in Pieces two of his Legions, together with *Statianus*, his Lieutenant. In this Expedition he was very near being destroyed, with all his Forces, of which he actually lost not less than a fourth Part. The rest were saved by a Deserter, who yet was a *Roman*, who had been taken Prisoner by the Enemy in the Defeat of CRASSUS. By his Advice they retreated by a different Route, through Woods and over Mountains, where the *Parthian* Cavalry were little serviceable. About a third Part of the Slaves and Attendants upon the Camp were also lost, with almost all the Baggage and Engines of War. A good Part of this Damage might have been prevented, if he had thought fit to winter in *Armenia*. But his Eagerness to return to the Embraces of *Cleopatra*, made deaf his Ears to the Wisdom of this salutary Counsel. And, having with much Difficulty escaped the Danger, he had the Confidence to call himself victorious; and even struck some Medals of Gold and Silver, with his own Head, and the Inscription ANTONIVS AVGVR COS. DES. ITER. F. T. TERT.; having on the Reverse the Bow and Arrow, and the *Parthian* Tiara, with III VIR R. P. C. IMP. TERTIO.

Pl. VI. 18.

All this while, many and loud were the Complaints at *Rome*; the usual Supplies of Corn from

Sicily

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Lilybeum, where he had endeavoured in vain to oppose the landing of LEPIDUS; and LEPIDUS himself marched towards OCTAVIAN. The former of these Triumvirs began to be too sensible of his own Importance on this Occasion: he thought that OCTAVIAN used him ill, and more like his Lieutenant than his Equal or Partner in Empire. He therefore entered into a secret Correspondence with *Pompey*; which OCTAVIAN suspecting, resolved to fight as soon as possible. He drew out his Army for several Days together, as *Agrippa* did his Fleet in Line of Battle. At length *Pompey*, dreading the Imputation of Cowardice, and fearing to be deserted on that Account, determined to engage by Sea; on which Element he thought himself strongest. The Action was very bloody, and the Victory obstinately disputed, in the Sight of both Armies drawn up on the Shore. But at length the Fortune of *Agrippa* prevailed: the mighty Fleet of *Pompey* was destroyed, seventeen Ships only excepted, which took Shelter in the Port of *Messana*. His Land Army, as if defeated with them, retired under the Walls of the same City. Himself, taking on Board his Treasures, his Daughter, and a few of his Friends, fled by Night with the poor Remains of his Fleet towards the Coast of *Asia*, leaving the Island to the Mercy of the Conqueror. The *Pompeian* Cavalry, with Part of the Foot, submitted

to

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I find three Triumphs this Year, recorded on the Capitoline Marbles, which the Historians have taken little or no Notice of. The first is that of *T. Statilius Taurus*, the Day before the Kalends of *July*. Though he had taken peaceable Possession of *Africa* after the Degradation of LEPIDUS, some Disturbances soon after took Place, which gave Occasion for those Successes which were now crowned with Triumph. His Denarius, on this Account, represents a Trophy raised upon Naval Spoils, and crowned by a VICTORY; underneath is T. STATILI.: and on the other Side the Head of NEPTUNE with his Trident, and TAVRVS PR. COS. with the Name of C. MEMMIVS, who struck the Coin.

Pl. VII. 3.

The next was that of *C. Sosius*, whose Victories in *Asia*, as the Lieutenant of ANTONY, entitled him to this Honour, on the third of the Nones of *September*.

The last was that of *Norbanus Flaccus*, for his Successes in *Spain*, a Province which always yielded Matter for Triumphs. It was exhibited on the fourth of the Ides of *October*. His Medal is of Gold, and bears his own Head, with the Title FLACCVS PR. COS. In the Reverse he sits with a Branch of Laurel in his right Hand, a VICTORY crowns

Pl. VII. 4.

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time ANTONY marched to the *Araxes*, as intending against the *Persian*. Instead of which, he only amused himself with a Treaty with the King of the *Medes*, to whom he presented a Part of *Armenia* which he had lately seized, and received in Return the Promise of his Assistance against OCTAVIAN, in case a War should break out.

This Year *Agrippa*, though he had been already Consul, accepted of the Ædileship, in order to engage the Affections of the People by his Liberality and Munificence. He repaired almost all the public Edifices at his own Expence; restored the Highways and Aquæducts that were gone to Decay; opened Common Sewers under every Part of the City, introducing for the Purpose the Streams of seven Rivers, and making literally a subterraneous Navigation, by which Way himself sailed into the *Tiber*. He repaired the *Circus*, exhibited most magnificent Shews, and particularly the Equestrian one of *Troy*, as it was called, performed by the Youth of *Rome*. He threw Tickets into the Theatre, entitling the Bearers to Silver, to Raiment, and other Gifts of Price. Barbers were hired at his Charge for the public Use, and Oil and Salt distributed *gratis* at all the Baths.

Manius Acilius Aviola was one of the Consuls (for there were seven in all) in the Course of this Year.

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it must have been very obnoxious: an Institution worthy to be imitated in all populous Capitals. And, as the Historians are silent on this Head, and our Assertion is founded solely on the Authority of this Denarius, it is an Argument, amongst many others, strongly evincing the Utility of medallic Literature.

We cannot dismiss this Article without taking Notice of the unhappy End of this Magistrate, who, being carried out as dead, and laid upon the funeral Pile, revived when it was too late; for the Fire was lighted, and the Pile in Flames, so that he was really burnt alive.

The Consuls of the next Year, DCCXXI. were *Cneius Domitius Ahenobarbus* and *Caius Sosius*, both of them the fast Friends and Lieutenants of ANTONY. The Name of the last we find on one of ANTONY's Coins, having on the adverse Side the Head of the Triumvir, with a Globe behind, and the Word IMP. On the Reverse stands an Eagle grasping in his Talons the Lightning of *Jove*, before him the *Caduceus*, and behind C. SOSIVS. *Goltzius* here seems to have mistaken his own Coin, reading in the Index of his *Fasti* C. SOSIVS IMPERATOR, as if it was the Consul's Head, and not that of the Triumvir. But *Vossius*, in his Notes on *Velleius*, has justly observed, that it is a Coin

Pl. VII. 8.

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had the Liberty of joining the Party which they had espoused, and made use of it accordingly. On the other Side, all Encouragement was proposed for such as should desert ANTONY, which was embraced by *M. Titius*, his Lieutenant and one of the next Year's Consuls, and *L. Plancus*, who had been honoured with that Dignity but four Years before. Thus was the *Roman* World once more divided; all *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Africa*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Illyricum*, being on the Side of OCTAVIAN, and *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Cyrene*, *Egypt*, and all *Asia*, with its Kings and Potentates, following the Fortune of ANTONY.

In a former Part of this Work it is said, that OCTAVIAN, soon after the Death of his Great Uncle JULIUS, raised a magnificent Temple to *Venus*, in which he placed the brazen Statue of the Dictator with the *Julian* Star upon his Head. In his second Consulate some Denarii were struck to commemorate that Event. On one Side is the Head of OCTAVIAN, with the Title IMP. CAESAR DIVI F. III. VIR ITER. R. P. C. On the other is the Temple of *Venus*, in which stands the Statue of the Dictator, with the Lituus or Augural Staff in his right Hand; on the Pediment the Star is represented, and underneath it are the Words DIVO IVL. On the Side of it is an Altar, with Fire burning

Pl. VII. 9.

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his own Children by her he gave, to *Ptolemy*, *Syria*, and all the Countries between the *Mediterranean* and the *Euphrates*; to young *Cleopatra*, *Cyrene*; and to *Alexander*, *Armenia*, and all *Asia* on the other Side the *Euphrates*, as far as *India*, as if it had been already conquered. Not content with this, he sent Letters to *Rome*, requiring to have these Grants publicly ratified by the People. But the Consuls, *Ahenobarbus* and *Sosius*, were too prudent to suffer them to be recited.

In the Midst of his warlike Preparations, OCTAVIAN entered upon his third Consulate. It was the Year when ANTONY should have borne the Fasces; but his Transactions in *Egypt* had given such Offence, that he was declared disqualified for that Honour. He now took upon him the Title notwithstanding, as we find by some of his Coins. Pl. VII. 11. They have the Head of *Jupiter Ammon*; the Inscription M ANTO. COS. III. IMP. IIII. One Reverse is a *Victory*; the other the Eagle and Ensigns of LEC. VIII.: the Legend of the first is ANTONIVS AVGur, with SCARPVS IMP. on both, who was his Lieutenant in *Lybia*, where stood the Temple of this *Jupiter*. As OCTAVIAN spent the whole Winter in amassing Money, in mustering Troops, in providing a Fleet, and exercising the Soldiers and Mariners, ANTONY was not less diligent

Pl. VII. 12.

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Bogud, King of *Mauritania*, and *Tracondimotus*, King of *Cilicia*, of the Party of ANTONY, together with *Sosius* himself, were slain. A large Body of Horse, commanded by ANTONY in Person, was suddenly assailed and put to Flight by *Titius* and *Statilius Taurus*. These were joined by *Philadelphus*, King of *Paphlagonia*. On this ill Success of his Affairs, many more of ANTONY's best Friends left him; and even *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, not able to endure the Haughtiness of *Cleopatra*, went over to OCTAVIAN. This rendered ANTONY suspicious and cruel, insomuch that he put to Death *Iamblichus*, one of the Kings of *Arabia*, with Torture, and *Quintus Postumius*, a *Roman* Senator. At the same Time, the Uneasiness of *Cleopatra* was such, that he himself was infected with Fear. He therefore, by Night, removed his Forces farther from the Enemy; and, when Provision began to fail, held a Council, to consider whether it was proper to come to a decisive Action immediately, or to march off and protract the War. And here, as they differed in Opinion, the Advice of *Cleopatra* prevailed, which was, to put strong Garrisons in all the defensible Places, and return to *Egypt*. But as this was not to be done privately, that it might not look like a Flight, and discourage their Friends, there was first a Necessity for coming to an Engagement

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Death; while others, to avoid the Flames, leaped into the Sea, and were drowned in the Waves, or knocked on the Head by their Enemies. And many there were, who, disdaining a Surrender, either slew one another, or put an End to their own Lives. The rest, finding all further Resistance vain, at length submitted; and the Number of Ships taken amounted to three hundred.

This Victory raised OCTAVIAN to the absolute Government of the *Roman* World. On the same Day he dedicated a Ship, of every Size or Rate taken from the Enemy, to the *Actian Apollo*, so called because a Temple had been erected to him at *Actium*; which OCTAVIAN now enlarged, ascribing his Success to the Patronage of this supposed Deity. This is evident from the Medals of Gold which were struck the following Year, whereon appears the Head of the Conqueror, with his Titles CAESAR DIVI F. IMP. V̄. COS. IIII.: and on the Reverse, *Apollo* with his Harp; underneath, ACT. ANTONY's Army, after waiting a whole Week for News of him, and finding themselves deserted by *Canidius*, and their principal Officers, treated with the Conqueror, and entered into his Service. Where his own had encamped, he afterwards builded a City, as the Memorial of his Victory, calling it *Nicopolis*. *Vaillant*, in his *Greek* Coins of the *Roman*

 Emperors,

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Time ANTONY had sent Messengers to *Pinarius Scarpus*, his Lieutenant in *Africa*, who commanded an Army there, which had been raised for the Defence of *Egypt*. But this Officer refused to receive him, and slew his Messengers. He therefore followed the Queen to *Alexandria*, where they made great Preparations for their Defence. He declared the Queen's Son, *Cæsarion*, and *Antyllus*, his own Son by *Fulvia*, to be of Age; honouring them with Command and Power, that they might be enabled to continue the War. But this only brought on afterwards the Destruction of the young Men. They had determined, as a last Resource, to leave *Egypt*, and retire to *India* by the Way of the *Red Sea*, where Ships were provided accordingly. But these were destroyed by the *Arabians*, at the Persuasion of *Q. Didius*. And the several Kings and Rulers of the East refused them Assistance in their Necessity. They had Recourse therefore to the Clemency of the Victor, whom ANTONY reminded of their former Friendship and Alliance, and to whom he even delivered up *Turullius*, who had been concerned in the Assassination of the Dictator, though he was at that Time one of his intimate Friends. But the deprecatory Presents of *Cleopatra* were costly, consisting of a Crown and Scepter of Gold, and a Royal Throne. OCTAVIAN accepted the Gifts,

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

that he ſhould draw over that Army again to his Party, marched againſt him. He found, however, his Efforts ineffectual, being repulſed by Land, and having his Fleet deſtroyed in the Harbour by a Stratagem of the Enemy. OCTAVIAN was about the ſame Time admitted into *Peluſium* by the Infidelity of the Queen, from which Place he marched with all Speed to *Alexandria*. His Cavalry, being greatly fatigued, were inſtantly on their Arrival attacked and defeated by ANTONY. Encouraged by this, he made another Sally, wherein he was driven back with great Loſs, being deſerted by the *Egyptians*, who had the ſecret Orders of *Cleopatra* for their Behaviour. His Friends perceived the Treachery, and reported it; but the Love of ANTONY would ſtill be blind. The next Day he ſailed out of the Harbour with all his naval Strength, when the whole *Egyptian* Fleet went over to OCTAVIAN. Forced therefore to have Recourſe to the Land Forces once more, he haſtened on Shore, when he found that theſe alſo had taken Part with the Enemy. He then ran to the Palace in Deſpair, with Deſign to wreak his Vengeance on the faithleſs Queen. But here he was told, that having ſhut herſelf up in the ſumptuous Monument which ſhe had been for ſome Time paſt erecting, ſhe had put an End to her own Life. This melted him down, converting all

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

vorcing *Octavia)* in such Manner as she should think proper. His Obsequies were therefore royally performed; after which she removed to the Palace. All this while she was closely watched by *Epaphroditus*, the Freedman of OCTAVIAN, commissioned by his Master for that Purpose, that she might not do Violence to herself, and he scarce suffered her a Moment out of his Sight. Here she was honoured with a Visit by OCTAVIAN, whom she received in a mourning Habit, a Dress which mightily became her. In this Interview she exerted all her Art to captivate her Conqueror, who evidently feared her Power in that Respect; for he kept his Eyes all the Time fixed upon the Ground, and at parting only bade her "be of good Courage, for she should "have no Hurt." This looked inauspicious. Her high Spirit disdained a Thought of being led in Triumph, or of living less than Queen of *Egypt*. Having therefore received further Assurances that such was really the Intention of OCTAVIAN, she pretended to make herself ready for the Voyage, and to collect such Jewels and Curiosities as might be acceptable to LIVIA and *Octavia*, expressing much Confidence in the Generosity of OCTAVIAN. Having thus lulled them into a Persuasion that she had given over all Thoughts of dying, and induced her Keepers thereby to remit somewhat of their

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Then ſcorning to be led, the Boaſt
Of mighty CÆSAR's naval Hoſt,
And arm'd with more than mortal Spleen,
Defrauds a Triumph, and expires a Queen. FRANCIS.

Such was the End of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA, after a Life of continual Diſſipation. He had been always a Lover of Pleaſure, though by no Means a Perſon of that abandoned Profligacy, which the Philippics of *Cicero* repreſent him to have been. For before his Intimacy with the Queen of *Egypt*, we have ſufficient Evidence of his Abilities both in Council and in Camps, as well as of his Magnanimity and Fortitude in adverſe Times. But his Bravery was quite diſſolved in the Arms of *Cleopatra*, nor after his Connection with her do we hear of any Thing from him which was truly great and gallant. A profitable Leſſon of Continence and Caution, to all thoſe who would ſhine in any public Sphere of Life! Indeed, if his Behaviour could admit of any Excuſe, he is in ſome Sort entitled to it; as there are very few perhaps who could have borne up againſt ſo powerful a Temptation. The Dictator himſelf, whoſe Prudence, Policy, and Vigilance, are well known, after his Defeat of *Pompey*, fell ſo far under it that it had nearly completed his Ruin. Her Form and Features were moſt elegant. The Modulation of her Voice was inexpreſſibly

OCTAVIAN.

mily, but finding that impracticable, resolved to die and be buried with him.

All the *Greek* Coins that I have seen of CLEOPATRA singly, or of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA joined, are very indifferently executed. The first has the Face of *Cleopatra* wearing the Diadem, with ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ, with the Head of *Antony* on the other Side, inscribed ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ; *Regina Cleopatra Dea Junior*, and *Antonius Imperator tertio Triumvir*. But the former have generally the Head of the Queen on one Side, and the *Egyptian* Eagle grasping the Lightning, as on all the Coins of the *Ptolemies*, on the Reverse, the Legend ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. Those of the *Roman* Stamp are much more elegant. One of them has the Heads of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA adverse, or facing each other, with the Inscription M. ANT. IMP. III. COS. DESIG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Behind the Head of *Cleopatra* is the Prow of a Ship. On the Reverse is a Ship carried with Sails and Oars, and underneath it PRAEFECTUS CLASSIS. F. C. for *Præfectus Classis fieri curavit*. Another has the Heads joined, with M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITERET. TERT. The Reverse differs but little from one of ANTONY's already mentioned

Pl. VII. 13.

Pl. VII. 14.

mentioned. It contains the Figure of *Isis* ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, in her Hand a Scepter of the Lotus; a Serpent riſes on its Folds on each Side as high as the Shoulders of the Figure. The Legend is only a Continuation of ANTONY's Titles, III VIR R. P. C. OCTAVIAN. Pl. VII. 15.

Medallic Memorials of the Succeſs of OCTAVIAN on this Occaſion are not wanting. One of theſe also beats the Head of *Jupiter Ammon*, with the Word PONTIF*ex*: on the other Side, a VICTORY is repreſented ſtanding upon a Globe, holding a Wreath in her right Hand and a Palm-branch in her left. In the Area, IMP CAES DIVI F. Pl. VII. 16.

Another has only a full Ear of Corn, with the Greek Inſcription KAICAPOC. On the Reverſe is the Palm-tree, the Type of *Alexandria*: in the Area are the Letters L. A. The Year of OCTAVIAN's Conqueſt of *Egypt* proved uncommonly fruitful; and to ſecure, as far as might be, this Fertility, the Victor had all the Reſervoirs or Foſſes, dug for the Reception of the Waters of the *Nile*, effectually cleanſed and put in Order. Whence the Poet *Virgil*, Pl. VII. 17.

——— te maximus orbis
Auctorem frugum tempeſtatumque potentem
Accipiat. Georg. I. l. 26.

Thee let the World repute
Lord of its Seaſons, Author of its Fruit.

OCTAVIAN.

From this Year the *Egyptians* began a new Computation of Time, calling it the Æra of the Victory of *Actium*. In the first Year of this Æra was the Coin before us struck. This appears from the Letters L. A. The Greeks called the Year *Lycabas*, from *Lycus* the Sun, whose supposed Revolution forms it, and A is the Numerical Letter for one. So that the L. A. signify *the first Year*.

Pl. VII. 18. Patin. Imp. Rom. p. 30. f. 2.

Another bears the Head of OCTAVIAN, but was struck after the Title of AUGUSTUS had been conferred upon him, with the Inscription IMP. AVG. DIVI F. Behind the Head is the Caduceus of Peace, and on the Reverse, the *Egyptian* Labyrinth, nearly as it appears on one of the Coins of M. AURELIUS.

This Event happened in the Year of the City DCCXXIII. when OCTAVIAN was a fourth Time Consul. He reduced *Egypt* to the Form of a *Roman* Province, appointing *Cornelius Gallus*, an Equestrian, to be the first Governor. This is the Poet of that Name who is celebrated by *Virgil*. *Cæsarion*, the Son of *Cleopatra* by the Dictator, and as such capable of creating Troubles, was put to Death. *Antyllus*, the eldest Son of ANTONY by *Fulvia*, perished in the same Manner. *Julius Antonius*, another Son by *Fulvia*, afterwards married one of the Daughters of *Octavia*, and was in great Favour

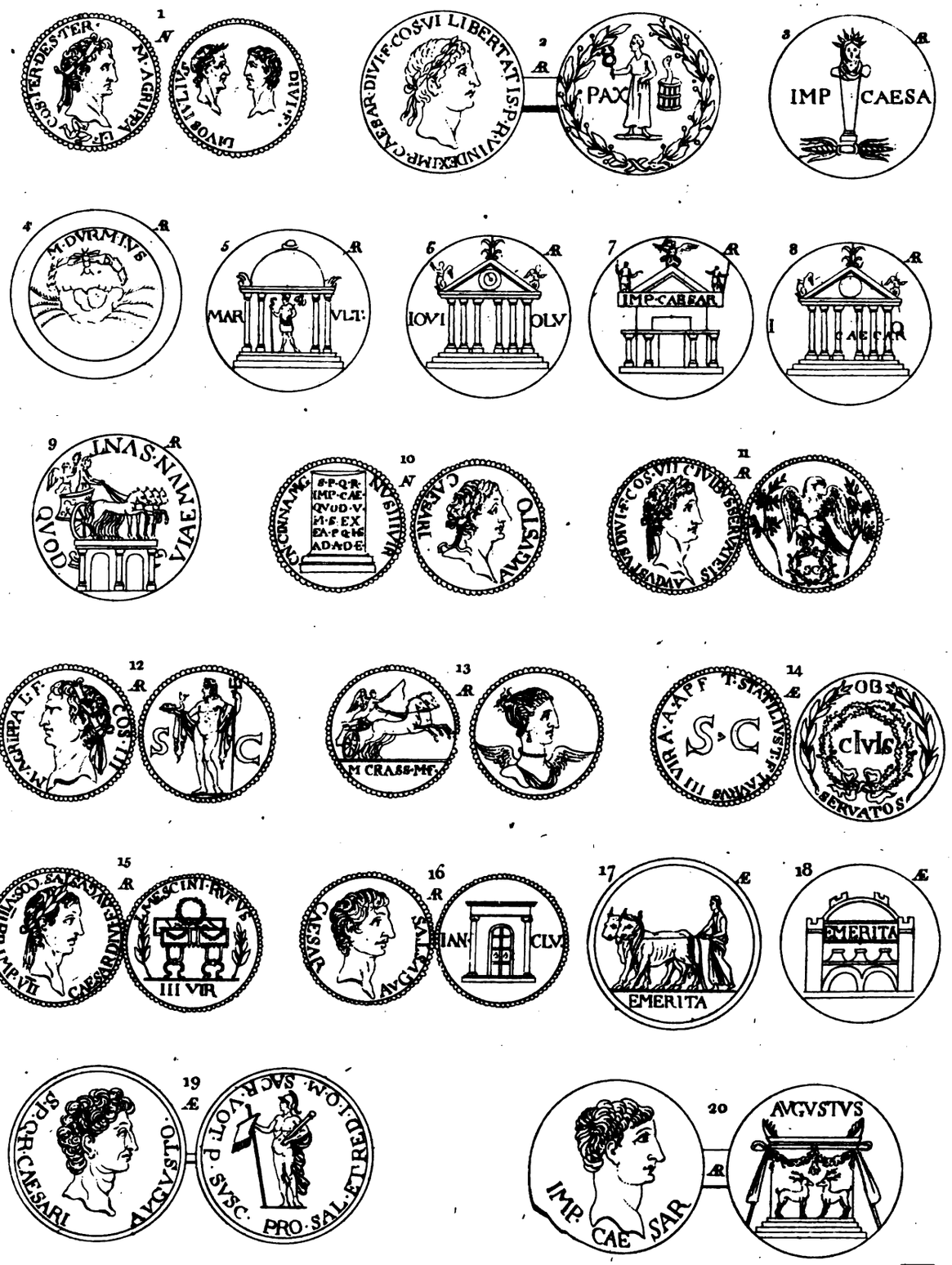
Favour with the Conqueror, till his Amour with *Julia* his Daughter, which proved fatal to him. *Cleopatra*, the Queen's youngest Daughter, was educated in a princely Manner, by the same *Octavia*, and married to *Juba* the *Mauritanian* King, some of whose Coins in Silver are yet to be found. On the one Side you have his Bust, with the Title REX IVBA; on the Reverse, the *Lotus* and *Sistrum*, with BACIΛI KΛЄOΠATRA. And to the Care of these two were the remaining Brothers, named *Alexander* and *Ptolemy*, whom *Cleopatra* bore to ANTONY, committed. This Triumvir had also two Daughters by the Sister of OCTAVIAN. These were called *Antonia* major, and *Antonia* minor. The eldest was married to *L. Domitius Abenobarbus*, and was the Grandmother of the Emperor NERO. The youngest became the Wife of *Drusus*, and the Mother of the Emperor CLAUDIUS.

OCTAVIAN. Pl. VII. 19.

OCTAVIAN having settled the Affairs of *Egypt*, and of all the Eastern Provinces, in the Winter, returned to *Rome* the following Year, where his Victories were celebrated by three successive Triumphs; in which Year he was the fifth Time Consul. The first Day's Triumph was for his Successes over the *Pannonians*, *Dalmatians*, and others, before his last Dispute with ANTONY: the second was for the Victory of *Actium* by Sea; and the third, by much the

OCTAVIAN. the most splendid and magnificent, for the Subduction of *Egypt*. The Wealth which he brought with him from that Kingdom was so immense, that it sunk the Interest of Money more than one Half, and raised the Value of Land accordingly. What Crowns, Supplications, Privileges, and extraordinary Honours were decreed to him on this Occasion, it were almost superfluous to say. The Tribunitial Power and Authority for Life, extending Half a Mile beyond the Walls; the Judgment of Appeals, which had always been made to the People before; that all his Acts should be confirmed yearly by the Oaths of the succeeding Consuls on the first of *January*, the Day of their Entrance into Office; the Power of enlarging the Pontifical College as he pleased; that the same Prayers and Sacrifices should constantly be offered for him as for the Senate and People of *Rome*, and Libations made for him at all Entertainments, both public and private. The Day on which he made his Entrance was declared a perpetual Festival; he was stiled IMPERATOR in the most unlimited Sense of the Word; and in foreign Countries even Temples were erected, and Divine Honours paid to him. But nothing gave him so much Delight as his shutting up the Temple of *Janus*. His triumphal Coin is of Gold, bearing his Head, with

CAESARI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CAESARI
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OCTAVIAN.

CAESAR DIVI F. AVGVSTVS IMP. VII. On the Reverse is the usual quadrigated Car; and underneath, S. C. At the same Time triumphed *C. Carrinas*, over the *Morini* and *Suebi*. His Denarius bears the Head of OCTAVIAN, whose Lieutenant he was in *Gaul*, with IMP. CAESAR DIVI IVLI F. The Reverse bears a VICTORY, standing on the Prow of a Ship; in her right Hand the WREATH of Laurel, and a Palm-branch in her Left; the Legend C. CARRINAS C. F. PRO COS. *L. Autronius Paetus* also triumphed in the following Month, for some Successes obtained in *Africa*. His Denarius shews the galeated Head of *Rome*, with PAETVS PR. COS. On the other Side is the quadrigated Car; and underneath, L. AVTRONIVS. This Year OCTAVIAN was honoured by the Senate with the illustrious Title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. We therefore find it added afterwards to one of his Triumphal Coins of Gold, the Inscription of which runs thus, CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. Pl. VII. 20.

OCTAVIAN continued his Consulship for six Years longer, without Intermission. While he was now a sixth Time discharging that Office, AGRIPPA shared it with him for the second Time. His Medal is of Gold, having on one Side the Heads of JULIUS and OCTAVIAN. Behind that of the former Pl. VIII. 1.

OCTAVIAN.

are the Words DIVOS IVLIVS; behind the latter, DIVI F. On the other Side is the Head of AGRIPPA, with a Roſtral Crown; and underneath it the *Three Legs conjoined*, being the Type of *Sicily*, with the Title M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. ITER. DES. TER. The Coin of OCTAVIAN is a beautiful Medallion of Silver, bearing his laureate Head, with this pompous Inſcription, IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. COS. VI. LIBERTATIS P. R. VINDEX. On the Reverſe, incloſed within a Wreath of Olive, ſtands the Figure of PEACE, holding a Caduceus in her right Hand; behind her a Serpent, the Emblem of Light and Health, riſes from an open Cheſt; in the Area, PAX. As he calls himſelf here *The Aſſertor of the Roman Freedom*, ſo he ſeems from this Time to have taken up a Reſolution of convincing the People that they were not Slaves. To this End he exhibited the moſt magnificent Spectacles; made public Diſtributions of Corn and Money; readily aſſiſted the poorer Senators; ſupplied the public Treaſury, appointing two annual Treaſurers of Prætorian Rank; cancelled the old Debts due to the Public, making void all Securities given to the State before the Battle of *Actium*. And, as many iniquitous Ordinances had paſſed in the Courſe of the Civil Wars, chiefly by the Authority of LEPIDUS and ANTONY, by

Pl. VIII. 2.

OCTAVIAN.

"Haſten therefore leiſurely," ſaid he, "for the "*cautious* is preferable to the *raſh* Soldier, and that "is always done ſoon enough, which is done well "enough." The Legend only gives the Name of M. DVRMIVS the III. VIR *Monetalis* who ſtruck it. By theſe Means he ſecured the Eſteem of all, and eſtabliſhed his Power upon the beſt Foundation, the Good-will of the Citizens. He now compleated a Cenſus of them, by which their Number appeared to be 4,164,000. He purged the Senate of all mean and unworthy Members; filled up the Number of Patricians, which had been much diminiſhed by the Civil Wars; and ordained that no Senator ſhould paſs out of *Italy* without his Permiſſion, except to *Sicily* or the *Narbonenſian Gaul*. By which he reſtored its Dignity to that venerable Council, and provided againſt future Troubles. He was rigid in reforming the Equeſtrian Order; and made ſeveral wholeſome Laws for the Reſtraint of Luxury and Expence, of Corruption, Adultery, and Immodeſty, and for the Encouragement of Marriage. He ſecured the City, as much as might be, againſt Inundations and Fires; and ſo repaired and adorned it with public Buildings, as to have Reaſon to boaſt afterwards, that, though he had found it of Brick, he ſhould leave it of Marble. The principal of theſe Works were the Forum, with the

OCTAVIAN. *quam is ad Ærarium detulit.* Around the Verge, CN. CINNA MAGNVS III. VIR.

At this Time, OCTAVIAN entertained serious Thoughts of resigning all his Power, and restoring the ancient Constitution. To this End he had a long Consultation with his sincere Friends, *Agrippa* and *Mecænas.* The former encouraged this Disposition by every Argument in his Power; but the latter, by Conclusions drawn from past Experience, and the Condition of the present Times, convinced him that he could no otherwise be safe, than by retaining his Authority. He gave him, at the same Time, the most excellent Rules that could be given for the Regulation of his Conduct. These are imparted to us at large by *Dio Cassius.* He advised him particularly so to govern others as he would wish to be governed himself, was he in a private Station. "For how is it possible," says he, "for "Men not to respect and love the Prince, whose "Moderation, Integrity, Prudence, Bravery, inof-"fensive Behaviour, and Condescension, they shall "have continually before their Eyes?" These Thoughts were therefore laid aside for the present. Yet on the Ides, the 13th, of *January* of the following Year, when himself was the seventh Time, and *Agrippa* a third Time, Consul, a Feint was made

OCTAVIAN. concerning the Empire would be in ſo peaceable and orderly a Train, that they would have no further Need of his Aſſiſtance; and that, could this deſireable Event be brought about much ſooner, he would with Joy retire the ſooner to that Repoſe which moſt of all he coveted. Thus all Parties were pleaſed, or ſeemed to be ſo; and the Senate decreed a double Stipend for the military Guard of the Emperor. And thus OCTAVIAN reigned with abſolute and imperial Authority, by the unanimous Election and Appointment of the Senate and People of *Rome*. To do him the more Honour, therefore, it was ordained, that Laurels ſhould be placed before his Palace, and Wreaths of Oak ſuſpended on them, intimating him to be the perpetual Conqueror of Enemies, and the Saviour of the Citizens.

AVGVSTVS. At the ſame Time, the venerable Title of AVGVSTVS was conferred upon him, and appears accordingly upon the Medals of Gold which were ſtruck on this Occaſion. Theſe have the laureate Head of OCTAVIAN, with the Title AVGVSTVS. D. F. COS. VII. CIVIBVS. SERVATEIS.; the Reverſe has an Eagle cowering, between two Laurel-trees, and holding in his Talons a Civic Crown. By this Name he is therefore diſtinguiſhed for the future on all *Roman* Coins, as on the *Greek* by that of ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, and muſt therefore ſo be called. Th

Pl. VIII. 11.

Coi

AVGVSTVS. had once before enjoyed that Dignity, being his Colleague. This last was also one of the *Triumviri Monetales*, or Masters of the Mint, at this Time, as
Pl. VIII. 14. appears from the Coin referred to, which bears his Title as such, and has on the Reverse the Civic Crown between two Laurels, with the Legend OB CIVIS SERVATOS. Others of the same Tenor were struck by *Domitius Ahenobarbus* and *Cornelius Scipio*, his Collegues in Office, and after them by *Quinctilius Varus*, *Plotius Rufus*, and *Asinius Gallus*.
Pl. VIII. 15. The Denarius of AVGVSTVS for this Year has also on its Reverse the two Laurels, inclosing a curule Chair, with three civic Crowns, and the Name of another Mint-master, L. MESCINIus RVFVS III. VIR. The third of these Officers was *Petronius Turpilianus*, whose Medal of Gold bears on one Side the Head of the *Dea Libera*, with TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR; and on the other a Civic Crown, inclosing the Legend AVGVSTO OB. C. S. for *ob Cives Servatos*, as in the former.

The *Salassi*, *Cantabrians*, and *Asturians*, were now in Arms. The former of these were easily subdued by *Terentius Varro*. But the Emperor, who had undertaken the more difficult Expedition against the two latter, being confined at *Tarraco* by Sickness, committed the Management of the War against them to *C. Antistius* and *T. Carisius*, who in this and

and the following Campaign, when AUGUSTUS was Consul for the ninth Time, were attended with Success. On which Account the Temple of *Janus* was again shut, as appears from the Coin referred to, the Reverse of which has the Temple of that Deity closed; and in the Area IAN*um* CLV*sit*. A Triumph was decreed for the Emperor, which he refused. Triumphal Ornaments were then voted for him, to be worn on every first of *January*, and a magnificent Trophy was erected upon the *Alps*.

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. VIII. 16.

All this while *Agrippa* was embellishing *Rome* with new Structures. He enlarged and adorned with Wainscot and Pictures the *Septa* in the *Campus Martius*, a Kind of circular Piazza, where the Assemblies of the People were held, calling it, in Honour of AUGUSTUS, the *Septa Julia*. He erected the Temple of *Neptune* with the *Argonautic* Portico, so distinguished from the Figures there exhibited; the *Baths* called by his Name; and the *Pantheon*, which is yet entire. By such Munificence he secured to himself the Affection of the Emperor, and the Esteem of all Men.

A new Colony was now founded upon the *Tagus*, in *Lusitania*, and the Place denominated *Emerita*, because it consisted of old Soldiers now discharged the Service, who were called *Emeriti*. The modern Name of it is *Merida*. The Memorial of its Foundation is upon a Copper Coin, bearing the

Pl. VIII. 17.

small Sword in his left. The Legend is VOT*a* P*ublica* SVSC*epta* PRO SAL*ute* ET RED*itu* I*ovi* O*ptimo* M*aximo* SACR*a*. There is a very fine Medallion of Silver, with a curious Head of AUGUSTUS on one Side, and an Altar carved with Festoons and Figures, which may have been struck on this Occasion. Another has a plain Altar on the Reverse, with S C on the Sides, and underneath PROVIDENT*iæ*, as inscribed to the Providence of AUGUSTUS. There is another, struck by *Miscennius Rufus* above mentioned, with a Pedestal, inscribed IMP. CAES. AVGV. COMM. CONS; on the Sides, S. C. *Impereatori Cæsari Augusto Communi Consensu, Senatûs Consulto.* This sufficiently explains the former. On the other Side, inclosed within a Civic Crown, I. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. PR. S. IMP. CAE. QVOD. PER. EV. R. P. IN. AMP. ATQ. TRAN. S. E. *Jovi Optimo Maximo Senatus Populus Que Romanus Vota Solvit Pro Salute Imperatoris Cæsaris Quod Per Eum Res Publica in Ampliore Atque Tranquilliore Statu Est*; though this last may not improbably relate to his Recovery from that Complaint which *Antonius Musa* relieved.

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. VIII. 20.

Pl. IX. 1.

Pl. IX. 2.

High Honours were now paid to the Imperial Family, a Seat in the Senate being voted for young *Marcellus* amongst those of Pretorian Rank, with a Power of standing for the Consulate ten Years

AVGVSTVS.

ſooner than the Laws allowed; the Office of Edile was immediately conferred upon him, and he was admitted into the Pontifical College. *Tiberius* alſo, the Son of LIVIA by her former Huſband, was made Queſtor of the City before the uſual Time, being then but in his one-and-twentieth Year. In this Capacity he was very uſeful, and rendered himſelf popular in the preſent Scarcity, by introducing Plenty of Corn into the City. He was moreover permitted to hold the ſeveral Magiſtracies in Order five Years before the uſual Time.

On the Departure of AUGUSTUS from *Spain*, the *Cantabrians* and *Aſturians* treacherouſly put to Death many of the *Roman* Soldiers, and flew to Arms again; but were quickly brought into Order by *L. Aemilius*, who had been left Commander in thoſe Parts. At the ſame Time *Ælius Largus*, Governor of *Egypt*, led an Army into *Arabia Felix*, the greater Part of which periſhed for Want of Neceſſaries in that deſart Country, through the Heat of the Climate, and the pernicious Quality of the Water; after which, the Inhabitants ſpeedily recovered what Places they had loſt, and drove out the Invaders. While this Expedition was going forward, the Troops of *Candace*, Queen of *Ethiopia*, to the Number of thirty thouſand, made an Irruption into *Egypt*, but were repulſed and de-

feated

feated by *Petronius*, who ſucceeded to the Command. He purſued the Enemy beyond the Cataracts of the *Nile*, eight hundred and ſeventy Miles up into the Country, taking many Places, and among others *Tanape*, or *Napata*, which was the Royal Reſidence, and obliging the Queen to ſubmit to his Conditions.

AUGUSTUS, being now the eleventh Time Conſul, and having *Calpurnius Piſo* for his Colleague, relapſed into a grievous Fit of Sickneſs, which, it was generally ſuppoſed, would prove mortal. He called to him the Magiſtrates and principal Perſons of the Senatorian and Equeſtrian Orders, whom he acquainted with the State of the public Affairs, giving a little Book to *Piſo*, which contained an exact Account of the Armies and Revenues, drawn up by Himſelf, and delivering his Signet to *Agrippa*. He was however reſtored to Health by the cold Bath and cooling Potions preſcribed to him by *Antonius Muſa*, who, for this important Service, received great Rewards both from the Emperor and Senate, and, though a Freedman, was permitted to wear a Gold Ring. And for his Sake Immunity was granted to the whole Faculty for ever. But *Marcellus*, falling ſick ſoon after, died under the ſame Preſcription. AUGUSTUS, on his Recovery, carried his Will with him to the Senate, intending

AVGVSTVS.

tending to recite it to them openly, to convince them that he had named no Successor; but was prevented doing this by the unanimous Remonstrance of that illustrious Body. He now appointed ten Prætors of the City for a Continuance of several Years, two of whom only at a Time were to discharge annually the Duties of that Office. At this Time he seems to have erected a Temple to *Perpetual Peace*, since his Medal of this Year represents such a Temple on its Reverse, with the Words in the Area, PACI PERP*etuæ*. There is another of this Year, having the Head of AVGVSTVS COS XI.; and on the other Side, that of *Agrippa*, with a Rostrate and a Mural Crown. The Legend is M. AGRIPPA. COS. TER. and under it the Name of COSSVS LENTVLVS, who was Consul in the Year of the City DCCLII. and at present one of the *Triumviri Monetales*.

Pl. IX. 3.

Pl. IX. 4.

The Emperor had retired to *Alba*, when he thought fit to abdicate his Office of Consul, and appoint *L. Sestius* to succeed him. This Person had been one of the Friends and Partizans of *Brutus*, and was publicly known to entertain the highest Esteem and Veneration for his Memory, whose Statues he kept in his House. This Act of Disinterestedness was therefore extremely grateful to all Ranks of People. The Senate, to shew

their

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of this Year, and the Beginning of the next, divers Calamities happened; as an Inundation of the *Tiber*, a Plague ravaging all *Italy*, and a Scarcity of Provisions; the People, crying out that these Evils were inflicted by the Gods, because *Augustus* now enjoyed no formal Magistracy, compelled the Senate to name him *Perpetual Dictator*. They waited upon him in a Body, with four-and-twenty Fasces accordingly. But this invidious Appellation he constantly refused, even rending his Robe, baring his Breast, and falling upon his Knees in the Fervency of his Passion. But the Office of *Proveditor of the City*, which they likewise offered, and which *Pompey* the Great once held, he readily accepted of; appointing two Deputies for the Discharge of it. These were the *Ædiles Frumentarii*, or the Ediles of *Ceres*, to whom was committed the Care of seeing that the City was duly supplied with Corn. "Six Ediles," says *Dio*, "were then first appointed, "two Patrician, and four Plebeian, two of which "last are called the Ediles of *Ceres*." They appear seated in the Medal before us, on the Face of which is *Ceres* crowned with Ears of Corn; the Inscription ÆD*iles* PL*ebis*.

PL. IX. 6.

And in conferring these Honours our Author *(Dio)* is very positive that Adulation had no Share, but that the *Romans* herein acted with great Sincerity of

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The next Summer he visited *Asia* and *Bithynia*, when *Phraates*, fearing that he would carry his Arms into *Parthia*, sued for Peace, delivered up all the *Roman* Ensigns in his Possession, together with the Prisoners and Deserters. This was Matter of great Glory. This Event is celebrated on several Medals. One of Silver, of the largest Size, has an excellent Head of AUGUSTUS, and under it IMP. IX. TR. PO. V.; on the Reverse is a grand Triumphal Arch, and within it S. P. R. SIGNIS RECEPTIS. Another, struck by TURPILIANUS, bears the Head of FERONIA, a Goddess in great Repute amongst the *Sabines*, whose Countryman this Mint-officer was. The Title is therefore TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR.; under the Head FERON.: the other Side represents a Legionary Soldier on one Knee, holding out an Ensign; the Legend CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN. RECE. Another has the Head of AUGUSTUS, with IMP. CAESARI AVG. COS. XI. TR. POT. VI. S. P. Q. R.; the Reverse has a Civic Crown inclosing the Legend CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILIT. A. PARTHIS. RESTIT. Another is inscribed by *M. Durmius* the Triumvir HONORI, bearing the Head of HONOUR, and has the same Reverse with the former of *Turpilianus*.

Pl. IX. 7.

Pl. IX. 8.

Pl. IX. 9. Goltz. p. 209. f. 3.

Pl. IX. 10. Col. Pemb. 140. f. 2.

The same Year *Julia* bore a Son to *Agrippa*, known

known by the Name of CAIVS CAESAR. And now AUGUSTUS returned to *Rome*, and was received with the usual Gratulations, public Vows and Sacrifices; which appear on his Denarii, whereon we have his laureate Head without any Inscription; and on the Reverse the galeated Figure of *Mars*, already described, with the Name of the *Triumvir Monetalis*, and on the Base S. P. Q. R. V. P. RED. CAE. S. *Senatus Populusque Romanus Vota pro Reditu Cæsaris Solvit.* The Day after his Arrival, he admitted *Tiberius* amongst the Prætorians, and granted to his other Son-in-law, *Drusus*, the Liberty of standing for Offices five Years before the legal Time.

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Pl. IX. 11.

Many Honours were offered to AUGUSTUS on his Arrival; none of which he would admit of, save that he permitted the Day of his Return to be ranked as a Festival in the Kalendar, and called the *Augustalia*, and an Altar to be erected to RETURNING FORTUNE, which we have upon a Coin struck by Q. RUSTIUS, inscribed FOR. RE. *Fortunæ Reduci*: on the other Side are the Figures of *two Fortunes*, one being intended for the *Fortuna Redux*, and the other for the *Fortune of Antium*, according to the Legend FORTVNÆ ANTIAT*i*. The Title is CAESARI AVGVSTO; underneath EX S. C. The City of *Antium* was famous for its superb

Pl. IX. 12.

AVGVSTVS.

Temple erected to this fickle Goddess; whence *Horace*, in that fine Ode inscribed to her on the late intended Invasion of *Britain* by AUGUSTUS,

O Diva gratum quæ regis Antium,
Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus, vel superbos
Vertere funeribus triumphos, &c.

Goddess, whom *Antium*, beauteous Town, obeys,
Whose various Will with instant Pow'r can raise
Frail Mortals from the Depths of cold Despair,
Or change proud Triumphs to the funeral Tear, &c. FRANCIS.

AUGUSTUS now gave another Instance of his Impartiality, by appointing *Q. Lucretius Vespillo* to the Consulate. For he had been of the Number of the Proscribed, and concealed with Difficulty by the Affection of his Wife, till his Peace was made. His Denarius has reached us, having on one Side the Lactarian Column between two Goats. This Pillar stood in the Olitory or Green-market, and was so called, because thither the good Women carried their young Children to be fed with Milk. At the Bottom is Q. LVCRET. Q. F. and on the Margin VESPILLO: on the other Side is the *Juno Sispita*, of whom we have spoken sufficiently before, with the Letters I. S. M. R. By this Coin, it should seem that *Vespillo*'s Family came from *Lanuvium*, where the *Juno Sispita* was particularly worshipped

Pl. IX. 13.

worshipped; or, that he stamped the Image of this great Goddess of the Women, (JUNO THE PRESERVER, as the Name implies) by Way of Gratitude for his own Safety by the Sex. With respect to the Letters, *Goltzius* ingenuously confesses that he can make nothing of them; and yet it is scarce possible to mistake their Meaning, which *Patin* has given in the *Thorian Family*, and which is IVNO SISPITA MAXIMA REGINA: by which Title she is always distinguished by *Virgil*. AVGVSTVS.

——— *Jam jam nec* maxima Juno
Nec Saturnius *hæc oculis* pater *aspicit æquis*. Æneid. IV. l. 371.
Nor mightiest *Juno* this, who reigns on high,
Nor Father *Jove*, can view with placid Eye.

——— *Tibi*, maxima Juno,
Mactat sacra ferens. Æneid. VIII. l. 84.
To Thee the solemn Sacrifice he pays,
Most mighty *Juno*.

——— *ter* maxima Juno
Continuit. Æneid X. l. 685.
——— Most mighty Juno thrice restrained.

This Year died the most excellent Poet, whom we have just now quoted, at *Brundusium*. He left behind him great Wealth, though by no Means equal to the Merit of his Genius, which he bequeathed in Part to his Patrons AUGUSTUS and *Mecænas*.

As Vice and Immorality prevailed, the Emperor was

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was prevailed upon to accept of the Office of *Præfectus Morum*, or *Governor of Morals*, with Censorian Power, for five Years. It was also decreed, that he should enjoy the Consular Authority for Life, have twelve Fasces borne before him, and sit always in a Curule Chair between the two Consuls. *Agrippa* was at this Time settling Affairs in *Gaul*, which Province was infested by the *Germans*, who thought proper to retire on his Approach. Thence he passed into *Spain*, where the *Cantabrians*, the Inhabitants of *Biscay*, were once more in Arms; and it was not without great Difficulty that he brought that brave People under Subjection. On his Return to *Rome*, he carried his Success with his usual Moderation, ascribing the Whole to the Auspices of AUGUSTUS, and refusing a Triumph. He then set himself to his old Employment of decorating the City with magnificent Temples and Aquæducts. But *L. Cornelius Balbus* accepted the Triumph allowed him for his Success in *Africa*, having carried the *Roman* Arms to the River *Niger*. He was a *Spaniard* by Nation, and the first Foreigner that ever arrived at the Honour of a *Roman* Triumph. And it seems to have been permitted by AUGUSTUS, as another Instance of his Impartiality, and to shew the Public his Determination to reward Merit wheresoever he should find it.

The next Year, as his Decennial Term of Empire was near its Expiration, he prolonged his Imperial Authority for five Years further; conferring alſo the Tribunitial Power upon *Agrippa* for the ſame Term, which, he ſaid, would be ſufficient for them both. This new Power of *Agrippa*, which was nothing leſs than Imperial, is recorded on the Coin before us. He paſſed many wiſe Laws, for the Diſcouragement of Celibacy, the Promotion of Marriage, and rewarding thoſe who ſhould be the Fathers of many Children; for the Suppreſſion of Bribery, and the Puniſhment of thoſe who had obtained Magiſtracies by corrupt Means, diſqualifying them for the Space of five Years. He purged the Senate, reducing the Number to ſix hundred; and reformed the *Sybilline* Books, deſtroying all, except ſuch as, upon the ſtricteſt Examination, were ſuppoſed to be genuine.

Pl. IX. 14.

In the Year of the City DCCXXXVI, when *Furnius* and *Silanus* were Conſuls, *Julia* bore another Son to AGRIPPA, who was named *Lucius*, and whom, together with his Brother *Caius*, AUGUSTUS immediately adopted. About this Time the *Secular Games* were exhibited for three Days and Nights together. HORACE was worthily made Choice of to compoſe the Hymn which was ſung on this Occaſion, which is yet extant, and is one of the fineſt

Remains

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Remains of Antiquity. For a full Explanation of the Whole, the Reader is referred to the Notes in Mr. *Francis*'s Edition of this Author. Fifteen Officers were appointed for the Regulation of these Games; and the present Celebration of them is recorded in Medals both of Gold and Silver. These bear the Emperor's Head, with the Inscription AVGVSTVS TR. POT. VII. The Reverse shews a Pedestal, inscribed IMP. CAES. AVG. LVD. SAEC. Next the Verge is the Name of him who struck the Coin, L. MESCINIVS RVFVS III. VIR, who appears also, by the XV S. F. to have been one of the XV. VIR*i* S*acris* F*aciendis*.

Pl. IX. 15.

Under Pretence of quieting some Commotions in *Gaul*, AUGUSTUS left *Rome*, having appointed *Taurus* to govern it in his Absence. For *Mecænas* was now less gracious with him, whose Wife he had ungratefully taken away, and carried with him. TIBERIUS also went with him, but AGRIPPA he had sent into *Syria*. The *Sicambri*, *Usipetæ*, and *Tenchteri*, after crucifying some *Romans*, whom they had apprehended in their Territory, had passed the *Rhine*, and committed some Depredations in the *Gallic* Province, had routed a Body of Horse sent against them, and afterwards defeated *Lollius*, who commanded the Forces there. But hearing that AUGUSTUS was coming against them, they retired

an

and accepted Conditions of Peace, giving Hostages for the Performance. Thus, though there was nothing left for him to do, yet AUGUSTUS continued here all this and the following Year. Meantime the *Rhætians*, who inhabited the *Trentine Alps*, were guilty of several Devastations in the Confines of both *Italy* and *Gaul*. DRUSUS was therefore ordered to march against them. He obtained a Victory, and was on that Account admitted to Prætorian Honours. Thus repulsed on the Side of *Italy*, they yet continued troublesome on that of *Gaul*, where they were joined by the *Vindelici*, so that TIBERIUS also was dispatched against them. Being now attacked in several Places, they were easily defeated and reduced. As the Country was very populous, their young Men, in order to prevent future Disturbances, were carried off by the Conquerors, only sufficient Numbers being left to till the Ground. At this Time several Colonies were settled both in *Gaul* and *Spain*, and two Cities built in the Countries lately conquered, the one called *Drusomagus*, now *Meminghen*, and the other *Augusta Vindelicorum*, which is the modern *Augsburgh*. This last City we find represented upon Coins by the Figure of the *Nux Pinea*, or Pine-Apple. Pl. IX. 16. Thus we see it soon after on one of the Golden Goltz. p. 216. f. 1. Medals of the Emperor, which on its Reverse bears

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the Name of *Sempronius Gracchus*, who was his Lieutenant there with Proconsular Authority. And on the Reverse of another, of the subsequent Year, we see *Germania* seated, with her *Head towered*, a Cornucopiæ in her left Hand, and holding out the Pine-Apple with the other.

Pl. IX. 17. Goltz. p. 216. f. 3.

It was the Year of the City DCCXL, when TIBERIUS was advanced to the Consulate, and AUGUSTUS returned to *Rome*. The Success of the former is celebrated in his Denarius by the Representation of an *Eagle* and *two Ensigns*, with TI. CLAVDI. TI. F. NERO. On the other Side is the laureate Head of *Jupiter*, with EX. S. C. His Brother DRUSUS had been left in *Germany*. All the Honours proposed for the Emperor on his Arrival were rejected; and to avoid Ceremony, he entered by Night. M. LEPIDUS dying this Year, AUGUSTUS succeeded to the highest Priesthood. Hence the Coin before us, with his laureate Head, and the Title CAESAR PONT*ifex* MAX*imus*. On the Reverse, *two Victories* standing upon Columns, on each Side an Altar, and holding out Crowns of Laurel. The Face of the Altar is decorated with a Civic Crown between two Branches of Laurel, and with two Wreaths of the same, and two other Wreaths of Laurel are laid upon the Top of it; underneath, ROM*æ* ET AVG*usto*. Another, which

Pl. IX. 18.

Pl. X. 1.


1
Æ
CAESAR
PONT·AVG
ROM·ET AVG
2
N
AVGVR
PONT·MAX
IMP·XI
P·P
3
Æ
M·MAECILIVS·TVLLVS·III·VIRNA·A·A·F·F·
S·C
4
N
AVGVR·IMP·XII PP
5
N
AVGVSTVS
6
R
AVGVSTVS
7
Æ
AVGVSTVS
8
R
TI·NERO·TI·F
PRO COS
CAESAR
AVGVSTVS
9
R
RHENVS
10
N
NERO·CLAVDIVS·DRVSVS·GERMANICVS·IMP
DE·GERMANIS
11
R
SALVS
12
R
IVSTITIA
13
R
IVLIA·AVGVSTA·SC·RIB·F·MAGRIP
14
N
C·CAESAR
AVGVS·F·
15
N
C·L·CAESARES
CAESAR
16
N
DE PARTHIS
17
N
AVGVRPON
IMPER·III
18
N
TI·CAESAR
19
N
VOTP·SVSC
PRO SAL ET
REDIT·O·M·
SACR

which is of Gold, has this added to his other Titles. Around the Head the Inſcription runs IMP*eratori* CAESARI. AVGVSTO. COS. XI. TR*ibunitiâ.* POT*eſtate* XI. S. P. Q. R. The Reverſe exhibits a *Shield*, with two *Haſtæ puræ*, a *Simpulum*, and the *Lituus*, with the Legend AVGVRI PONT*ifici* MAX*imo* IMP*eratori* XI. P*atri* P*atriæ*. A third has a *Victory* binding a Wreath upon his Head, with CAESAR AVGVST. PONT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT. The Reverſe S. C. ſurrounded by the Name of the *Triumvir Monetalis*, M. MAECILIVS TVLLVS III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.

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Pl. X. 2.

Pl. X. 3.

AGRIPPA now returning from *Syria*, AUGUSTUS prolonged to him the Tribunitial Power for other five Years, as he did the Imperial Authority to himſelf for the ſame Term. This done, AGRIPPA was diſpatched into *Illyricum*, againſt the *Pannonians*, who had taken Arms, and whom he quickly reduced to Order. This was the laſt Service which he performed: for ſoon after his Return, in the following Year, he died, and was buried in the Sepulchre which AUGUSTUS had erected for his own Family. On his Departure, the *Pannonians* again took Arms, ſo that it became neceſſary to ſend TIBERIUS againſt them, whom AUGUSTUS had now taken for his Aſſiſtant in the Government, having given him his Daughter JULIA to Wife, the Widow

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of AGRIPPA. He, with the Help of the *Scordisci*, effectually subdued and disarmed the Enemy, carrying off their young Men, whom he sold for Slaves. A Triumph was offered him, but, by the Direction of the Emperor, he contented himself with the Triumphal Ornaments. All this while DRUSUS was equally successful. A Disturbance had happened in *Gaul*, on Account of the *Census* then taken, which he quieted with great Prudence and Discretion. He then turned his Arms against the *Sicambri*, *Usipetæ*, *Tencteri*, and *Camavi*, and carried them even to the Banks of the *Weser*, defeating their united Forces in several Battles with great Slaughter. He was therefore saluted *Imperator* by the Army, raised a Trophy, built several Forts in the Country, and opened that immense Work, which is called after him the *Fossæ Drusianæ*. For these Successes he was, on his Return, honoured with Triumphal Ornaments, and the Office of Prætor, after which it was decreed, that he should be immediately invested with Proconsular Authority. In the mean Time died, to the great Concern of the Emperor, and of all *Rome*, his Sister OCTAVIA, who, for her many Virtues and excellent Qualities, had been universally esteemed and beloved. *Suetonius* informs us, that when OCTAVIUS and AGRIPPA were at *Apollonia* together (and that

Pl. X. 4.

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of the Reverſe AVGVSTVS. That of Copper has the *Capricorn* and *Cornucopiæ* only, and at the Bottom as the other. After this, the very bold Behaviour of young OCTAVIUS, for the firſt two or three Years after his Uncle's Deceaſe, is the leſs to be wondered at.

The High-Prieſthood of *Jupiter*, or the Office of *Flamen Dialis*, had been intermitted from the Time of the Civil War between the Factions of *Marius* and *Sulla*, *Cornelius Merula* having been the laſt who bore it. AUGUSTUS now thought fit to reſtore it, and advanced Himſelf to that Dignity.

The *Dacians*, now paſſing the *Danube* on the Ice, plundered *Pannonia*, and the *Dalmatians* rebelled on Account of their heavy Taxes. The Emperor, who was then in the Neighbourhood of *Lyons*, ſent TIBERIUS againſt them, who was attended with ſpeedy Succeſs; while DRUSUS went on with his Conqueſts in *Germany*. We have a Coin ſtruck for the Victories of the former, who

Pl. X. 8.

alſo was allowed an Ovation. On one Side is the laureate Head of CAESAR AVGVSTVS: on the other a Trophy, with two Captives at the Foot of it; underneath, TI. NERO. TI. F. PRO. COS. At the Cloſe of the Winter all three returned to *Rome*, where DRUSUS was honoured with the Conſulate. Soon after his Entrance into it, he repaired to his

Scene

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his Imperial Authority for ten Years more; and this he continued to do at the End of every ten Years, to the Time of his Death. And though succeeding Emperors were not so complaisant as to confess their Obligations to the Senate and People for any such Prolongations, not indeed condescending to consult them on that Point; yet we find them constantly, in Imitation of AUGUSTUS, celebrating their *Decennalia*; nor is any Thing more common than the VOTA DECENNALIA upon their Coins, as will appear in many Instances. He now marched at the Head of an Army into *Gaul* once more, in which Province he took up his Residence himself, but ordered TIBERIUS, in his Brother's Place, to command in *Germany*, to whom all the Nations between the *Rhine* and the *Elbe* submitted. After this, he suffered him to return and triumph, and to accept of the Consulate a second Time.

About this Time died *Mecænas*, the greatest Statesman of his Age, and the fast Friend of AUGUSTUS, whom he made his Heir, notwithstanding his late ungrateful Usage of him. He was an excellent Judge of Genius, and the generous Patron of it, to such a Degree, that all great Encouragers of Learning since have been honoured with his Name. *Virgil* and *Horace* particularly experienced his Indulgence. The Death of the former has been already

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the Journey of TIBERIUS thither, to have been done in *Germany* this Year. In the next, AUGUSTUS, displeased with the petulant and forward Ambition of his Grandsons CAIUS and LUCIUS, to which he was willing to give this Check, raised TIBERIUS to the highest Honours, making him his Partner in *the Tribunitial Power for five Years*, and giving him the Government of *Armenia*. But this displeased all three. The young Princes took Umbrage at this extraordinary Preferment of their Uncle. And he, fearing the Effects of their Resentment, earnestly entreated Leave, and at length obtained it, to retire to *Rhodes*, that he might the better attend his Studies. Yet some think that the Lewdness of his Wife JULIA, which he could no longer bear, was the Cause of this precipitate Resolution. Certain it is, that he left her behind him, and that his Nephews were well pleased with his Absence.

AUGUSTUS now accepted of the Consulate for the twelfth Time, that he might with the more Solemnity present his Grandson CAIUS with the *Toga Virilis*, or Manly Gown. He was also admitted into the Pontifical College and the Senate House; was allowed a Seat amongst the Senators at the public Entertainments, and designed or nominated *Prince of the Roman Youth*; on which last Account he was to command the young Gentlemen of Rank

and

and Quality, during their public Exercises at the *Ludus Trojæ*, or *Trojan Sport*, wearing a scarlet Robe. This Honour we shall find hereafter frequently commemorated on the public Coins, and always annexed to the Sons of the Emperors, or Persons of the most distinguished Rank.

It should seem as if JULIA, the Emperor's Daughter, had waited for the Absence of her Husband, that she might throw off all Restraint. For now, even the *Forum* and the *Rostra* were become the nightly Scenes of her abandoned Licentiousness; so that it was impossible that her loose Behaviour should any longer be concealed from the Emperor. But when he came to the full Knowledge of it, his Rage was ungovernable, and his Grief to be truly pitied. He turned her out of the Palace, and, without Reserve or Discretion, laid open the Dishonours of his Family in full Senate. She is indeed said to have been *Every Man's Wife*, and was, on due Consideration, banished by her Father to the Island of *Pandataria*, on the Coast of *Campania*, whither she was voluntarily attended by her Mother *Scribonia*. Her Gallants were called to a severe Account. *Iulus Antonius*, the Son of the late Triumvir, and some others, suffered Death on this Occasion; and several were sent into Exile. *Phæbe*, her Confidante, and the Assistant of her

 Debaucheries,

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Debaucheries, to avoid the Torture, put an End to her own Life; and AUGUSTUS declared, that he would rather have been the Father of *Phœbe* than of JULIA. *Æneas Vicus* has given us likewise the Portrait of this Lady.—I find no Coins of the Emperor, struck in *Rome* this Year, but what are of Copper. These have, as usual, his Head on one Side, and his Titles continued on both; and on the Area of the Reverse **S. C.**

Pl. X. 13.

The *Armenians* had expelled their King *Artabazus*, and set up *Tigranes*, under the Protection of *Phraates*, King of *Parthia*. Messages had passed between this *Great King* and AUGUSTUS, in which the latter had addressed the former by the bare Name of *Phraates*, which this resenting, returned, by inscribing his Reply as coming from THE KING OF KINGS *to* CÆSAR only. These Paper-Altercations were supposed to be the Prelude to Action. Young CAIUS was ordered to put himself at the Head of all the Forces in the East, and march into *Armenia*. But as the Danger came nearer, *Phraates* grew calmer. An Interview was proposed by him, and accepted, wherein he gave up all Pretensions to *Armenia*, and Tranquillity was restored; so that, on the Death of *Artabazus*, which quickly ensued, his Successor, *Tigranes*, received his Crown at the Hands of CAIUS, in *Syria*. This Expedition is recorded

corded on some Medals of Gold and Silver, which exhibit the young CÆSAR on Horseback, with an Eagle and Ensigns, and the Legend *Caius* CAESAR AVGVS*ti* F*ilius*; the other Side has the Emperor's Head, with AVGVSTVS DIVI F.; and the Success of it is pointed out in a Denarius struck by *Turpilianus*, the *Triumvir Monetalis*. On one Side is the *Dea Libera*, with the Name and Title of that Officer, P. PETRON. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR.; on the other, a Figure in a suppliant Posture, representing *Armenia*; on the Verge CAESAR DIVI. F. ARME*nia* CAPT*a*.

The next Year AUGUSTUS repaired all the Aquæducts of the City. This appears by an Inscription upon that of the *Marcian* Water, yet extant above the Gate of St. *Laurence*, in Letters two Feet long:

IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS
PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS. COS. XII.
TRIBVNIC. POTESTAT. XIX. IMP. XIIII.
RIVOS AQVARVM OMNIVM REFECIT.

In that which followed, which was the DCCLth Year from the Building of the City, and the forty-first of the Reign of AUGUSTUS, according to *Cassiodorus* and *Tertullian*, IESVS CHRIST, the Saviour of Mankind, was born at *Bethlehem*, in *Judea*. *P. Sulpicius Quirinus*, who, upon the Death of *Lollius*,

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lius, became the Governor of CAIUS CÆSAR, was at this Time Proconsul of *Syria*. A general Assessment or Taxation now took Place throughout the whole *Roman* Empire. The Temple of *Janus* was shut up, and there was Peace among all Nations.

AUGUSTUS now took upon him the Office of Consul for the thirteenth and last Time. This he did for much the same Reason as before; that he might with greater State and Solemnity deliver the *manly Gown* to his Grandson LUCIUS, as he had done to CAIUS, two years ago. The young Prince received the same Honours which had been conferred upon his Brother, as is evident from the Medal before us. It bears the Emperor's laureate Head, with CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. On the Reverse are depicted the two Shields of Gold, which were presented, to each of them one, by the Equestrian Order, when these Princes assumed the *Toga Virilis*, and which, after their Decease, were hung up in the Senate-House: these are sustained by two of the Pontiffs, and between them are two *Hastæ puræ*, or unarmed Spears, of Silver, presented at the same Time: a little above are the *Lituus*, and the *Haustorium* or *Sympulum*, the Ensigns of the *Augural* and *Pontifical* Dignities. The Figure of Ten is only the Mark of the Denarius. The Title says,

Pl. X. 15.

Caius *Lucius* CAESARES AVGVSTI *Filii* COS*ules* DESIG*nati* PRINC*ipes* IVVENT*utis*. Medals of Gold were also struck in Honour of the Emperor's Consulate, whereon the Submission of the *Parthian* is the Subject of the Reverse; the Bow and Quiver being thrown down, and the *Tiara* or Diadem inclining: in the Area, DE PARTHIS.

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Pl. X. 16.

In the Medal which we just now described, it is observed, that both CAIVS and LUCIUS were *designed* for, or prænominated to, the Fasces. The Elder of them was accordingly advanced to that Honour while he was yet in *Syria*, in the Year of the City DCCLIII; and the Younger was to succeed to the same Dignity two Years after; but being in the Interval sent by AUGUSTUS to review the Forces in *Spain*, he fell sick by the Way, and died at *Marseilles*.

TIBERIUS, after many Intreaties for Permission, had now returned to *Rome*, and the Revolt of *Armenia* to the *Parthians*, who had entered that Country with an Army, gave fresh Employment to his Nephew CAIUS. He drew together his Forces, and marched thither likewise. Appearing before *Artagera*, he was drawn into a Conference near the Walls by the Governor of the Place, who treacherously wounded him with a Dagger. This so incensed the Army, that they immediately stormed

AVGVSTVS. stormed the City, and put the Garrison to the Sword. After this, he expelled the *Parthians*, and advanced *Ariobarzanes* to the Throne of that Kingdom. The same Year AUGUSTUS renewed his Imperial Authority for another Decennial Term. Meantime the Constitution of CAIUS seemed to languish from the Wound that he had received, so that being pressed earnestly by the Emperor to come to him, he set forward for *Rome*, but died on the Return, at *Limyra* in *Lycia*.

Thus was AUGUSTUS deprived of the two Grandsons in whom he chiefly delighted. So that he was now in a Manner constrained to raise TIBERIUS to a Participation of his Authority. He therefore admitted him once more to the *Tribunitial Power* for the Term of ten Years. As he had before been invested with it for Half that Space of Time, this is properly the sixth Year of his Tribunitial Power.

Pl. X. 17. And so it is reckoned upon his Medal of Gold, struck upon the present Occasion, which bears his Head; with the *Vase* or *Guttus*, the *Lituus*, and the *Sympulum* on the Reverse, and enumerates all his Titles, TI*berius* CAESAR AVGVSTI F*ilius* CŌS*ul* II. TR*ibunicia* POT*estate* VI. AVGVR, PON*tifex* IMPER*ator* III. So that from the Conclusion of his last *Tribunitial Power* to this Time he had lived for four Years at *Rhodes* and *Rome* as a private

a private Person. AUGUSTUS in the next Place obliged him to adopt GERMANICUS, the Son of his late Brother DRUSUS, even to the Prejudice of his own Son. This done, Himself and M. AGRIPPA POSTHUMUS, so called because he was born of JULIA after the Decease of his Father, were at the same Time adopted by the Emperor. The Succession being thus provided for, he was once more ordered into *Germany*, where he subdued the *Caninefates*, the *Cattuarii*, the *Bructeri*, and the *Cherusci*, passed the *Weser*, and penetrated into the farther Parts of that Country. AVGVSTVS.

The Palace being now destroyed by Fire, Presents from all Quarters were offered towards the Re-building of it. But the Emperor would accept no more than a single Gold-Coin from any particular Community, nor more than a single Denarius from any private Person: each of these Coins of Gold being of the Value of five-and-twenty Denarii. In Return, when it was finished, he declared it open for the public Use. The People were then instant with him for the Recall of his Daughter JULIA from Banishment. But he answered with Indignation, that Fire and Water should sooner mingle than *Julia* be restored to her Country. To make this seemingly good, many Fires were kindled, and cast into the *Tiber*, and

 their

AVGVSTVS.

their Earneſtneſs was ſuch as in the End prevailed upon him ſo far as to order her Removal to the Continent.

A dangerous Conſpiracy againſt his Life was now diſcovered, at the Head of which was *Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus*, the Grandſon of POMPEY the Great by his Daughter *Pompeia*. This, as many Perſons of Eminence were concerned, gave him very uneaſy Reflections. As he knew not whom to truſt on this trying Occaſion, his faithful *Mecænas* being dead, and TIBERIUS abſent, he opened his Concern to his Wife LIVIA, and after much Deliberation, determined by her Advice to make Uſe of Lenity. He ſent for *Cinna*, to whom he gave a private Audience, taxed him with his Ingratitude and Perfidy, recounted to him the ſeveral Circumſtances of the Plot, and the Names of his Accomplices, and when he had done, not only graciouſly pardoned him, when he expected nothing leſs than inſtant Death, but named him Conſul for the enſuing Year. Nor did any of the reſt ſuffer more than a verbal Caſtigation. This wrought powerfully. *Cinna* was from henceforth inſeparably attached to him, and AUGUSTUS was free from Conſpiracies for ever after. I find that this *Cinna* was one of the *Triumviri Monetales* (an Office always conferred on Perſons of the higheſt Rank)

Rank) when the Reparation of the public Ways was undertaken; having ſtruck a Coin of Silver in Honour of the Emperor on that Occaſion, which has been already deſcribed. AVGVSTVS.

At this Time there were tremendous Earthquakes; the *Tiber* overflowed its Banks, ſo as to render the City navigable for ſeven Days together; and a grievous Famine enſued. To alleviate this Affliction, all Gladiators and Slaves on Sale were ordered to remove to the Diſtance of fourſcore Miles; the Courts of Law were ſhut up; the Senators with their Trains were permitted to go whither they pleaſed; and the Decrees of thoſe who remained were to be valid. AUGUSTUS ſent off moſt of his own Servants, appointed Perſons of Conſular Quality to be Overſeers, and ſettle the Price of Proviſions, and diſtributed Corn himſelf *gratis*. And becauſe Conflagrations had been frequent of late, he diſpoſed as many Bodies of Freedmen, each under the Command of an Equeſtrian Officer, in ſeven different Parts of the City, by Way of Prevention; an Inſtitution found ſo uſeful, that it was judged neceſſary to continue it.

This Year AGRIPPA POSTHUMUS received the *manly Gown*, and GERMANICUS was nominated to the Conſulate, though he did not ſucceed to that Dignity till ſix Years after. This is evident upon

AVGVSTVS. Pl. X. 18.

a Medal of Gold, which bears on one Side the Head of TIBERIUS, with TI. CAESAR. AVG. F. PON. COS. II. TR. POT. VII. IMP. III.; and on the other, that of *Germanicus* himself; the Legend of which also acknowledges his Adoption, GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. F. AVG. N. COS. DES.

The following Year TIBERIUS was recalled from *Germany* (where he had been very successful, and where he left *Quinctilius Varus* at the Head of three Legions) to the Defence of *Dalmatia*. He had marched to the *Elbe*, and his Successes had been such as conferred upon him the Title of *Imperator* for the fourth Time, which is extant upon a Copper Coin, which exhibits him crowned with Laurel, and having this Inscription, TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. IMPERATOR IIII: on the Reverse, PONTIFEX. TRIBVNICIA POTESTATE VIII. Annual and perpetual Stipends were now appointed for the Legions and Cohorts, and a Fund established for the Payment, called the Military Treasury; the Care of which was committed to three Senators of Prætorian Rank.

M. Valerius Messalinus had marched from *Dalmatia*, which he governed as Proconsul, to the Assistance of TIBERIUS in *Germany*; and the Inhabitants, taking Advantage of his Absence, broke out into open Rebellion, in which they were assisted by

by the *Breuci* from *Pannonia*. Their Leader was one *Bato*, a Person of great Bravery and Resolution. *Messalinus* was sent back with his Forces in all Haste, and TIBERIUS followed. The *Breuci* had laid Siege to *Sirmium*, which was relieved by *Cæcina Severus*, the Governor of *Mæsia*, who, pursuing the Enemy, defeated them at the River *Drævus*, but not without the Loss of many of his own Soldiers. This did not greatly discourage the Enemy, who had Recourse to their Allies, and still kept the Field. In the mean Time *Bato* laid Siege to *Salonæ*, but was there dangerously wounded by a Stone, and forced to retire. However, he sent off Detachments, which laid waste the whole Sea-coast, as far as *Apollonia*. They afterwards joined, and fought a Battle with the *Romans*, and, though worsted at first, in the End prevailed. *Bato* was not yet recovered of his Wounds when *Messalinus* approached with his Army. Notwithstanding which, he resolved to engage him, and was victorious; but afterwards, falling into an Ambush, he was defeated. Then retreating to his Allies in *Pannonia*, he fortified himself on Mount *Almus*, where he kept his Ground against *Severus* and *Rhœmetalces*, King of *Thrace*; and, by his successful Incursions into the Country, greatly increased his Forces. But TIBERIUS was now advancing against them with a mighty

AVGVSTVS. mighty Army, and the Winter was approaching. They therefore divided their Forces, and marched by different Routes into *Macedonia*, making terrible Devastations by the Way. There they were attacked again by *Rhœmetalces*, and his Son *Rascupolis*, who cut several Thousands of them in Pieces. The rest retired to the Mountains and strong Holds, and thence made their Excursions as Opportunities offered. AUGUSTUS now, weighing well the Advices which he had from the Army, conceived that TIBERIUS purposely protracted the War. He therefore determined to send GERMANICUS with such a Supply as should put an End to it at once. To this Purpose new Levies were made; the old discharged Soldiers were invited to wield their Arms once more, and a Multitude of Freedmen admitted into the Troops, contrary to Custom; for the Apprehensions of the Public were great, the Enemy being numerous, bold, well-disciplined, and near at Hand. The Emperor himself removed to *Ariminum*, for the greater Convenience of giving his Orders and receiving Intelligence. Although he did not purpose to go farther, it appears that public Vows were made for his Safety and Return, with as much Solemnity as if he had been personally engaged in foreign War. The Medal of Gold which confirms this, exhibits his Head, with

3 the

the Title AVGVST. PON. MAX. TR. POT. XXX. COS. XIII. IMP. XV. P. P.: a Civic Crown surrounds the Reverse, inclosing the Legend VOT. P. SVSC. PRO SAL. ET. RED. I. O. M. SACR. *Vota Publica Suscepta pro Salute et Reditu Jovi Optimo Maximo Sacra.*

AUGUSTUS.

Pl. X. 19.

AGRIPPA was now out of Favour with the Emperor. This was the Reason why GERMANICUS was preferred to the Command of the Army. His Servility of Behaviour; his spending his Time in fishing, and such-like idle Amusements, instead of attending to Business of any Kind; his passionate Disposition, and the abusive Language which he frequently threw out both against AUGUSTUS and LIVIA, had given such Disgust, that his Effects were confiscated to the Use of the public Treasury, and himself banished to *Planasia*, an Island not far distant from *Corsica*. This Event *Tacitus* will have to have been forwarded by the Arts of LIVIA.

When GERMANICUS arrived in *Pannonia*, and the Forces were moving from all Quarters to join him, *Severus*, on his March from *Mœsia*, for that Purpose, was attacked by the Enemy as he was pitching his Camp, whom at last he defeated. The *Romans* then divided themselves, and ravaged the Country in many Parts at once. The *Mazæans*, particularly, were defeated in Battle by GERMANICUS,

AVGVSTVS. NICUS, with great Loſs, who afterwards took moſt of their ſtrong Places. TIBERIUS, on the other Side, moving againſt the *Dalmatians*, both Nations began to think of Submiſſion. What chiefly induced them to this, was a grievous Famine, followed by very alarming Diſtempers. When therefore the *Dalmatian Bato* (for he who commanded the *Pannonians* was of the ſame Name) ſurrendered to TIBERIUS, and was aſked by him, What could occaſion their Defection from, and continued Rebellion againſt, the *Romans?* he gave him an Anſwer which well deſerves the Attention of all Princes: "You yourſelves," ſaid he, "were the Cauſe of it; "who, inſtead of ſending Shepherds and faithful "Dogs to tend your Flocks, ſend Wolves to de-"vour them." This War employed fifteen Legions, with an equal Number of Auxiliaries, for three Years together. It is no Wonder then that Medals of Gold were ſtruck on the Concluſion of it, repreſenting the Emperor's laureate Head, with AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.; and having on the Reverſe a *Victory* ſeated on a Globe; the Legend TR. POT. XXX.

Pl. XI. 1.

The *Bato* who ſurrendered was now employed againſt him of *Pannonia*, whom he decoyed into an Ambuſh, defeated, and afterwards ſlew. The *Breuci*, incenſed hereat, became troubleſome again, but


1
Æ
AVGVSTVS
DIVI·F
TRPOT
XXX


2
Æ
TI·CAESAR
IMPERAT·VII
AVGVSTI·F·
COS·II
AVGVR PONTIF·TRIB·POT·XVIII
S C


3
Æ
TI·CAESAR
AVGVSTVS
IMP·CAESAR


4
Æ
IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·AVGVSTO·PONT·MAX·TRIB·POT·XXXVIII
S·P·Q·R·COS·XIII·PATRI·PATRIAE·IMPERATORI
S C


5
Æ
C·VISELLI
BLAITI
VARRO


6
Æ
TI·CAESAR
CAESAR


7
Æ
IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·AVGVSTVS·IMP·XVI
PONTIF·MAXIMVS·TRIBVN·POTESTAT·XXXVII
S C


8
Æ
TI·CAESAR
DIVI·AVGVSTI·F·TRIB·POTEST·VI
PONTIF·COS·II·IMPERAT·VII
S C


9
Æ
TI·CAESAR
IMP·VI·
AVGVR
PON
TIP
TRPOTXV


10
Æ
AVGVSTA


11
Æ
DIVVS AVGVSTVS
PATER


12
Æ
DIVVS AVGVSTVS
PATER


13
Æ
ROM
PERM
DIVI
IVLIA AVGVSTA GENETRIX ORBIS


14
Æ
PERMISSV AVGVSTI
CAESARIS
COLONIA
PATRICIA


15
Æ
IMP·T·VESP·AVG·REST·
S C


16
Æ
IMP·T·VESP·AVG·REST·
S C


17
Æ
IMP·D·CAES·AVG·REST·VIT
S C


18
Æ
IMP·NERVA CAESAR AVG·REST·
S C


19
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S C


20
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TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG·F·AVGVSTVS·PM·TR·POT·XXXIII
S C

but were entirely reduced by *Plautius Silvanus*, who had been left in *Dalmatia* to extinguish the Reliques of the Rebellion. AVGVSTVS.

For this, the Title of *Imperator* was given both to AUGUSTUS and TIBERIUS; a Triumph was decreed, and two Triumphal Arches, with Trophies on the Top of them, to be erected in *Pannonia*. On GERMANICUS were conferred Triumphal and Prætorian Honours, and that he should give his Opinion in the Senate before the Consulars. DRUSUS, the Son of TIBERIUS, had no Concern in the War, yet, to gratify the Father, he was admitted into the Senate, and allowed to give his Opinion, as soon as he should have gone through his present Office of *Quæstor*, before those of Prætorian Rank.

Further Provision was now made by Law for the Restraint of Celibacy, and the Encouragement of Marriage, the first being loaded with heavy Fines, if not remedied within the Year, and the last honoured with great Rewards and valuable Privileges.

For some Time, in the conquered Parts of *Germany*, the *Romans* had lived peaceably with the Inhabitants, who seemed to have learned their Manners, and forgotten their Loss of Liberty. But the Tyranny and Rapaciousness of their present

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Governor, *Quinctilius Varus*, soon brought them to Recollection. He was of an illustrious Family, and a mild Disposition, but little versed in military Action, and naturally indolent. His ruling Passion was Avarice. He had been Consul in the Year of the City DCCXL, and four Years after became Proconsul of *Syria*. When he entered the Province, it was rich, and he was poor; but when he left it, it was poor, and he was rich. Now that he commanded in *Germany*, he set on Foot the same Measures which he had practised in *Syria*; but the *Germans* were not so tame. His Exactions were become to them intolerable. Yet they behaved with great Policy and Caution. They referred to him the Decision of all their pretended Disputes and Differences, and, by crying up on every Occasion his Integrity and Justice, lulled him to sleep; so that in the End his own Security was his Ruin. They had even the Address to persuade him to remove from the *Rhine* farther into the Country, so that he was now upon the Banks of the *Weser*, and farther from Assistance. Here they soothed him to such a Degree, that he verily believed himself able to hold them in Subjection without Forces. Convinced of this, he even reproved *Segestes*, a fast Friend of the *Romans*, and several others, who advised him to be upon his Guard, and assured

assured him that hostile Machinations were going forward against him. When several of the Towns and Districts, under Pretence of their own Weakness, the Insolence of the Banditti in such Parts, or the safe Conveyance of the Tributes, desired that Bodies of Forces might be sent to them, he was so infatuated as freely to send off Detachments, to the great Weakening of the Army. These Preparations made, News is brought to him of a sudden Revolt and Insurrection in a distant Part of the Country. So had *Arminius* and *Segimer* contrived it; for these were the great Leaders, the former being the Son of the latter, and of the prime Nobility of the Country. This young Man had great good Sense and consummate Bravery. He had served amongst the *Romans* with Applause, and been highly distinguished by the Emperor. He was therefore little liable to be suspected; and that he might be the less so, was almost continually with the Governor, and in a Manner lived with him. The Natives had been so instructed and disposed by these, that when, in Consequence of the Intelligence given, *Varus* had begun his March against the Insurgents, all the neighbouring People expressed mighty Concern, and gave him to expect that they would draw together with all possible Expedition, and march after to his Assistance. And

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they did march after him indeed, but with no friendly Intention. The Route, which he took by the Advice of his deceitful Guides, lay through Woods, and over craggy Hills and ſwampy Vales. The Soldiers were greatly fatigued with clearing the Way, when they were ſuddenly attacked, and many fell. A great Storm of Wind and Rain, happening at the ſame Time, diſordered them ſtill more; for the Ground became ſo ſlippery, that they could ſcarce ſtand. Other Inconveniences aroſe from the Inequality of the Place by broken Branches and fallen Trees. They were now ſurrounded by Enemies, when they pitched their Camp upon a Hill ſkirted by Woods. Here they ſet fire to the greater Part of their Carriages, and, deſtroying or leaving behind them moſt of their Baggage, they began a more orderly March the next Day along the open Country; but ſtill not without ſome Loſs. Then they came to Woods again, where they were attacked on all Sides by the Enemy. They now drew themſelves up in a Circle, and ſo ruſhed, Horſe and Foot promiſcuouſly, upon their Foes, as well as the Narrowneſs of the Place would give them Leave. Here they ſuffered great Loſs. The next was a dreadful Day of high Wind and violent Rain, inſomuch that they could neither march forward, nor ſtand firm-

ly,

ly, and the Use of their Arms was in a Manner taken away; so that the Enemy, who were mostly light-armed, had considerably the Advantage in these Respects. And by this Time their Numbers too were so greatly increased, that they entirely surrounded the *Romans*, and poured in their Weapons upon them with much Facility. In this Distress *Varus* and the principal Officers, who were wounded, put an End to their own Lives. In this *Varus* followed the Example of his Father and Grandfather. The rest, on this, gave up all for lost, and either slew themselves, or, throwing away their Arms, offered themselves to the Slaughter. And had not the *Germans*, seeing that they had conquered all Opposition, ran to plunder the Baggage, not a *Roman* had been left alive. But by this Accident some of the stoutest escaped; and the Trumpeters, sounding a Charge, made the Enemy believe that Relief was come to them from *Asprenas*, the Nephew of *Varus*, who had been left to guard the Banks of the *Rhine*: for it was now dark, and they could distinguish nothing. This prevented all Pursuit, and *Asprenas*, as soon as he heard of this fatal Affair, did actually march to their Assistance. This was the greatest Loss which the *Romans* had received since the Defeat of CRASSUS. For three Legions with their Cavalry, and

AVGVSTVS. and six Cohorts, the very Flower of the *Roman* Troops, were almost entirely cut in Pieces.

When the News of this Disaster reached *Rome*, AUGUSTUS became almost distracted. For several Months he would not suffer the Hair of his Head to be cut, or his Beard to be shaved, and frequently beat his Head against the Door-Posts, crying out, "Give me my Legions, *Varus*." In the mean Time he did not neglect the public Safety; but appointed a numerous Watch in all Parts of the City; vowed the great Games to *Jupiter*, in case the Republic should recover a better State; and made extraordinary Levies, obliging all the Youth to enlist. These he sent into *Germany* with all Speed, under the Command of TIBERIUS, whom GERMANICUS attended. These two, entering *Germany*, laid the Country waste far and wide, but met with no Opposition. Settling their Troops therefore in the Neighbourhood of the *Rhine*, they returned to *Italy* in the Autumn following. This was the thirteenth Year of TIBERIUS's Tribunitial Power, as appears from the following Coins. The
Pl. XI. 2. first bears his Head laureate, with the Title TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. IMPERAT. VII: the Reverse has a *Patera* and *Lituus*, with S C. and the Legend TRIB. POT. XIII COS. II. AVGVR
Pl. XI. 3. PONTIF. The second has on one Side the Head

of the Emperor, with IMP. CAESAR AVGVSTUS: on the other is TIBERIUS himself, in his quadrigated triumphal Car, with TI. CAESAR AVG. F. TR. POT. For on his Return to *Rome* he was allowed a Triumph for his late Successes against the *Dalmatians* and *Pannonians*. In the next Year Coins were ordered to be struck in Honour of both. Those of the Emperor have his Head plain. The Inscription runs, IMP. CAESARI DIVI F. AVGVSTO PON. MAX. TR. POT. XXXV: on the Reverse, S. C. COS. XIII PATRI PATRIAE IMP. XX S. P. Q. R. Those of TIBERIUS also have his Head plain, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. TR. POT. XIIII. The *Caduceus* on the Reverse, with PONTIFEX IMPERATOR VII, intimates a State of Tranquillity at *Rome*. This Year young DRUSUS, the Son of TIBERIUS, was *Quæstor*, and there were no fewer than sixteen Prætors; for, so many Candidates offering, AUGUSTUS was not willing to disoblige any of them by a Refusal.

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Pl. XI. 4.

GERMANICUS had now the Consular Office conferred upon him, which he discharged for six Months, when he was succeeded by *C. Visellius Varro*, one of the *Triumviri Monetales*, of whom we make particular Mention because of the Singularity of his Denarius. On the one Side it has two Gladiators,

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Pl. XI. 5.

Gladiators, armed with Sword and Shield, and in actual Engagement; underneath, C. VISELLIus: on the other, the Goddess *Cybele* crowned with Turrets, and VARRO III VIR. *Dio Cassius* observes, that at this Time AUGUSTUS allowed to those of Equestrian Rank the Liberty of fighting in single Combat in the Gladiatorian Shews. This he speaks of as a very extraordinary Permission, and what any one would wonder at; for it had been before declared infamous by a public Edict; yet had the Ignominy been held in Contempt, so fond were the Equestrians grown of distinguishing themselves in this public Manner. The Emperor therefore, finding them incorrigible, intended this Permission for their Punishment; that, if the Sense of Infamy could not cure them, at least the Apprehensions of present Death might. However they still fought on, and their particular Combats were resorted to with great Eagerness; insomuch that AUGUSTUS himself found it necessary to assist the Prætors in Person in the Distribution of the usual Rewards. The more wonderful therefore this Permission, and the immediate Consequences of it, were, the less are we to wonder that *Varro* should record so extraordinary an Event, by representing two Equestrians in the Act of single Combat on the Coin before us.

AUGUSTUS

AUGUSTUS now, bowed down with Years, and weak in Voice, by Writing under his Hand recommended GERMANICUS to the Senate, as he did the Senate itself to the Protection of TIBERIUS. He granted to the Equestrians the Power of being elected popular Tribunes, and passed an Edict for the Suppression of infamous Libels and the Punishment of the Authors. The next Year he renewed his Imperatorial Authority, with the usual pretended Reluctance, for another Decennial Term. At the same Time he prolonged the Tribunitial Power to TIBERIUS, and allowed his Son DRUSUS to stand for the Consulate within three Years after his Quæstorship, and without going through the Office of Prætor. He made his Will, which he deposited in the Hands of the Vestals; and a Law passed through the Consuls, by which the Government of the Provinces was committed to TIBERIUS jointly with AUGUSTUS. Coins were therefore struck, both in Gold and Silver, bearing the Head of AUGUSTUS on one Side, and of TIBERIUS on the other. That of the former is crowned with Laurel, and the Inscription is CAESAR AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE. That of the latter is plain, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. TR. POT. XV. Another Law passed, that whatsoever AUGUSTUS, with his Son TIBERIUS, and his adoptitious

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Pl. XI. 6.

AVGVSTVS.

tious Grandchildren, the Consuls acting and elect, and such others as he should think fit to call to his Counsel, should, after Deliberation, order and direct, the same should be held as valid, to all Intents and Purposes, as if it had been ordered and directed by the Senate in full Session.

In the following Year, which was that of the City DCCLXVI, *Sextus Pompeius* and *Sextus Appuleius* being Consuls, AUGUSTUS died at *Nola* in *Campania*, of a Diarrhœa, on the Fourteenth of the Calends of *September*, having lived seventy-five Years ten Months and twenty-six Days. This was the fifty-sixth Year of his Reign, if we begin the Computation from his first Consulship, but the forty-third from his Victory of *Actium*, and the thirty-seventh of his Tribunitial Power, as is manifest from the Medal referred to. TIBERIUS had been some Time in *Illyricum*, where he was to put himself at the Head of an Army designed against *Marobodus*, King of the *Marcomanni*, who was supposed to have been concerned in the Destruction of *Varus* and his Army, as he had sent the Head of that Commander to *Rome*. But before his Departure, or at least before the Death of AUGUSTUS, some Coins appear to have been struck in Honour of him, as they bear the Date of this Year, which was the sixteenth of his Tribunitial Power. They

Pl. XI. 7.

are

are both in Bronze, and of Gold. Thoſe have his Head plain, with the Title TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. TRIB. POT. XVI.: on the Reverſe is a *Caduceus* between two Cornuacopiæ, with S C.; the Legend, PONTIF. COS. II. IMPERAT. VII. Theſe alſo repreſent his Head plain, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. IMP. VII. The ſacrificial Ax, Lituus, and Tripod, fill the Reverſe; around which we read the Titles of which they are ſymbolical, AVGVR PONTIF. and underneath TR. POT. XVI.

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. XI. 8.

Pl. XI. 9.

Few People are ſaid to have mourned in reality at the Death of AUGUSTUS; but the Commonwealth had Reaſon enough to lament the Loſs of him afterwards. He had, indeed, attained to the Height of Power by very extraordinary Means. His declared Deſign of revenging the Dictator's Death was only a Pretence ſubſervient to his Ambition. But that Ambition was not a violent Thirſt of Conqueſt, but to make himſelf the Head of the Republic, which he afterwards wiſely circumſcribed within proper Limits. Courage he certainly did not want, whatever ſome Writers have advanced to the contrary; for his firſt Attempt not only ſpoke him fearleſs, but ſavoured of Raſhneſs. We have recorded many Inſtances of his Cruelty in the Courſe of the Civil War; yet it muſt be con-

AVGVSTVS.

fessed, that the dreadful Proscription seems to have been principally owing to the Violence of ANTONY, and the Brutality of LEPIDUS. He was amorous, and in the Gratification of that Passion altogether absolute, and regardless of every Connection; yet a severe Reformer of the Manners of others, punishing Incontinence of every Kind with much Impartiality. He was himself learned, and the most generous Patron of learned Men. In his public Works, with which he adorned almost every Part of the City, he was exceedingly magnificent: in his Address very affable and gracious to all, and of great Liberality. His Friends he highly honoured, and took much Pleasure in that Freedom of Speech which they made use of. He was not very vindictive on Account of Injuries which himself received; and paid a strict Regard to his Word, even with the Unworthy. But his great Excellence appeared in the Arts of Government, which he practised with astonishing Success. To blend the Imperial Authority with the popular Government, so as to satisfy all Parties, and render them insensible of their Loss of Liberty, must be allowed the Work of a great political Genius. Able Ministers he had, but lived long enough to convince the World that he could proceed without them. For what passed before the Conclusion of the Civil Wars, the Historian observes,

AVGVSTVS.

ſtrangely multiplied in all Parts of the *Roman* World.

There are ſeveral Medallic Teſtimonies of the Conſecration of Emperors; which the Reader will find exemplified on the preſent Occaſion; as I. The radiated Crown. This for a conſiderable Time was peculiar to the Apotheoſis, though in the Declenſion of the Empire we find it common to the Living. It had twelve Rays, or Points, equal in Number to the Signs of the Zodiac. In the firſt of the Medals before us, AUGUSTUS is enthroned, with a Tripod before him. In his left Hand he holds the *Haſta pura*, or unarmed Spear, and in his right a Patera. He is thus crowned, and the Inſcription calls him DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. In the ſecond, his Head is adorned with the ſame Emblem of Divinity, and the Inſcription is the ſame. In the third, the Head is the ſame, though the Inſcription be ſomewhat different. Thoſe Places which were permitted by the Emperors to ſtrike Coins, generally took Care, by ſymbolical Figures or Letters, and ſometimes both, to diſtinguiſh their particular Colony. Hence it is apparent, that the Coin before us, which is of the firſt Magnitude, was ſtruck either at *Romulea*, in *Italy*, or at *Hiſpalis*, the *Seville* of *Spain*, which had obtained that Permiſſion of AUGUSTUS before; for *Seville* was called,

Pl. XI. 11.

Pl. XI. 12.

Pl. XI. 13.

AVGVSTVS. larly to AUGUSTUS, even at *Rome*, as we have observed before, and as further appears from his favourite *Horace*, Epist. lib. ii. 1. l. 15.

> *Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores,*
> *Jurandasque tuum per numen ponimus aras,*
> *Nil oriturum aliàs, nil ortum tale fatentes.*

> Yet *Rome* to Thee her living Honours pays;
> By Thee we swear; to Thee our Altars raise,
> While we confess, no Prince so great, so wise,
> Hath ever ris'n, or shall ever rise. FRANCIS.

That now before us is not properly the Temple of
Pl. XI. 19. AUGUSTUS, but the *Sacrarium*, or Sanctuary, raised in the *Palatium*, till the other could be erected. Upon the Pedestals, on either Side, are a Steer and a Lamb, the proper Sacrifices. But in one of
Pl. XI. 20. TIBERIUS's Coins, we have the Temple at large, crowded with Statues. This can be no other than the Temple erected by him to AUGUSTUS. For *Suetonius* observes, that this, and the Restoration of *Pompey*'s Theatre, were the only Works of the Sort in which he engaged; and these, says the Historian, he left unfinished. Others aver that the Building was finished, but not consecrated till after his Death. IV. The open Car drawn by Ele-
Pl. XII. 1. phants, as in the following Reverse, inscribed DIVO AVGVSTO S. P. Q. R. V. The Attribute of DIVVS, whether with or without the ra-

diated Crown. For ſometimes we ſee the laureate Head with the ſame Title, as in one reſtored by the Emperor NERVA, and another ſtruck by the COL*onia* ROM*ulenſis* PERM*iſſu* DIVI AVG*uſti*, having on the Reverſe the Heads of GERMANICVS CAESAR and DRVSVS CAESAR. VI. And ſometimes *Stars*, as in the Inſtance before us. Theſe Types of Divinity, found upon Coins, are all enumerated by the Poet *Lucan*:

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. XII. 2.

Pl. XII. 3.

Pl. XII. 4.

Bella pares ſuperis facient Civilia DIVOS:
FVLMINIBVS *maneis* RADIIS*que ornabit et* ASTRIS,
Inque Deûm TEMPLIS *jurabit Roma per umbras.*

Ev'n GODS of Men theſe Civil Wars ſhall make
Equal to thoſe above, with LIGHTNINGS deck,
With RADIANT CROWNS and STARS, the Dead; and *Rome*
Shall in their TEMPLES ſwear in Times to come.

III

TIBERIUS. CLAUDIUS DRUSUS NERO.

TIBERIVS.

AS ſoon as the Emperor's Recovery was deſpaired of, TIBERIUS was inſtantly recalled, *Velleius* ſays, by AUGUSTUS himſelf, and came Time enough to receive his laſt Embraces. *Suetonius* is poſitive that he ſpent the whole Day with him, before he expired. However that be, it is certain that his Deceaſe was kept ſecret by TIBERIUS and LIVIA, till they had ſecured the Succeſſion by the Murder of AGRIPPA. Preſently after, the Conſuls, then the Senate, the Soldiers, and the People, ſwore Fidelity to TIBERIUS, who was now fifty-ſix Years old. Yet it was not without ſtrange Flattery, and the moſt abject Solicitation on the Part of the Senate,

TIBERIVS. not on so smoothly with the Armies Abroad. The three Legions in *Pannonia* looked upon this as a favourable Opportunity to have their Pay increased, and their Time of Service shortened. They refused Obedience to their General, destroyed some of their Officers, rescued their imprisoned Accomplices, and laid the Country waste. To quell this Sedition, the Emperor immediately sent away his Son DRUSUS, assisted by *Sejanus*, his Governor, and by *Lentulus*, an excellent Officer, at the Head of the Prætorian Guards, and such other Troops as were at Hand. On his Arrival in the Camp, he harangued them to little Purpose. For they afterwards fell upon *Lentulus*, who was saved from their Fury with much Difficulty. But what Authority could not effect, Superstition did. A total and seasonable Eclipse of the Moon filled them with Consternation. They presently concluded that the Gods had thus expressed their Indignation against them, for their Mutiny and Sedition. The next Day they appeared penitent, and delivered up their Incendiaries, who were put to Death. Thus Quiet was restored, and DRUSUS returned to *Rome*, entering the City with an Ovation.

But the Disturbances amongst the Legions, quartered upon the *Rhine*, which were seven in Number, were more violent and of longer Continuance. The

Their Pretenſions were much the ſame. They required more Pay, and an earlier Diſmiſſion. They demanded the Legacy left them by AUGUSTUS, and the Veterans inſiſted upon an immediate Diſcharge and a future Maintenance. The Danger was ſo preſſing, that GERMANICUS, their Commander, was forced to ſend away his Wife AGRIPPINA, then big with Child, and his Son CLAUDIUS, to a Place of Security. Many of them offered to raiſe him to the Empire, and urged him to accept it with ſo much Clamour and Threatening, that he attempted to ſtab himſelf, but was prevented by his Friends. With his own Money, and what he could borrow, he doubled the Legacy, in order to purchaſe Quiet, and complied with their other Demands. At length a Fit of Penitence ſeized them alſo; and they gave up thoſe who had fired them to a Revolt. But two Legions, quartered at a conſiderable Diſtance, ſtill continued obſtinate. Againſt them GERMANICUS was now preparing to march. But their principal Officers rendered this unneceſſary; for having at laſt formed a ſtrong Party againſt the Mutineers, at a Time and on a Signal appointed, they broke ſuddenly into their Tents and cut them in Pieces.

At the Commencement of the new Year, TIBERIUS honoured his Son DRUSUS with the Faſces.

He

TIBERIUS. He now took upon him the Name of AUGUSTUS, which appears upon his Coins which were struck this Year. His Denarius, having his laureate Head, stiles him TI*berius* CAESAR DIVI AVG*usti* F*ilius* AVGVSTVS: the Reverse represents him in a quadrigated Car, in the Act of Triumph, with IMP. VII. TR. POT. XVII. And a fine Medal of Gold, with the same Head, has TI. DIVI F. AVGVSTVS: the Reverse is a *Victory* seated on a Globe, with TR. POT. XVII also; as we have already seen it on one of the deceased Emperor. We have another Denarius of him, on the Reverse of which he is seated, holding in his Right Hand the *Hasta pura*, and in his Left an Olive-Branch; the Legend PONTIF*ex* MAXIM*us*. Another there is, with a good Head of him, having an Eagle before, and a Branch of Laurel behind, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS: the Reverse of which shews the Head of *Apollo* with his Harp, incircled with a Wreath of Laurel: behind it are some characters, which *Patin* thinks to be *Punic*, but which, I am persuaded, were intended for the Greek Name of *Apollo*; thus, Απολ. Nor is it at all surprizing, that this *Greek* Deity should be stamped upon one of the Coins of TIBERIUS, since to his supposed Protection of his Predecessor, at the Battle of *Actium*, he might judge himself indebted for

Pl. XII. 5.

Pl. XII. 6.

Pl. XII. 7.
Patin. Imp. Rom. p. 49. f. 2.

for the Empire that he held. Those of DRUSUS, which were first struck, bear his Head, with the Inscription, DRVSVS CAESAR TI*berii* AVG*usti* F*ilius* DIVI AVG*usti* N*epos*. But it is reckoned very extraordinary and unaccountable by *Patin*, that we should meet with a PIETY veiled on the Reverse of an impure Debauchee. Yet when we reflect, that he had lately taken upon him to quiet the Disturbances in *Pannonia*, an Affair of no small Hazard; that he claimed to himself the Merit of having succeeded in that Undertaking, and considered it as a signal Act of Piety, as it secured the Safety and Authority of his Father, it will not appear so strange. But this great Antiquarian himself, in his *Celian* Family, has given us a Coin, whereon is impressed a Female Head, with the Inscription PIETAS AVGVSTA. This, says he, is, by the Generality of those who are conversant in Coins, attributed to the Empress LIVIA; which is sufficiently countenanced by her Obsequiousness towards AUGUSTUS. We may then reasonably suppose that DRUSUS might, at the same Time that he flattered himself, intend to pay a further Compliment, by representing his Grandmother under this Figure, who was now the Priestess of AUGUSTUS, and is therefore veiled with strict Propriety. The same Author has one with his Head,

TIBERIVS.

Pl. XII. 8.

Pl. XII. 9.

TIBERIVS. and DRVSVS CAESAR only; the Reverse of which
Pl. XII. 10. is the Temple of the *Paphian Venus*, where it is said by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, never to rain upon the Altar, though exposed to the open Air, according to *Eustathius* in Odyss. Θ. The Image of the Goddess resembled not the human Form, but was a continued Circle, wider at Bottom, and rising to a Point o' Top. *Savil* calls this a Cone. But *Maximus Tyrius* says, that it most resembled a white Pyramid. But by the Figures upon the Coin before us, it seems to have been rather a Cylinder pyramidically pointed. Three others, having his
Pl. XII. 11, 12, 13. Head, with the full Inscription as above given, were restored, two of them by the Emperor TITUS, and the third by his Brother DOMITIAN.

TIBERIUS, in the Beginning of his Reign, (between the Revolt of the Legions already spoken of; the Attempt of *Clemens*, a Slave of the late AGRIPPA, who personating his Master, whom he greatly resembled, had collected a considerable Body of Malecontents; and the Designs of *Scribonius Libo*, a noble *Roman*, who was privily endeavouring to embroil the State) judged himself in so much Danger, that he would often say, "he "held a Wolf by the Ears." However, the first being composed, he pretended a very indifferent State of Health, in order to keep GERMANICUS, whom

whom he was most afraid of, quiet. *Clemens* was decoyed into his Hands; and, being asked by him, "How he came to be *Agrippa?*" answered, "As "you came to be *Cæsar.*" He was immediately hurried away, and dispatched in a private Part of the Palace. *Libo* was accused before the Senate, convicted in Part, and afterwards fell upon his own Sword.

The Mutiny being quashed in the Armies upon the *Rhine*, GERMANICUS laid a Bridge over that River, passed a Body of his Forces, amounting to two thousand four hundred Horse, and twenty-four thousand Foot, destroyed a Multitude of *Germans* by Surprize, and plundered the Country for fifty Miles round. This raised against him three several Nations, the *Tabantes*, the *Bructerians*, and *Usipetes*, who fell upon him in his Retreat, but were totally defeated; so that he reached his Quarters with all the Spoil.

Being now informed of the civil Dissensions which flamed out between *Arminius* and *Segestes*, before the Winter was well over, he ordered his Lieutenant *Cæcina* to enter the Country at the Head of thirty thousand Men, while himself with a much larger Army marched towards the *Catti*, the most formidable of all the *German* Nations. Great Numbers fell in this Eruption, and all the

TIBERIUS. plain Country was destroyed with Fire and Sword. At this Time *Segestes* had Recourse to him for Assistance against his Rival *Arminius*, and obtained it. In the Action which ensued the latter was defeated, and his Wife *Thusnildis* taken Captive, who being big with Child, was soon after delivered of a Son. *Arminius*, enraged at his own Defeat, and the Captivity of his beloved Wife, stirred up a general Confederacy against the *Romans*; so that GERMANICUS found it necessary to divide his Forces. However, they all joined again upon the *Amisia* or *Ems*. In this March they had the good Fortune to recover one of the Eagles which had been lost when *Varus* fell. They now ravaged all the Region between the last-named River and the *Luppias* or *Lyppe*, and finding that particular Spot which had been the Scene of that unfortunate Overthrow, with much Decency interred the Bones of the Slain. They attacked *Arminius*, and gained some Advantage over him; after which, GERMANICUS embarked with one Half of the Army, wearied out with Fatigue, and left *Cæcina* to lead back the rest by Land. As this Lieutenant passed some Marshes, he was attacked by the Enemy in the Middle of his March, and narrowly escaped the Fate of *Varus*; the *Germans* leaving them in the very Extremity of Distress, to fly upon the Spoil. The next Day

TIBERIVS. but were at last defeated again with most horrid Slaughter, the *Romans* giving no Quarter. On this, the *Angrivarii*, who had taken Arms, submitted, and GERMANICUS prepared for his Return to the *Rhine*, sending some of the Troops by Land, and marching Himself with the rest to the Mouth of the *Ems*, where he had left the Ships.

The Winds and Seas at first were flattering, but at length so dreadful a Storm arose, as destroyed a great Part of the Fleet, which consisted of a thousand Vessels of every Kind, and entirely dispersed the rest. Even they who escaped lost all, having been forced for their own Preservation to cast their Horses, Arms, and Baggage, into the Sea, to lighten their Ships. Some of them were driven as far as *Britain*, and sent back by the Princes of the Island. GERMANICUS himself was set on Shore in the Country of the *Chauci*, where he spent many an anxious Hour in looking out for the poor Remains of his Navy. After some Time a Part of them appeared, but in a wretched Trim. Those which had suffered least he repaired with Expedition, and sent them off in quest of their Companions. Thus a great Part were recovered, though, after all his Care and Pains, the Loss was very great.

The Nation of the *Catti*, hearing of the Damage sustained, revolted; but were quickly awed into Obedience

TIBERIVS. high Magnificence over the *Cheruſci*, the *Catti*, the *Angrivarii*, and the reſt of the *German* Nations as far as to the River *Elbe*. This Triumph we have ſtill recorded on ſome Coins taken Notice of by *Patin*, and found in the *Pembrokian* Collection. On one Side the Conqueror is repreſented in his quadrigated triumphal Car, holding an Eagle in his left Hand, and over him GERMANICVS CAESAR: on the other he ſtands in a military Habit, and extending his right Hand in a commanding Attitude, ſupporting another Eagle with
Pl. XII. 14. his left: in the Area, SIGNIS RECEPTIS DEVICTIS GERM*anis*. No Wonder that the Recovery of the Eagles ſhould be the Subject of this triumphal Coin, ſince *Tacitus* informs us, that an Arch was erected on this very Account near the Temple of *Saturn*, and a Temple dedicated (on the ſame Account the Author preſumes) to *Fors Fortuna*, or *Good Fortune*, near the *Tiber*, and in the Gardens which the Dictator had bequeathed to the *Roman* People.

On the Departure of GERMANICUS, a Civil War broke out in *Germany*, between *Arminius* and *Marobodus*, King of the *Suevi* and *Marcomanni*, wherein the former defeated and drove the latter out of the Field; who retired to his other Subjects, the *Marcomanni*,

comanni, and requested Aid of TIBERIUS. In *Africa*, the *Numidians* and *Musulanians* took Arms, under the Conduct of *Tacfarinas*, but were quickly subdued by *Furius Camillus*, who commanded there with Proconsular Authority. In *Asia*, twelve, or, according to *Eusebius*, thirteen Cities were destroyed by a dreadful Earthquake, in one Night. The surviving Inhabitants were immediately relieved by the Emperor and the Senate, besides being eased of their Taxes for a Time, and their Cities were restored by the Munificence of TIBERIUS, who, on some particular Occasions, was very liberal. This, which was one of the greatest Actions of his Life, is celebrated on a Silver Medal, taken Notice of by *Scaliger* and Mr. *Addison*, and is in the *Pembrokian* Collection. It shews him seated, and holding an *Hasta pura* in his left Hand, and a *Patera* in his right, with the Inscription CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS.

TIBERIVS.

Pl. XII. 15.

This Year the Poet *Ovid* died at *Tomos*, in *Pontus*, whither he had been exiled by AUGUSTUS. His Crime was Curiosity, and his Fate should minister Caution to the Inquisitive. Being well received at Court, he had pryed too narrowly into the Intrigues of it, and seen too much. Himself laments it:

Cur

TIBERIVS.

Cur aliquid vidi, cur noxia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi? TRIST. l. iii. Eleg. 9.

Why saw I aught? Why guilty made my Eye?
What Folly into others Faults to pry!

The Restlessness of the *Parthians*, who had expelled their King *Vonones*, seemed now to threaten the Repose of the East. Some Troubles had also taken Place in the Kingdoms of *Cilicia* and *Commagene*, on the Death of their respective Sovereigns, and *Cappadocia* was newly reduced to a *Roman* Province, on the Demise of *Archelaus*, its late King, at *Rome*. On these Accounts, the Emperor pretended a Necessity for dispatching GERMANICUS, who alone was fit for it, (himself being, as he said, too old, and his Son DRUSUS too young) into those Parts. In fact, GERMANICUS was too well beloved by the Armies and the People; so that an Occasion was sought of removing him from *Rome* first, and out of the World afterwards. But as Victims were adorned for the Sacrifice, so that no Room might be left for Suspicion, he was a second Time appointed to the Consulate, having the Emperor for his Colleague, and the Command of *Asia* was decreed to him, with an extraordinary Power throughout the Provinces, such as POMPEY the Great had formerly enjoyed. But to the particular Government of *Syria* *Cn. Piso* was commissioned, whose disdainful and unmannerly

TIBERIVS.

But the Prince, affecting Ignorance of these Disorders, proceeded to *Armenia*, the Crown of which he placed upon the Head of *Zeno*, the Son of *Polemon*, King of *Pontus*. He made *Q. Verannius*, an Equestrian, the first *Roman* Governor of *Cappadocia*. *Commagene* also being subjected, he preferred *Q. Serueius* to the Government of it, and it became a Prætorian Province. Having thus settled Affairs on this Side, and being curious in Matters of Antiquity, he spent a Part of the next Year in viewing the several Wonders of *Egypt*. Returning thence into *Syria*, he died at *Antioch*, having been poisoned by the Contrivance of *Piso* and *Plancina*; at least this was the Opinion which he entertained of his own Sickness.

Thus fell GERMANICUS, in the thirty-fourth Year of his Age, exceedingly lamented. The People of *Antioch* were frantic at the News of his Death; for they cast Stones at the Temples, overturned the Altars, threw their *Lares* into the Streets, and exposed their own Children, by Way of Vengeance upon the Gods who had permitted it. Even Strangers and Enemies to the *Roman* Name joined the common Grief. Some Princes cut off their Beards, and shaved the Heads of their Wives on this Occasion, these being their strongest Expressions of Grief. The *Parthian* Monarch himself, in Token of

Conc

Concern, abſtained from his Hunting for a Time, and from the Entertainments of his Nobility. But at *Rome*, the public Mourning would admit of no Conſolation, nor could be reſtrained even by the Imperial Edicts. And indeed this ſeems to have been the greateſt Loſs which at that Time they could have ſuſtained; for his Popularity had been a great Curb upon the natural Diſpoſition of TIBERIUS, which henceforward broke out into all Manner of Cruelty. He had a fine Perſon, ſaving that his Legs were ſlender; but this Defect was remedied in ſome Meaſure by his conſtant Exerciſe on Horſeback after Meals, the Calves of his Legs being gradually thickened by the Deſcent of the Blood and alimental Juices in that Poſition; and the more, as Stirrups were not then in Uſe. He was brave, learned, and eloquent; of ſingular Benevolence and engaging Courteſy to all Men. He married AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of M. AGRIPPA by JULIA the Daughter of AUGUSTUS, and had by her nine Children, three of whom died before him. Of the Survivors three were Daughters, AGRIPPINA, DRUSILLA, LIVILLA; and three Sons, NERO, DRUSUS, and CAIUS CÆSAR, afterwards Emperor.

There are very few, if any, Coins (beſides that which we have given already) of GERMANICUS, which were not ſtruck in the Provinces, and at ſome Pl. XII. 16.

TIBERIVS. Diſtance of Time after his Death. One, which bids faireſt for being done in his Life-time, is yet a

Pl. XII. 17. Colony-coin, and bears on one Side the Heads of GERMANICVS and DRVSVS facing each other; behind the former GERMANICVS CAESAR; behind the latter DRVSVS CAESAR; and on the other Side the laureate Head of TIBERIVS, with a Legend of the Colony, which has been explained on another Occaſion.

Another Coin, ſtruck at *Saragoſa*, in *Spain*, ſtyles him *the Father of* CAIVS CÆSAR; for it runs GERMANICVS CAESAR *Caii* CAESARIS PA-

Pl. XII. 18. TER: the Reverſe has the Names of SCIPIO and MONTANVS, the *Duumviri* of the Colony at that Time, and in the Area C G A, for *Colonia Cæſarea Auguſta.*

Pl. XII. 19. Another of the ſame Metal was ſtruck at *Italica*, now the *Sevilla la Veia*, in *Spain*, having his laureate Head, and on the Reverſe three Enſigns, with MVNIC*ipium* ITALIC*a*, and M D for *Mandato Decurionum.*

Pl. XII. 20. Another, with his Head and GERMANICVS CAESAR, bears on the Reverſe (incloſed within a Wreath) CHEIO POLLIONE II. VIR C MVSSID. PRISCO II. VIR. What Colony this came from, *Patin* declares that he cannot conceive. But there is in the *Pembrokian* Collection a Coin of the firſt


1
Æ
CORINTHI
AGRIPPA CAESAR
CHEIOPOL
LIONE·ITER
MVSSID·PR
ISCOIIVIR
Æ III
2
Æ
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΑ
ΠΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ
ΚΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ
3
Æ
ΣΕΒΑΣ
ΤΟΝ
4
Æ
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
ΒΑΡ
ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ
ΚΑΙ
5
Æ
DRVSVS·CAESAR·TI·AVG·F·DIVI·AVG·N·
SC
TICAESARDIVIAVGFAVGVSTPMTRPOTXXIIII
6
Æ
SALVS·AVGVSTA·
S·C
TICAESARDIVIAVGFAVGPMTRPOTXXIIII
7
Æ
IVSTITIA
S·C
TICAESARDIVIAVGFAVGPMTRPOTXXIIII
8
Æ
PIETAS
S·C
DRVSVSCAESARTIAVGVSTIFTRPOTITER
9
Æ
ΟΙΚΟΜΟΣ ΙΕΡ·ΑΣΥ ΑΥΤΟΝΟ·ΜΗΤ
ΚΟΜ
10
Æ
ΑΥΤ
ΑΣΥ
ΙΕΡ
ΜΟΚΑ
11
Æ
ΜΗΤ ΙΕΡ ΚΑΙΑΣΥ
12
Æ
ΑΜΑΣΚΟΥ·ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ
ΣΕΒΑ
ΣΜΙΑ
13
Æ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΕΘΥΝΙΑΣ
ΝΚΟΜΗ·
14
Æ
ΑΜΙΣΟΣ
ΦΙΛΟΤΡΙ
15
Æ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝΙΑ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ
16
Æ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΑ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ
ΕΙΤΩΝ
17
Æ
ΒΙΘΥΝΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ
ΠΥΘΙΑ
18
Æ
ΜΕΛΗΣ
ΣΜΥΡ·
19
Æ
ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΙΑΙΕΩΝ
20
Æ
ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΙΑΙΕΩΝ

Size, of AGRIPPA POSTHUMIUS, which will clear this Point. For this appears upon the Face of it to have been ſtruck at *Corinth*, as it does by the Legend, which fills up the Area of the Reverſe in like Manner, and which is incloſed by the ſame Sort of Wreath, that theſe two Perſons were the DUUMVIRI of that Colony. TIBERIVS. Pl. XIII. 1.

Another, ſtruck at *Gortyna*, in the Iſland of *Crete*, and in the Reign of CALIGULA, has on one Side the laureate Head of GERMANICUS, with ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΟΡΤΥΝ. *Patin* has lengthened out this laſt Word, without and againſt all Reaſon, to ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ, though he acknowledges that the latter Part of it is eraſed upon his Coin. But *Vaillant*, in his *Nummi Græci Imperatorum*, p. 9. has the true Reading as above, on one of his own. The other Side bears the laureate Head of the Emperor CALIGULA, with ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ. Here the Word σέβεται, or ſome Word equivalent, is underſtood. So that the Purport of the Whole is, The City of "*Gortyna venerates* or "*worſhips* GERMANICUS CÆSAR, and CAIUS CÆSAR "GERMANICUS AUGUSTUS." Pl. XIII. 2.

The Coin before us of the ſame Metal, undoubtedly belongs to GERMANICUS, as it has the very ſame Figure and Attitude which we ſee on the Reverſe of this Prince's triumphal Coin. He is called Pl. XIII. 3.

on

TIBERIVS. on it ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, or AUGUSTUS, in Compliment to his Son CALIGULA. This too was probably ſtruck at *Gortyna*, as the Rape of *Europa* is expreſſed upon the Reverſe, which was the common Signature of that Place, whither *Jupiter* was ſuppoſed to have conveyed her.

Pl. XIII. 4. Another has his laureate Head, with ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ, the reſt of the Inſcription being obliterated. The Reverſe contains a Female Head veiled and turrited; the Legend ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΑΙΩΝ, i. e. *of the* Julienſians, *who are alſo the* Laodiceans. *Patin* upon this Occaſion ſays, that the *Julienſians*, in Conjunction with the *Laodiceans*, frequently honoured the *Roman* Emperors on their Coins. But this is wide of the Mark; for the *Julienſians* and *Laodiceans* before us were one and the ſame People. *Seleucus Nicator* founded ſeveral Cities in *Aſia*, as Memorials of his Mother *Laodice*, one of which was this *Laodicea* of *Syria*. The Inhabitants of it called themſelves *Julienſians* as well as *Laodiceans*, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from another *Laodicea*, ΠΡΟϹ ΛΙΒΑΝΩ, near *Libanus*, as it is denominated on Coins. JULIUS CÆSAR came hither in the Year of the City DCCVII, after having been detained nine Months in *Egypt*. He conferred upon the City many Privileges, particularly that of being governed by its own Laws; whence it became

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with much Solemnity, and depoſited in the Sepulchre of AUGUSTUS. *Piſo* and *Plancina* were then accuſed of having cauſed his Death. The Emperor behaved on this Occaſion with great Subtlety and Diſſimulation, being willing to ſave them, but not daring to avow it, ſo incenſed as the Public was againſt them. In the Progreſs of the Trial, *Piſo* became his own Executioner. His Wife eſcaped the due Puniſhment, by the Favour of TIBERIUS and LIVIA, and the Servility of the Senate. *Martina*, a moſt infamous Adept in the Art of Poiſoning, and a mighty Favourite with *Plancina*, had been alſo ſent from *Aſia*, but ſoon after her Landing was found dead at *Brunduſium*, with Poiſon concealed in her Hair.

In the mean Time LIVILLA, the Siſter of GERMANICUS and the Wife of DRUSUS, was brought to bed of two Sons at once. This the Emperor boaſted of as the particular Felicity of his Family. The Celebration of the *Egyptian* and *Jewiſh* Rites was now prohibited at *Rome*; four thouſand young Men of the latter Perſuaſion were tranſported to *Sardinia*, and the reſt baniſhed *Italy*. *Tacfarinas*, once more endeavouring to raiſe Diſturbances in *Africa*, was defeated by *L. Apronius*, the Proconſul there, and driven to the Deſarts.

An Ovation had been decreed the Year before, both

TIBERIVS. the Titles of the Emperor, TI*berius* CAESAR DIVI AVG*usti* F*ilius* AVGVST*us* P*ontifex* M*aximus* TR*ibuniciæ* POT*estatis* XXIIII. with S. C. We find others of the ſame Size and Metal, ſtruck this Year, with the Figures of SALVS AVGVSTA and IVSTITIA, and the ſame Reverſes. Theſe two laſt were probably ſtruck in Honour of JULIA AUGUSTA, the Emperor's Mother, who now fell into an ill State of Health, which ſoon brought her Son again to *Rome*. For her Recovery the Senate decreed Supplications, and the Celebration of the Great Games. But the Head of this created Deity SALVS is different on this Medal from what I have obſerved it upon others. For here the Head is plain; which every where elſe is diſtinguiſhed by the Laurel Wreath, a Necklace of Pearl, and Pendants to the Ears. *Tacitus* obſerves, that the Emperor and his Mother were now either upon very good Terms, or very artfully concealed their Diſguſt. For a while ago, JULIA, when ſhe erected a Statue to AUGUSTUS, not far from the Theatre of MARCELLUS, had, in the Dedication of it, inſcribed her own Name before that of TIBERIUS; at which he was judged to have taken great Offence.

Pl. XIII. 6.

Pl. XIII. 7.

The ſecond Year of the *Tribunitial Power* of DRUSUS being now come, I find another of his

TIBERIVS. upon the Antiquity of their Superſtitions, or upon their Services to the *Romans*. The *Epheſians* gravely inſiſted, that their Region, and not *Delos*, was the very Place where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born, and that the Olive-Tree was ſtill ſtanding, againſt which *Latona* leaned at that Time. They further pleaded the Patronage and Protection of *Bacchus*, of *Hercules*, of the *Perſians* and *Macedonians*, and laſtly of the *Romans* themſelves. The *Magneſians* pleaded, that the Temple of their *Diana*, ſurnamed *Leucophrina*, was an inviolable Sanctuary by the particular Grant of *L. Scipio*, after the Defeat of *Antiochus*; and of *L. Sulla*, after the Expulſion of *Mithridates*. Thoſe of *Aphrodiſium* and *Stratonicea* produced the Decree of CÆSAR the Dictator, and another of AUGUSTUS, in their Favour. They of *Hierocæſarea*, in *Lydia*, went farther back, alledging, "that theirs was the *Perſian Diana*, whoſe "Temple had been dedicated by *Cyrus* himſelf, "and that this Privilege had been granted by "*Perperna*, *Iſauricus*, and other Generals, not to "their Temple only, but to their Territory alſo, "for an Extent of two Miles." The *Cyprians* ſtrove hard for their *Paphian Venus*, their *Amathuſian Venus*, and *Salaminian Jupiter*. Many other Cities were heard by their Deputies, and their Claims aſſerted with much Earneſtneſs. It appears that in

in the End ſome were admitted, but the moderate Uſe of Sanctuary preſcribed even to theſe; and the Decree made for this Purpoſe was ordered to be engraven on Plates of Braſs, and hung up in their Temples. *Suetonius*, therefore, is wrong in ſaying, that TIBERIUS every where aboliſhed this Privilege. The contrary is evident from the following Reverſes: the firſt belongs to a Coin of ANTONINUS PIUS, and exhibits a female Figure turrited and ſeated upon a Rock, with the Repreſentative of a River underneath. This is the Genius of the City of *Samoſate*; and the Legend is Φλαβια CAMOCατη ΙΕΡα ACΥλος ΑΥΤΟΝΟμος ΜΗΤροπολις ΚΟΜαγηνης: i. e. Flavia Samoſate, *the Holy, the Aſylum, uſing its own Laws, the Metropolis of* Comagene. The ſecond alſo is on a Coin of the ſame Emperor, and has the Genius of the City of *Mocha*, in *Arabia Petræa*, ſtanding in a Temple, with the Legend MOKA ΙΕΡα ACΥλος ΑΥΤΟνομος: i. e. Moka, *the Holy, the Aſylum, uſing its own Laws*. The third, like the firſt, ſhews the Genius of a City turrited and ſeated on a Rock, with a River underneath: the Name is obliterated, but the MHT. ΙΕΡ. ΚΑΙ ACΥΛ. is legible enough. The fourth is a Coin of CARACALLA, ſtruck at *Damaſcus*: it has a Wreath, incloſing the Word CΕΒΑCΜΙΑ, which *Triſtan* ſuppoſes to ſignify ſome Games

TIBERIUS.

Pl. XIII. 9.

Pl. XIII. 10.

Pl. XIII. 11.

Pl. XIII. 12.

TIBERIVS. Games so called, and instituted there in Honour of the Emperor. The Legend is ΔΑΜΑCKOΥ ΙЄΡΑC ΚΑΙ ACΥΛOΥ: i. e. *Of* Damascus *the Holy, and Inviolable.* To these many more, boasting the same Privilege, might be added: nor does it appear that it was conferred by succeeding Emperors.

As the Opportunity offers, it may not be amiss in this Place to explain briefly the several Privileges of Cities which we meet with upon ancient Coins.

The first is that of being called ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, the Metropolis or Mother-City, a Title originally accruing from Antiquity or Magnitude. Such was *Antioch* of *Syria* declared to be by the Favour of POMPEY, when that Country became a *Roman* Province: but this Dignity was afterwards transferred by SEVERUS to *Laodicea.* Such was *Tarsus* of *Cilicia*, *Sardis* of *Lydia*, *Nicomedia* of *Bithynia*, &c. Hither Deputies from the other Cities and Towns were obliged to resort, when they were to treat of Matters which concerned the Province in general.

The *Primacy* is the next Privilege, and distinct from that of Metropolis. For though many Cities enjoyed both, they were not necessarily connected. Thus, though *Nicomedia* was the *Metropolis* of *Bithynia*, yet *Nicæa* was the *Prime* City. This appears from the Legend of a Coin mentioned by *Vaillant*, ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙC ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΤΗC ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΑC.

i. e.

i. e. *The* Nicæans, *the Prime of the Province.* However, the *Nicomedians* afterwards contested this Privilege with them, and the Affair came to a Hearing before the *Roman* Senate, when the Metropolitans seem to have carried their Point; since from this Time they claim the Primacy on their Coins, which the others have omitted. This is apparent from the following Reverse of one of DOMITIAN's, which says, ΝΚΟΜΗδια ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙϹ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑϹ: i. e. Nicomedia, *the Metropolis and Prime of* Bithynia. Cities entitled to this were wont to receive a tributary Acknowledgment (Vide *Vaillant*, Numism. Imperat. p. 256) from the rest. They were honoured with the Courts of Justice and the Right of Appeal. Thence were Prætors appointed for the other Cities and Towns, and they had the Charge of the public Sacrifices and Games made in Honour of the deified Emperors. Pl. XIII. 13.

A third Privilege was that of being accounted *sacred*, or ΙΕΡΑ. Such as *Elæa* is said to have been by *Polybius*, lib. 4; *Exempt from all Danger, nor subjected to War*: a very precious Privilege indeed! Such were *Byblus* of *Phœnicia*, *Nicopolis* founded by AUGUSTUS, *Nyssa Cythopolis* of *Caria*, &c.

A fourth was the Privilege of *Sanctuary*, which gave Occasion to these Remarks.

A fifth

TIBERIVS.

A fifth was that of being ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟC, or governed by Laws of their own making, of which we have given Instances already.

A sixth, proper to maritime Cities only, was that of being appointed the ΝΑΥΑΡΧIC, *Navarchis*, or *Stationary Port for the Provincial Fleet*. Such were *Ægæ*, *Nicopolis*, and others.

A seventh was that of being ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ, *a free City*. For there was a considerable deal of Difference, amongst the *Greeks*, between the Terms ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟC and ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ, though the *Latins* included both Senses in the Word *Libera*. Those who were governed by their own Laws, were yet subject to Impositions and Taxes as well as the rest; but those who had been declared *free*, were exempt from Tribute of every Kind. Such were *Tarsus*, *Amisus*, and other Cities. But in one of *Vaillant*'s Coins, struck at *Sebaste*, in *Cilicia*, we have the following Titles, CEBαςης ACυλȣ ΑΥΤΟΝομȣ ΝΑΥαρχιδος ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC. So that here we have an Instance of a City *inviolable*, *governed by its own Laws*, *a naval Station*, and at the same Time *free*.

An eighth Privilege or Honour, claimed by Cities on the *Greek* Coins, was that of the *Neocory*. This was when such City was intrusted with the Care of some particular Temple, and the Games

dependent

TIBERIVS. and *Serapis* on one of the Coins of the Younger GORDIAN. These are well known to have been the favourite Deities of the two celebrated Marts of *Ephesus* and *Alexandria*, and their Concord is here expressed by a Term which seems to intimate a closer Connection than usual; for the Reading is ΚΟΙΝΟΝΙΑ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ: i. e. *The* COMMUNITY *of the* Ephesians Alexandrians, intending a Community of religious Worship.

Pl. XIII. 15.

These Articles considered; besides the Epochs, Deities, and illustrious Persons of the respective Cities, which have been, and will be, occasionally spoken to as they occur, there remain only, I. The Magistracies and Dignities expressed upon the *Greek* Coins; and, II. Their Festivals and Games, to be taken Notice of, with their respective Rivers, and the Cities themselves.

I. If we take these in Alphabetical Order, the first that we meet with is the

ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗϹ, *Agonotheta*, i. e. He who appointed the Games, or exhibited the Prizes; which last was chosen from among the other Magistrates by Lot. He was distinguished by a particular Seat, a purple Robe, a Crown upon his Head, and a Wand or Sceptre in his Hand.

ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟϹ, *Proconsul*, sufficiently explained in the Course of this Work. The Names of these are only to be met with on the Coins of *Asia Minor*, *Achaia*,

Achaia, and the Island of *Cyprus*, as low down as the Reign of ANTONINUS PIUS. TIBERIVS.

APXIEPEYC, *Archisacerdos*, or High-priest. Where this Title is mentioned, he who bore it was also at that Time the Prætor, or a principal Magistrate of the Place; the Power of striking Coins having been confined to the temporal Office or Authority.

APXΩN, *Archon*. Of these there were two, he of chief Regard being distinguished from the other by the numerical Letter A, as APX. A. *the first* or *principal Archon*. These Magistrates were annually elected in such Cities, whose Inhabitants were descended from Colonists of the *Athenians*, or had adopted their Laws. They were capable of being rechosen on the Expiration of their Office, and were then distinguished by the numerical Letters B. Γ. &c. for *secundum*, *tertio*, &c. as being the *second* or *third Time* Archon. These are common.

ACIAPXOC, *Asiarch*. This Officer was elected yearly from amongst the Priests, whose Names were sent in to the General Council of all *Asia* for that Purpose. He was the Superintendant or Moderator of the general Games at the Time of their Celebration. This too is noticed upon Coins as a Title of Honour; for particularly on two different ones struck in Honour of FAUSTINA the Younger, we have the Name of *Ælius Pollio*, both with and without the Title of *Asiarch*.

TIBERIVS.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥC, *Scribe* or Secretary of the Senate and People, who publiſhed all Laws, Statutes, and Decrees, of which he was the Guardian and Interpreter, and whoſe Name was firſt mentioned in all Ordinances. This Office was annual too, and if an Archon or Prætor died in his Year, the Name of the Scribe was uſually ſtamped upon the Coin.

ΕΠΙCΤΑΤΗC, the *Præfect* or Preſident, as of a Temple or *Gymnaſium*. In the Celebration of the public Games he was next in Dignity to the *Agonotheta*.

ΗΓΕΜΩΝ, *Præſes*. So was the Legate or Lieutenant of the *Roman* Emperor ſtiled. This Title is found only upon the Coins which were ſtruck in *Thrace*, (*Bizia* excepted) which was a *Cæſarean* or Imperial (not a Senatorian) Province.

ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟC, *Theologus*. Theſe were Profeſſors ſuppoſed to be eſpecially verſed in divine Things. But this Title is not mentioned upon Coins, unleſs the Bearer of it was alſo a principal Magiſtrate, as is before obſerved of the *High-prieſt*. The ſame may be ſaid of the

ΙΕΡΕΥC, or *Prieſt*, and of the

ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC *Neocorus*, who had the Care of the Temple or the Sacrifices.

ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙCΤΗC, *Panegyriſt*. He who ſpoke the Elogies of the Gods or Emperors on all public Occaſions. This too was a Title which we find the principal

principal Magistrates fond of adding to their Names. TIBERIUS.

ΠΟΛΙΑΡΧΟC, *Urbis Præfectus*, or Governor of the City. This Officer too was annually chosen, and capable of being re-elected; for which Reason we cannot think it to have been a Title of Honour only. It was peculiar to the *Laodiceans* of *Phrygia*.

ΠΡΕCΒΕΥΤΗC, *Legatus*, the Lieutenant of the Emperor. These had the Authority of Proconsuls, and the Command of the Legions.

CΟΦΙCΤΗC, *Sophist*. These upon Coins are the Professors of Politics, as a Science, who being commissioned as Deputies or Ambassadors of the State, were honoured with the Name of Sophists.

CΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟC, *Stephanephorus*, the Crown-Bearer, equivalent to the Title of High-priest: for he was chosen out of the sacerdotal Order, and was the Overseer and Director of the religious Rites. His Habit was a Robe of White and Purple, and, whereas every Priest wore a Crown during his Ministration, the *Stephanephorus* wore it always. On a Coin of TRAJANUS DECIUS, we have ΕΠ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΠΦΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΧ. Α. ΤΟ Β. CΤΕΦΑΝΗ. ΜΑΙΩΝΩΝ: i. e. *Under* Aurelius Apphianus, *principal* Archon *the second Time*, *the* Stephanephorus *of the* Mæonians. As the temporal Magistrate he struck the

TIBERIVS. the Coin, and his spiritual Office is noticed by Way of Honour.

ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ, *Prætor*. So was the principal Magistrate stiled in many Cities. But this Name is hardly to be met with before the Time of DOMITIAN.

Besides the above, there are a few Readings upon the *Greek* Coins, mentioned by *Vaillant*, which are very uncommon: such as

ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ, *Postulans*; on a Coin in the *French* King's Cabinet, having on one Side the Heads of NERO and POPPÆA facing each other, and on the Reverse, a bearded Figure naked, in the Right Hand an Anchor, in the Left an *Hasta pura*, with this Legend, ΤΙ. ΒΑΣΣΙΛΛΟΥ ΕΦ. ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΥ ΟΥΑΛΛΑΣΕΝΝΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ: i. e. *Tito Bassilao Ephesio Postulante Volosennæ Proconsuli Juliensium Ancyranorum.*

ΠΡΟΔΙΚΟΣ, *Curator*; found on three different Medallions; one of ANTONINUS PIUS, in the Cabinet of *Christina* Queen of *Sweden*, which represents the Rape of *Proserpine*, and runs ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΓ. ΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΔΙ. ΟΝ. ΚΛ. ΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΟΣ ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ. ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΙΓ. ΠΟΛΕΩΝ: i. e. *Commune tredecim urbium Curatore existente* Claudio Frontone *Asiarcha et Archisacerdote tredecim urbium.*

The

The other two are in the Cabinet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for whom they were purchaſed in *Aſia* by my Author. The firſt of them has *Juno Pronuba* in a Temple of ſix Columns, the Reading of which differs not from that already ſpoken of, except in the Contraction of the Words. The laſt has the Figure of *Fortune* ſtanding with an Helm and Cornucopiæ, and in the Legend the Word *Aſiarch* is omitted.

ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ, *Synarchia.* This we have on two Coins ſtruck at *Antioch* in *Caria*; one with the Head of LIVIA, with ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ, *The Synarchy of* Attalus; the other with a Victory, and ΜΥΩΝΟΣ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, *The Synarchy of* Myon, *of the* Antiochians. This laſt is of the Emperor CLAUDIUS.

ΥΠΑΤΟΣ, *Conſul.* A ſingular Title on a *Greek* Coin, and ſuch as one would expect to proceed from the Neighbourhood of *Rome*. It was accordingly conferred by Way of Compliment on AUGUSTUS by the Inhabitants of *Pluſia* in *Sicily*, who, to commemorate the Event, ſtruck Coins with the plain Head of the Emperor, and the Inſcription ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΠΛΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ, CÆSAR AUGUSTUS *Conſul of* Pluſia.

ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΝ ΕΧΩΝ ΥΠΑΤΟΡΑ, *Having Conſular Power.* This is found upon a Medallion of CARACALLA,

TIBERIUS. CALBA, in the Great Duke's Collection. The Emperor is represented in his military Habit, standing, holding a Patera over the Altar, and a military Ensign on each Side: the Inscription ΕΠΙ ΕΞΟΝΟΥ ΕΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΠΙΑΤΟΡΑ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥΣ CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ: *Under* Aurelius Antoninus Eutyches *having Consular Power, of the* Smyrneans *thrice Neocorians.* In like Manner we have upon a Coin of NERO, ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΡΑ ΗΡΑΤΤΩΝΤΟΣ, *Holding the Proconsular Authority.*

But a great Multitude of *Greek* Coins there are which mention only the Name of the Magistrate, and of the City or People; as, *Agrippa* of the *Nicopolitans*, *Artemas* of the *Apameans*, and the like; without expressing any Thing of the Magistracy or Digmity which he bore.

II. Let us proceed now to the Festivals and Gam mentioned on *Greek* Coins. These are,

ΑΚΤΙΑ, *The* Actian *Games*, instituted in Hon of *Apollo*, who had an ancient Temple at *Ac* in *Epirus*, where AUGUSTUS obtained his Victory over ANTONY; after which, he built a Temple to his supposed Protector, as well City of *Nicopolis*, to perpetuate his Succe took Care to have these Games celebrate with unusual Magnificence. Th Gymnic, Equestr

and the Reward, an Urn with a Palm-Branch in it. They were not confined to the Place from which they took their Name, but were alſo in Uſe with other Cities, who were fond of the ſame Entertainments, or took them up at firſt in Flattery of AUGUSTUS, as *Ancyra*, *Theſſalonica*, *Pergamus*, and *Perinthus*. But as *Pergamus* was no Sea-Port, the Inhabitants ſubſtituted a Muſical Conteſt inſtead of the Naval; and, not content with the *Actian*, adopted alſo the *Olympian* Games. So the *Perinthians* likewiſe not only aſſumed to themſelves theſe, but the *Pythian* too, as the *Nicæans* did the *Iſthmian* and *Pythian*.

ΑΛΕΧΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, *Alexandrian Games*, inſtituted in Honour of *Alexander* the Great. Near *Clazomenæ* was a Grove conſecrated to this Hero, where the Community of *Iönia* eſtabliſhed theſe General Games, which ſeem to have been Gymnic and Muſical. They were adopted by the Inhabitants of *Byzantium*, of *Odeſſus* in *Mæſia*, and *Philippopolis* in *Thrace*, &c. They are denoted on the Coins of the firſt by a Table, on which are two Urns; on thoſe of the ſecond by a ſingle Urn and Palm-Branch; on thoſe of the laſt by a Table, with an Urn upon it, containing four Apples, and beneath the Table a Veſſel and Palm-Branch.

ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΑ. Theſe were inſtituted by the

TIBERIVS. *Nicomedians* in Honour of ELAGABALUS, who took upon him the Name of ANTONINUS, and are denoted on their Coins by an Urn and two Palms: they were alſo in Practice with the *Byzantines*, and are repreſented by them in the ſame Manner, but ſometimes with the Addition of a Vaſe underneath.

ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, *Aſclepia*. Celebrated by the *Epidaurians* in Honour of *Æſculapius*. They were afterwards transferred to *Pergamus* and *Ancyra*, and are denoted by an Urn and Palm.

ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΑ, *Attalea*. In Honour of *Attalus* King of *Pergamus*. Inſtituted by the *Aphrodiſians* of *Lydia*, who are mentioned by *Tacitus*, Ann. l. iii. c. 62. That King had conferred many Favours upon them, and they in Gratitude made this Return to his Memory.

ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ, *Auguſtea*. In Honour of AUGUSTUS. Celebrated at *Pergamus*, at *Perga* in *Pamphilia*, *Nice*, &c.

ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΕΙΑ, *Gordianea*. Inſtituted by the *Aphrodiſians* above ſpoken of, in Honour of the younger GORDIAN.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑ, *Demetria*, in Honour of CERES, called by the *Greeks* ΔΗΜΗΤΗΡ.

ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΑ, *Victricia*, commemorating ſome important Victory.

ΕΦΕΣΕΙΑ,

ΕΦΕΣΕΙΑ, *Ephesian* Games, in Honour of DIANA.

ΗΛΙΑ, *Solar* Games, in Honour of APOLLO, or the Sun.

ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ, *Theogamia.* Festivals whereon were celebrated the Nuptials of PLUTO and PROSERPINE, or, according to *Spanheim* from *Hesychius*, of JUPITER and JUNO.

ΙΣΘΜΙΑ, *Isthmia.* So called from the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, where the Games were celebrated every three Years for nine Days together. They were dedicated to *Neptune* in Honour of *Melicerta.* The Contests were those of the Chariot-Race, of the *Pancratium* or *Athletic* Kind, of Music and Poetry. These, however, were not confined to the *Isthmus*; since we observe them joined with the *Pythian*, and celebrated at *Ancyra* in *Galatia*, and at *Nice* in *Bithynia*, as appears upon the Coins of CARACALLA and VALERIAN.

ΚΑΒΕΙΡΙΑ, *Cabiria.* Festivals instituted in Honour of the Gods, called *Cabiri.*

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ, *Cæsarea Augusta.* Celebrated originally in Honour of AUGUSTUS. The Games are expressed upon the Coins by an Urn and Palm-Branch, as in the following, struck by the *Metropolitans.* Pl. XIII. 16.

ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ, *Capitolina.* In Honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, to whose Honour were raised Temples

TIBERIVS. and Festivals in most of the Provinces, in Flattery to the Imperial City.

ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑΣΙΑΣ, *Communia Asiæ.* The General Games of *Asia*, celebrated by Turns at *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Pergamus*, *Sardis*, and *Philadelphia*, at the joint Expence of the whole Proconsular Province. The *Asiarch* presided, and the Victors were crowned with an oaken Garland.

ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, *Commodiana.* In Honour of the Emperor COMMODUS.

ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, *Olympic* Games, instituted by *Hercules* in Honour of *Jupiter*, and celebrated at *Olympia* in *Elis* every fifth Year, by the *Cæstus*, by Running, Leaping, Throwing, Wrestling. They continued for four Days anciently, but in the Time of NERO a fifth Day, with Musical and Theatrical Entertainments, was added. The Prize was an Olive Crown.

ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ, *Latonia*, in Honour of *Latona*, the Mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

ΠΥΘΙΑ, *Pythian* Games, commemorating the Destruction of the Serpent *Python* by the Arrows of *Apollo*. They were celebrated every fifth Year, and were Poetical, Musical, Equestrian, and Scenic. The Wreath was of Laurel, as we see by the Branches
Pl. XIII. 17. of it in the Urn before us upon one of CARACALLA's Coins: but to this were added Apples from the

Temple

Temple of *Apollo*, and Vessels of Gold and Silver. These Games are very frequently joined with others upon Coins. Thus we have the *Actia Pythia*, the *Isthmia Pythia*, the *Latonia Pythia*, the *Alexandria Pythia*, and the *Asclepia Soteria Isthmia Pythia*, &c.

TIBERIVS.

ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ, *Augustalia*. Instituted in Honour of AUGUSTUS, and probably in Imitation of those which himself appointed at *Actium*. These are also called ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΕΙΑ and KAICAPEA CEBACTA, already taken Notice of.

ΣΕΥΗΡΙΑ, *Severiana*. In Honour of the Emperor SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, *Philadelphia*. Games ascribed chiefly by the *Perinthians*, *Niceans*, and *Sardians* to the Honour of the two Brothers CARACALLA and GETA. This was done in the Life-time of, and in Compliment to, their Father the old Emperor *Septimius Severus*, and to excite a brotherly Affection in the Breasts of the two young *Cæsars*; but very ineffectually.

ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΕΙΝΑ, *Chrysanthina*, so called because the Victors were honoured with Crowns composed of Flowers of Gold. They were Quinquennial, like the *Pythian*, commencing with the Return of every fifth Year, and were peculiar to the *Sardians*.

Next,

TIBERIVS.

Next, the Representation of Rivers upon the *Greek* Coins is very frequent. Some of those, which are not named, have been already in the Course of this Work taken Notice of, as will more hereafter. At present our Concern is with those only whose Names are expressed upon the Coins.

ΒΙΛΛΑΙΟϹ, *Billæus*, a River of *Bithynia*, represented under the Figure of a beardless Youth, as being not navigable for Vessels of any Size, on a Coin of ANTONINUS PIUS. The *Sardo*, a Rivulet of the same Country, flowing into the former, is represented by the Figure of a Woman on the same Coin.

ΕΡΜΟϹ, *Hermus*, flowing near the Cities of *Saïttus*, *Sardes*, and *Temnus*, in the lesser *Asia*, represented also as a beardless Youth, for the Reason given above.

ΙϹΤΡΟϹ, the *Ister* or *Danube*. Figured as a large bearded Man decumbent, leaning his Right Hand upon an Urn placed on Mountains, and holding a Reed in his Left.

ΚΑΠΡΟϹ, the River *Caper*, rising in the Confines of *Phrygia*, and losing itself in the *Lycus*. It is therefore, like the *Sardo*, a female Figure reclined, while the *Lycus*, into which it flows, is figured as a beardless Youth.

ΚΑΥϹΤΡΟϹ, the *Cayster*, springing in *Phrygia*, and flowing through *Lydia*, at last discharges itself into

TIBERIUS Pl. XIII. 18.

in a Grotto near the Head of it. The Reader may see it figured in a Coin of the Empress SABINA.

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟC, *Parthenius*, a River of *Paphlagonia*, running through the City of *Amastris*, and entering the Sea between that and *Tios*. A beardless Youth.

ΠΗΝΑΙΟC, *Penæus*, a River of *Æolis*, figured as a bearded Man decumbent, holding his right Hand above his Head, having in his left a Cornucopiæ, and resting it on his Urn.

ΠΥΡΑΜΟC, the *Pyramus*, flowing through *Cilicia*, and disemboguing itself into the Sea of *Cyprus*. It is represented as a bearded Man decumbent, as usual; in his right Hand a Reed, and in his left a Cornucopiæ, resting it upon his Urn.

ΡΟΔΙΟC, *Rodius* of the *Dardanians*, is figured as a beardless Youth. In his right Hand he has the Helm of a Boat, his left leaning upon an Urn.

ΡΥΝΔΑΚΟC, *Rhyndacus* of the *Apollonians*, taking its Rise from the Lake *Artynia*, near *Miletopolis*, in *Phrygia*, receives in its Course the *Macestus*, and several other Rivers, and enters the *Propontis*, between the City of *Cyzicus* and the River *Ascanius*. It is depicted as a bearded Man decumbent, touching a Boat with his right Hand, and leaning his left upon an Urn.

ϹΑΓΑΡΙC,

TIBERIVS. Confines of *Phrygia*. It washes the Walls of *Juliopolis*, and afterwards flows into the *Sagaris*. It is therefore described as a Female Figure decumbent, holding in the right Hand Ears of Corn and Poppies, while the left holds a Reed, and leans upon an Urn, placed at the Foot of a Mountain.

ΥΛΛΟϹ, *Hyllus*, a River of *Lydia*, flowing into the *Hermus*, already spoken of. Hence we see it as a Female Figure decumbent, holding a Cornucopiæ in the left Hand, and leaning upon an Urn.

It remains only that we make Mention of the Cities themselves, which are distinguished upon Coins by different Names, which were assumed in Honour of the Emperors, as

Pl. XIII. 19, 20. ΑΓΧΙΑΛΗ, *Anchiale*, in *Thrace*, took the Name of ΟΥΛΠΙΑ, *Ulpia*, in Honour of ULPIUS TRAJAN, its Benefactor, and the Inhabitants that of *Ulpiani*, as appears upon the following Coins struck by them to GORDIANUS PIUS and TRANQUILLINA. The first of these Reverses has a *Serapis*, whose Face, and that of the Emperor adverse, we find on several of this GORDIAN's *Greek* Coins; which indicates the great Plenty of Provision which actually abounded in his Reign. The second has the Figure of a Woman in the Stola, or Long Robe, standing, the *Hasta pura* in her left Hand, and a *Patera* in her right.


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ΑΔΑΝΑ, *Adana* in *Cilicia*, whose Inhabitants in like Manner took the Name of *Hadriani*, in Compliment to the Emperor HADRIAN, as we see on the Coins of DIADUMENIANUS, TREBONIANUS, GALLUS, and VALERIAN, where the Reading is ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ. TIBERIUS.

ΑΙΓΑΙ, *Ægæ*, a City also of *Cilicia*; and scarce any City in the *Roman* Empire has taken so many additional Names at different Times. On a Coin of ANTONINUS PIUS we find ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ; on one of COMMODUS, ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ; on one of ANTONINUS CARACALLA, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ CEΥΗΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΙΑΩΝ; on one of MACRINUS, Μαρχς ΕΥΓενες Πανηγυρις Θεων ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟΥΠολις ΑΙΓεαων; on one of ALEXANDER SEVERUS ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ, and within a Wreath ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠΟΛΙC; on another, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠΟΛΙC ΑΙΓΕΩΝ ΑΔΡΙανων. *Patin*, in his *Imperatorum Numismata*, has given us another Coin of ALEXANDER SEVERUS, but so much injured by Time that he does not venture to explain the Reverse. But this is done by *Vaillant*, p. 162. It is therefore laid before the curious with the true Legend. The laureate Head of the Emperor bears the Title ΑΥΤοκρατωρ ΚΑΙσαρ Μαρκος ΑΥΡελιος CEΥηρος ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC CEΒαςος, *Imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Augustus*. The Reverse has

Pl. XIV. 1.

TIBERIVS. has the galeated Head of *Pallas*, with the Legend CЄΥηριανων ΑΔριανων ΑΙΓЄΩΝ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟΥπολις; in the Area ZOC, i. e. *Severianorum Hadrianorum Ægæensium Alexandropolis*; Anno 277. For this was the Year of their Æra, in which they gave to their City the Name of *Alexandropolis*; which Æra commenced in the 707th Year of *Rome*.

AMACIA, in *Pontus*, in a Coin of COMMODUS ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΑΜΑCΙΑ; on one of SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS ΑΔριανα CЄΥηριανα ΑΝΤωνεινιανα ΑΜΑCΙΑ; also on others of JULIA DOMNA, CARACALLA, and GETA; and on one of ALEXANDER SEVERUS ΑΔριανα CЄΥηριανα ΑΛЄΞάνδριαν ΑΜΑCΙΑ.

ΑΝΚΥΡΑ, *Ancyra* in *Galatia*. On a Coin of CARACALLA we read ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗC ΑΝΚΥΡΑC, in Honour of that Emperor.

ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΟΝ, in *Bithynia*. This was the Birth-Place of ANTINOUS, the Catamite of *Hadrian*. We are not therefore much to wonder that we find upon his Coins, as well as on those of M. AURELIUS, COMMODUS, SEPTIMIUS, and ALEXANDER SEVERUS, ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΕΩΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ.

Pl. XIV. 2. ΒΟCΤΡΑ, in *Arabia*, is represented by a Camel on the Coins of COMMODUS, with the Legend NЄρουιανη ΤΡαιανη ΒΟCΤΡΑ, in Honour of NERVA TRAJAN.

ΓΑΔΑΡΑ, *Gadara*, a City of *Syria*, stiled *Pompeiana*,

TIBERIVS. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑ, *Laodicea* in *Syria*, called *Julia* from *Julius Cæsar*, as has been sufficiently remarked already, and *Severiana* from SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

ΛΕΥΚΑϹ in *Syra*, called ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ, in Honour of the Emperor CLAUDIUS, on a Coin of TRAJAN.

ΜΟΨΟΥΕϹΤΙΑ, *Mopsuestia*, a City of *Cilicia*, to whose Inhabitants the Name of ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ is given on Coins of ANTONINUS PIUS, SEVERUS, and MACRINUS.

ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙϹ, *Neapolis*, a City of *Palestine*, denominated *Flavia*, in Honour of VESPASIAN and his
Pl. XIV. 4. Family. On the Coins of TITUS we see in a Wreath ΦΛΑΟΥιων ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙτων ΣΑΜΑΡΕΙΑϹ, with the Epoch of the Place: the same on those of DOMITIAN. On one of M. AURELIUS we read ΦΛαβιας ΝΕΑϹΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΠΑλαιϛινης; but on others of the same Emperor, as well as on those of the younger *Faustina*, it is ϹΥΡΙΑϹ ΠΑΛΑΙϹΤινης.

ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙϹ, *Nicopolis* in *Thrace*, on the Banks of the River *Mestus*, called *Ulpia*, in Honour of ULPIUS TRAJAN. Thus on one of CARACALLA's Coins it is ΟΥΛΠιας ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΠΡος ΜΕϹΤΩ.

ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑ, *Pautalia*, another City of *Thrace*, bearing the same Name, and for the same Reason, upon many Coins of M. AURELIUS, FAUSTINA the Younger, COMMODUS, SEPT. SEVERUS, JUL. DOMNA, CARACALLA, and GETA; some few of which are here presented

TIBERIVS. One of the ſame Sort we have in *Patin*, but ſomewhat obliterated. The laſt-mentioned Author could never have miſtaken this for one of the *Hadrianoples*, if he had but compared this with another of his own Coins, the Legend of which is uninjured by Time, and bears the ſame Impreſſion, except that the Figure of this laſt is turrited.

CAMOCATA, *Samoſate* of *Comagene*, near the *Euphrates*, aſſumed the Name of *Flavia* in Honour of the Emperors of that Family, as appears from
Pl. XIV. 11. the following Legend in a civic Wreath, on the Reverſe of one of HADRIAN's Coins. ΦΛΑβιας CAMOσατης MHTPOπολεως KOMαγηνης. One of ANTONINUS PIUS, bearing the ſame Name, has been already given.

Pl. XIV. 12. CEPΔIKH, *Serdiche* or *Serdica*, a City of *Thrace*, denominated *Ulpia* in Honour of TRAJAN. The Reverſe of one of CARACALLA's Coins exhibits *Ceres* in her Car drawn by Serpents, with OYΛΠIAC CEPΔIKHC.

TAOYION, *Tavium*, a City of *Galatia*, whoſe Inhabitants aſſumed the Name of *Severiani*, in Compliment to SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

TAPCOC, *Tarſus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, has at different Times taken ſeveral Denominations, being on the Coins of ANTONINUS PIUS and M. AURELIUS called AΔPIANH *Hadriana*; on thoſe of

COMMODUS,

TIBERIVS.

Thus much seemed necessary to be inserted in this Place, for the Elucidation of the *Greek* Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, for which we are chiefly indebted to the indefatigable Pains and Diligence of *Vaillant*. We now resume the Thread of our Historical Narration.

This Year, which was that of the City DCCLXXV, DRUSUS, the Son of GERMANICUS, took *the manly Gown*, on which Occasion the same Honours were conferred upon him which had been decreed before to his Brother NERO; that he should be admitted into the Number of the *(Vigintiviri)* principal Magistrates, and have the Privilege of standing for the Quæstorship five Years sooner than the Laws allowed. The Memory of these young Princes, who soon after perished miserably, is preserved on a Medal, whereon they are represented on Horseback, struck afterwards by their Brother CAIUS.

Pl. XIV. 13, 14.

For some Time past L. ÆLIUS SEJANUS had been the great Favourite and Minister of TIBERIUS. His Father was only of Equestrian Rank, but his Mother was nobly descended. In Disposition and Manners he much resembled the Emperor himself. This was one Ground of his powerful Interest with him. He had strong Endowments both of Body and Mind, which he perverted to the basest Ends; shewed much Ease, Facility, and Address in the Dispatch

Dispatch of Business; and is celebrated, by his Friend and Flatterer *(Velleius)* for many Virtues, particularly his Moderation and Humility. But these were only put on for a Time, being the Cloak under which he veiled his Debauchery and unmeasurable Ambition. He had been joined with his Father in the Command of the Prætorian Guards, but, the latter being invested with the Government of *Egypt*, he now discharged that Commission alone. That he might have these Troops entirely subservient to his Views, he had suggested to the Emperor the Expediency of having them encamped in a Body, at Hand for the Suppression of Tumults and other sudden Exigencies, rather than dispersed, as they had been hitherto, in the neighbouring Towns. This Point being carried, by constituting such Officers as he could confide in, and by the most generous and winning Behaviour to the common Soldiers, he rendered them entirely his own. His Statue of Brass had been set up by the Emperor in the Theatre of POMPEY. The obsequious Multitude took the Hint. Statues were raised to him in every Part of the City, by all who had Dependence or Expectations at Court. All Places of Honour and Profit were filled up by his Creatures, and the Senators themselves wholly at his Devotion. Thus supported, he aimed at

TIBERIVS. nothing less than the Imperial Authority, at which he was determined to arrive by the Death of all that were capable of obstructing his Way. His Practice was to enter into Intrigues with the Wives of the most eminent Persons, from whom he learned the Secrets and Dispositions of their several Husbands: and as DRUSUS, the Emperor's own Son, who made frequent Complaints of his Insolence and Tyranny, was the prime great Obstacle in his Way, he had been for some Time past engaged in an adulterous Commerce with his Wife LIVILLA, in order to promote his Destruction by her Means. He now pretended an extraordinary Passion for her, promised to marry her on the Death of her Husband, and raise her forthwith to the Imperial Dignity, and, to gain Belief to his Protestations, instantly divorced his own Wife *Apicata*. Having thus far prevailed, *Eudemus* her Physician was let into the Secret, who, by their Orders, prepared a slow Poison. This was administered by the Eunuch *Lygdus*, the Freedman of DRUSUS. The Prince languished for a while and died, and his Death was considered as the natural Consequence of his Debaucheries and Intemperance. The Circumstances of this dark Affair were laid open eight Years after, when SEJANUS suffered. The Emperor shewed little Concern on this Occasion; insomuch that,

that, when the Deputies of *Ilium* or *Troy* came (ſomewhat of the lateſt indeed) to offer their Compliments of Condolance, he humoroufly made Anſwer, "I alſo condole with you on the Loſs of "ſo excellent a Citizen as *Hector*." The ſame Honours, which had been paid to GERMANICUS, were decreed to the Deceaſed, and the Images of the *Julian* and *Claudian* Families exhibited in the Pomp. He left behind him two Children, born at a Birth, who are repreſented upon ancient Coins as ſpringing from a Junction of two Cornucopiæ, the Emblem of Fertility, with a Caduceus between them: on the other Side is DRVSVS CAESAR TI*berii* AVG*uſti* F*ilius* DIVI AVG*uſti* N*epos* PONT*ifex* TR*ibunitia* POT*eſtate* II. The Area is filled up with S C. One of theſe died the next Year. The other, who bore the Name of TIBERIUS, we ſhall hear further of hereafter. NERO and DRUSUS, the two eldeſt Sons of GERMANICUS, were now recommended by the Emperor to the Protection of the Senate. This Year the Scenic Players, who had created Diſturbances in the City, were baniſhed *Italy*.

TIBERIVS.

Pl. XIV. 15.

Extraordinary Encouragements were now given to Informers: in Conſequence of which, the Accuſations and Condemnations of great Men fill up a large Part of the Annals of *Tacitus* for the enſuing Year. For

to

TIBERIUS. to be accuſed and condemned was much the ſame Thing. Amongſt others, we have a ſtrange Inſtance of a Father *(Vibius Serenus)* dragged in Chains, and with all the Bitterneſs of Malice charged with Treaſon by his own Son.

TIBERIUS having reigned ten Years, his *Decennalia* were celebrated with the uſual Shows and Entertainments: but as he had not accepted of the Empire for any limited Time, as had AUGUSTUS, he held all Mention of a Prolongation to be needleſs.

Gaius Silanus, and after him *Lucilius Capito*, Procurator of *Aſia*, having been given up to Puniſhment by the Emperor, for Extortion and Oppreſſion, the ſeveral Cities of *Aſia*, by common Conſent, decreed a Temple to him, his Mother, and the Senate. The Honour of poſſeſſing the deſtined Temple was conteſted by Eleven of the principal Cities, and at laſt decided by the Senate in Favour of *Smyrna*. *Valerius Naſo* had the Charge of ſuperintending the Work, but died or was removed before it was finiſhed, as there is Room to conjecture. For the
Pl. XIV. 16. following Medal appears to have been ſtruck by the *Smyrnæans* on that Occaſion, having on one Side two female Buſtos, repreſenting JULIA and the SENATE, with CEBACTH. CYNKAHTOC. CMYPNAIΩN. HPONYMOY: i. e. *Auguſta Senatus Smyrnæorum*
Pl. XIV. 17. *Heronymo præfecto.* On the other Side is the Tem-

TIBERIVS. PINA was at the Head of a Party which daily gathered Strength, and might prove dangerous, if one or two of them were not taken off in Time. These Insinuations proved fatal to *C. Silius*, who had performed great Services in *Germany*, and had been the fast Friend of the late GERMANICUS. He was therefore charged with Mal-Practices in the Province. For in a corrupt Court, Pretences are never wanting, and the Guilt of the Accused is less considered than the Disposition of the Prince. To avoid a public Execution, he dispatched himself; and his Wife, who was in high Favour with AGRIPPINA, was sent into Banishment. These Proceedings exposed the young Princes and their Mother to the Malice or Avarice of every Accuser, and paved the Way to their intended Ruin.

An End was at length put to the War in *Numidia*, by the Defeat and Death of *Tacfarinas*, with his principal Adherents.

Amongst the many who perished by the Law of Majesty in the following Year, the Case of the Historian *Cremutius Cordus* was singular. His Crime was, that in his Annals he had commended *M. Brutus*, and called *C. Cassius* the last of the *Romans*. Sure of suffering, and determined therefore to put an End to his own Life, he made a very noble Defence before the Senate, and afterwards

wards retired to his own House, where, by abstaining from all Manner of Food, he soon finished his Course. His Books were publicly burned by the Ædiles in the City, and by the principal Magistrates in other Places. But many Copies were concealed by his Daughter and others, which were afterwards dispersed, and read with the more Avidity. This is all that bad Princes get by suppressing the Works of ingenious Men: they proclaim their own Dishonour, and enlarge the Reputation of the Authors.

The Inhabitants of *Cyzicus*, a City in the *Propontis*, lying close to the Coast of *Asia*, had by their Fidelity to the *Romans*, in the *Mithridatic* War, well deserved to be called a free City. But this Privilege they were now deprived of, it being alledged against them that they had imprisoned some *Roman* Citizens, and had not finished their Temple to the deified AUGUSTUS.

Claudia Pulchra, a near Relation of AGRIPPINA, was accused by *Cn. Domitius Afer*, a Person of Prætorian Rank, and no mean Orator, of Adultery with one *Furnius*, and of using the Arts of Sorcery and Magic against the Life of the Emperor. *Claudia* and *Furnius* were condemned of Course, and the Accuser cried up as a Master of Eloquence. From this Æra we may date the Persecution of the Family

TIBERIVS. of GERMANICUS. This Affair produced a Sort of Altercation between the Emperor and AGRIPPINA, a Lady of high Spirit, and which could not turn out otherwise than to her Disadvantage. "If," says he, "you are not suffered to command, presently you "look upon yourself to be injured." Some Time after, when he paid her a Visit in her Illness, after pouring out a Flood of Tears, she entreated that he would have Pity on her solitary Condition, and dispose of her in Marriage to some worthy Person, who might be able to protect her and her Children. But the crafty Emperor, knowing of what Consequence the Request was, left her without vouchsafing an Answer. *Sejanus* managed her with more Art. By his Emissaries he persuaded her, that Poison was provided for her, and that she would do well to be cautious at the Emperor's Table. This Bait succeeded: she behaved demurely there, but ate nothing. This was observed by TIBERIUS, who had probably been informed that she harboured such Thoughts of him. He took Occasion to commend some Apples that were before him, and gave them into her Hands. This increased her Suspicion. She received and delivered them untasted to her Slaves in waiting; when the Emperor, turning towards his Mother, said, "Can "any Usage of this Woman be deemed severe in

"me,

" me, whom ſhe indirectly charges with a Deſign " of poiſoning her?" The Rumour immediately flew abroad, that her Deſtruction was intended.

All this while *Sejanus* was not unmindful of himſelf. LIVILLA, whom *Tacitus* calls LIVIA, the Widow of DRUSUS, inſiſted on the Performance of his Promiſe to her. He therefore applied himſelf by Letter to TIBERIUS: for this was the received Cuſtom, though they ſaw one another daily. He acknowledged his infinite Obligations to AUGUSTUS and TIBERIUS; that " his Hopes and Wiſhes had " been equally directed to them as to the Gods " themſelves; that he had never preferred the " Splendor of Honours, but had choſen rather to " watch and labour for the Safety of the Em- " peror; that what was moſt honourable, he had " already obtained, the being judged worthy of an " Alliance with CÆSAR;" (his Daughter being betrothed to DRUSUS, the Son of CLAUDIUS) " this " had laid the Foundation of his Hope: that " AUGUSTUS, in the Diſpoſal of his Daughter, " had even entertained favourable Thoughts of " ſome Equeſtrians: if in like Manner an Huſband " ſhould be thought of for LIVILLA, that he " would be pleaſed to remember his Friend, whoſe " Happineſs would be complete with the ſole " Glory of ſuch an Alliance; that he did not

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"mean by this to exempt himself from any La-
"bours in the public Service, but wished for it
"for the Sake of his Children only, and as a Se-
"curity to them against the implacable Resent-
"ments of AGRIPPINA: for himself, he should
"think that he had lived long enough, should he
"finish his Course with so gracious a Prince."
The Emperor answered darkly, that "he should
"give this Matter a more careful Consideration
"hereafter: much Regard was to be had to the
"Opinion of the Public; he would not tell him,
"therefore, that LIVILLA could determine for her-
"self, or that she had a Mother and a Grandmo-
"ther, whom she ought to consult, but would be
"more open with him, and let him know, that
"the Resentments of AGRIPPINA would flame out
"the more fiercely should such an Event take
"Place, which would divide and distract the Im-
"perial House; that in such a Case it would not
"be possible for him to continue in the same
"Station; that he would not however declare
"himself positively for or against the Proposal:
"only this he assured him of, that his Virtues and
"Affection deserved every Thing at his Hands;
"and that in proper Time he would make known
"how dear he was to him, either to the Senate or
"to the People." This doubtful Answer per-
plexed

plexed and filled him with Apprehensions. After much Deliberation, he resolved to persuade the Emperor to leave *Rome*. With this View he was continually extolling the Pleasures of Retirement: what exquisite Happiness he might promise to himself by being freed from the Fatigues of Ceremony, from an irksome Attendance upon the Senate, and from the Hurry and Tumult of Business, by a Recess not exposed to the Designs of Faction, or of Treason, and in which only sincere Delight was to be tasted! These Speeches sunk deep into the Mind of the old Emperor, who was desirous enough of pursuing his Debaucheries in private, and without Restraint. *Sejanus* knew well that, could he bring this to bear, all Access to the Emperor, and even the Effect of his Letters, of which he could secure the Perusal, would depend upon himself; that all Business would go through his own Hands, and that he should thereby possess, not the empty Shew, but the Reality of Power. And an Accident happened at this Time which very much forwarded his Scheme. One *Votienus Montanus*, celebrated for his fine Parts and Ingenuity, was accused of having uttered reproachful Speeches against the Emperor. *Æmilius*, a blunt Soldier, was the Witness. In the Ardour of Accusation, openly and with a strong Voice he repeated

TIBERIUS. peated all the ſcandalous Things that had been alledged againſt TIBERIUS, nor could all the Clamour of the Senators ſilence him till he had made the moſt of every Calumny. The Emperor was enraged, and cried out aloud, that "he would "clear himſelf preſently," and it was with much Difficulty that his pretended Friends and Flatterers could prevail upon him to compoſe himſelf. This, however, and ſuch-like Paſſages, made him heartily ſick of liſtening to the Calumnies to which he found himſelf daily expoſed in public.

Meantime Things were not entirely eaſy in the Provinces. In the hither *Spain*, *Calpurnius Piſo*, the Proprætor, had by his intolerable Exactions incurred the Hatred of the Barbarians, and periſhed by Aſſaſſination. In *Thrace*, the People flew to Arms againſt the Proconſul *Poppæus Sabinus*. *Rhæmetalces*, who reigned over a Part of that Country, marched to his Aſſiſtance; as did *Pomponius Labeo* with a *Roman* Legion from *Maeſia*: by whoſe joint Efforts they were reduced, though not without conſiderable Loſs. This *Rhæmetalces* was the Uncle and Guardian of the Children of *Cotys*, and had heretofore been very aſſiſtant to the *Romans* in the Time of AUGUSTUS, and between him and that Emperor a mutual Intercourſe of Civilities had paſſed: in Confirmation of which, there are

TIBERIUS. all the rest had fled for their Lives) spread himself over his Master, and, sustaining himself upon his Hands and Knees, received upon his Back the falling Stones, and secured him from all Injury. In this Posture he was found by the Soldiers who came to their Assistance. After this Proof of his Fidelity and Firmness, no Doubt was made of the Disinterestedness of *Sejanus*, who was now considered as only anxious for the Honour and Safety of the Emperor; while the Favourite made use of this Confidence for the Promotion of all his evil Designs.

From *Campania*, TIBERIUS removed to the Island of *Capreæ* near *Naples*. He made Choice of this Place, not for the Salubrity of its Air, the Mildness of its Situation, and the enchanting Beauty of its Prospects, for these were only concurring Circumstances; but chiefly for its Security. For it was encompassed with high Rocks and a deep Sea, with few Landing-Places; so that it was scarce possible for any one to approach it without being observed by those who were constantly on the Watch. Here he devoted himself for ten Years together to the most abandoned Lewdness, neglecting the Affairs of the Provinces to such a Degree, that there were few Changes of military Tribunes, Commanders, and Governors, for several Years; of

of which the Enemies of the State did not fail to make their Advantage. The *Parthian* possessed himself of *Armenia*, the *Dacians* and *Sarmatians* of *Mæsia*, the *Germans* overran and plundered *Gaul*, and the *Trisians* revolted, to the great Dishonour and no less Danger of the Empire. But TIBERIUS, having found a secure Place for the uncontrouled Exercise of his Debaucheries, and at a Distance from the Eyes of the Citizens, cared for none of these Things, but, giving the Rein to his Licentiousness, plunged himself wholly in those abominable Vices which hitherto he had craftily concealed. Whosoever has a Taste for such Reading, may see the full Detail of his Enormities in his Biographer *Suetonius*. In this Place those Coins were struck which are denominated *Spintriæ*; a Name given to the Contrivers of the monstrous Lewdnesses which were here practised; and from these the loose Figures of *Aretin* were copied. Each of them represents some lascivious Feat, the Reverses bearing only the Number of the Coins. Mr. *Addison* says in his Travels, that he has seen as high as XX. The highest Number in the *Pembrokian* Collection is XV. VITELLIUS, afterwards Emperor, was one of these Companions, and had in Consequence the ridiculous Title of *Spintria*. It is derived from (Σπινθηρ) a *Greek* Word, signifying *a fiery Spark*;

 for

TIBERIVS. for these were properly the Incentives of Lust, and were intended as such.

This Recess was followed by two very dreadful Calamities. For at *Fidenæ* the public Amphitheatre fell down, and killed or maimed fifty thousand Spectators assembled therein. And all the Buildings on Mount *Cælius* at *Rome* were destroyed by Fire. But the Sufferers by the last found a Remedy, their Damage being entirely made good by the Emperor, who on certain Occasions gave Instances of a princely Generosity. This Quarter, being re-edified, received the Name of Mount *Augustus*, in Honour of the Emperor's Munificence. His Return to the City being urgently demanded by the People, he condescended to pass over to the Continent, where all who desired it were admitted to his Presence, and received with much Grace and Affability. But he quickly resumed his Intention, and retired again to his beloved Island. At this Time *Pontius Pilatus* was invested with the Government of *Judæa*, in which he continued near ten Years; under whose Government CHRIST, the Author of our Religion, suffered, according to the Testimony of *Tacitus*. Annal. l. xv.

The next Year, when *Ap. Junius Silanus*, and *P. Silius Nerva*, entered upon the Consulate, was ushered in with the Death of *Titius Sabinus*, an old and

TIBERIVS. quies, nor suffered any extraordinary Honours to be paid to her; particularly prohibiting any Consecration. But the Senate took upon them to order a full Year's Mourning, and decreed a magnificent Arch to her Memory. But this last TIBERIUS rendered ineffectual, by declaring that he would take upon himself the Building and Expence, though he intended nothing less. Her Remains were deposited in the Mausoleum of AUGUSTUS, with the usual Pomp. In Pride and Statelinesſ she is said to have exceeded all her Sex. Ambition and the Aggrandisement of her own Family was her great Failing; for the Furtherance of which she was suspected by some to have been concerned in the Death of MARCELLUS, of the two Cæsars CAIUS and LUCIUS, of AUGUSTUS himself, and AGRIPPA POSTHUMUS. Her Joy at the Death of GERMANICUS was immoderate, and so was her Hatred of the elder JULIA. Yet she had several good Qualities. By her Power she saved many eminent Persons from Destruction, took Care of the Education of their Children, and largely assisted in the Disposal of their Daughters in Marriage. When a Number of naked Men once met her in the Way, and for that Offence were ordered to be put to Death, she saved their Lives, saying, that, with respect to modest Women, they were but so many Statues. When asked by what Means she had acquired


1
Æ
TVRIASO
2
Æ
EAEΣMAINTN
ΣEBAΣTH
3
Æ
DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS
TI·CAESAR·DIVI AVGVSTI F·AVGVSTVS
COS
IMP·VII·TR·POT·XIII·
CAESAR·DIVI·F·AVGVSTVS·PONT·MAX·
4
Æ
FLORA
C·SERELI·
5
Æ
DIVO·AVGVSTO·S·P·Q·R·
OB
CIVES
SER
POTX XXVIITICAESARDIVIFAVGVS
S C
6
Æ
ADLOCVT
COH
7
Æ
GERMANICVS·CAES·P·C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·
GERMANICVS
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·POT·
8
Æ
GERMANICVS CAES·P·C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM
GERMANICVS
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·POT·
9
Æ
PVLCHRO III·VIR·
VARIO II·VIR·GERM·CAESAR·
CAESAR·DOSSENO PVLCHRO II·VIR·GERM·CAES·
10
Æ
AGRIPPINA·MAT·C·CAES·AVG·GERM·P·
AGRIPPINA
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P·F·PONTIFEX·TR·POT·
11
Æ
ANTONIA
AVGVSTA
SACERDOS
DIVI
AVGVSTI
12
Æ
ANTONIA
AVGVSTA
CONSTANTIAE
AVGVSTI
13
Æ
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERMANICVS·PONT·M·TR·POT·
DRVSILLA
AGRIPPINA
IVLIA
S·C
14
Æ
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERMANICVS·PONT·M·TR·POT·
S·P·Q·R·
P·P·
OB·CIVES
SERVATOS
15
Æ
DIVO
S
AVG
C
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERMANICVS·PM·TR·POT·
PIETAS
16
Æ
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·POT·COS·
17
Æ
GERMANICVS IMP·PM·TR·P·COS·C·CAESAR·AVG
SAL
AVG
VIRQ·VANCCN
18
Æ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΣ
19
Æ
COS·III·
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·TR·POT·
SPQR
P P
OB·CS

quired the entire Management of AUGUSTUS, she answered, "By her own Modesty, by readily exe-"cuting all his Commands, by never enquiring "into his Secrets, and by being blind to his "Amours." In the last indeed she is even said to have assisted. Many more Honours had been conferred upon her both living and dead, but for the Jealousy of her Son, The *Carpentum* drawn by Mules was decreed to her by the Senate, as we find by the Medal before us, whereon the Vehicle itself is represented, and over it S. P. Q. R. IVLIAE AVGVST. By the Figures remaining of her, she seems to have been of a mild engaging Countenance, as may appear by those already given, and by two others, which have great Likeness, though struck in the Provinces, the one at *Turiaso*, a City in the Hither *Spain*, famous for its Iron Works, and is the Reverse of a Medal of AUGUSTUS; the other at *Edessa*, in *Mesopotamia*, being the Reverse of one of TIBERIUS, with ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ, *Augusta Edessæorum*.

TIBERIVS.

Pl. XIV. 21.

Pl. XV. 1.

Pl. XV. 2.

The Death of JULIA AUGUSTA raised the Spirits of TIBERIUS and *Sejanus*. Her Authority had been some Restraint upon their Proceedings, but now they gave a Loose to their intemperate Cruelty. Letters were immediately dispatched to the Senate against AGRIPPINA and NERO. The first was charged with

TIBERIVS. with Arrogance and Stubbornneſs, the laſt with unnatural Luſt and Debauchery. The Senators were ſtruck with Terror and Amazement, and the Populace ſurrounded the Houſe, crying out, that the Letters were forged, and the Emperor knew nothing of them; ſo that no Reſolution was taken for the preſent. But they were ſoon quickened by a Meſſage from *Sejanus*, charging them with Contempt of the Imperial Authority, and little leſs than open Rebellion. An Edict was alſo publiſhed againſt the Contumacy of the People. The Prince and his Mother were preſently found guilty. The firſt was baniſhed to the Iſland of *Pontia*, where he ſoon died of Want or put an End to his own Life. The latter was confined to the little Iſle of *Pandataria*. Her ſecond Son DRUSUS was ſoon after impriſoned in the Palace, where, at the End of four Years, he was unmercifully ſtarved to Death, and AGRIPPINA periſhed about the ſame Time by a voluntary Abſtinence.

Sejanus wanted now but one Step more to arrive at the Summit of Power. A Decree paſſed for the public Celebration of his Birth-day. His Statues were without Number. Public Sacrifices were daily offered before them; nay (to ſhew to what a Depth of Degeneracy human Nature will deſcend, when left to follow its own Imaginations) he offered Sa-

crifice to himself. Deputies were commissioned to him separately, as to TIBERIUS, from the Senate, from the Equestrian Order, and from the Tribunes and Ædiles. Vows and Supplications were offered for both conjointly, and Oaths were solemnly made by the Fortune of both. This at length excited the Jealousy of the old Emperor. Such Power was incompatible with the Safety of both; and his Suspicions were heightened by some Discoveries artfully conveyed to him from ANTONIA, the Widow of the elder DRUSUS. His whole Conduct on this Occasion was a Masterpiece of Dissimulation. He declared himself Consul for the ensuing Year, and appointed *Sejanus* for his Colleague. By this he removed him from his Presence, and gained Leisure for the Execution of his Scheme. He parted with him in the most friendly Manner, and, in his Letters to the Senate, dwelled largely on his Praises, stiling him the Partner of his Cares. A Decree passed, prolonging the Consulate of both for five Years. The most illustrious Citizens thronged to his Levee, and happy was the Man that could attract his Notice. Even his Freedmen and Slaves were courted by Persons of Rank and Figure. Those to whom he expressed the least Distaste, were accused, imprisoned, and executed daily. Thus Matters went on smoothly with him till the Ides of

May,

TIBERIVS. *May*, when the Emperor and himself abdicated, and *C. Memmius Regulus* and *Fulcinius Trio* were substituted to the Fasces in their room. Then TIBERIUS began by Degrees to vary his Language. Sometimes he wrote favourably concerning him; at other Times blamed him. This rendered the Senators doubtful and wavering, and filled *Sejanus* himself with Anxiety. What added to it was, that CALIGULA began to be caressed. He was first made Augur, and then Pontif of AUGUSTUS, and seemed intended for the Succession. This took wonderfully with the People, who were greatly devoted to the Family of GERMANICUS. Finding that these Proceedings had the desired Effect, and that the Credit of *Sejanus* began to sink, he judged it Time to strike the meditated Blow. *Macro* alone was made privy to his Intentions. He put into his Hands a Commission constituting him Captain of the Prætorian Guards, and gave him a long Letter to the Senate, with the Purport of which he made him previously acquainted, adding the most punctilious Directions for his whole Behaviour. This Officer entered *Rome* by Night, and imparted the necessary Instructions to *Regulus*: for *Fulcinius*, the other Consul, was known to be the Creature of *Sejanus*. The Senate was convened in the Morning, and *Macro* whispered *Sejanus*, as he entered, that he brought

TIBERIVS. and so severe an Inquisition passed upon all his Friends and Acquaintance, that scarce any of them escaped the general Slaughter. His Name was erased from the *Fasti*, and his Cars, Statues, and Images of every Kind, were broken to Pieces or melted down. Such is ever the Fate of unsuccessful Ambition. Whence the Satyrist on this Occasion:

Quosdam præcipitat subjecta potentia magnæ
Invidiæ, mergit longa atque insignis honorum
Pagina, descendunt statuæ restemque sequuntur.
Ipsas deinde rotas bigarum impacta securis
Cædit, et immeritis franguntur crura caballis.
Jam stridunt ignes, jam follibus atque caminis
Ardet adoratum populo caput, et crepat ingens
Sejanus: deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
Fiunt urceoli, pelves, sartago, patellæ.
Pone domi lauros, duc in Capitolia magnum
Cretatumque bovem: SEJANUS *ducitur unco*
Spectandus. Gaudent omnes.—Quæ labra, *quis illi*
Vultus erat? nunquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
Hunc hominem.—Sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam
Delator? quibus indicibus, quo teste probavit?
Nil horum; verbosa et grandis Epistola venit
A Capreis.—*Bene habet, nil plus interrogo: sed quid*
Turba Remi?—*Sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit*
Damnatos.—Idem populus, si Nurtia Tusco
Favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus
Principis, hac ipsa Sejanum *diceret hora*
Augustum.— JUVENAL, Sat. 10.

Many, thrown headlong from the Height of State,
Have felt the sad Effects of envious Hate,
In Honours drown'd; the Halter, dire Disgrace!
Drags the gay Statue tumbling from its Base.

Down

Down with his Cars!—then crash goes ev'ry Spoke,
And the poor harmless Horses' Legs are broke:
The Head, but now ador'd, the Furnace maims,
And great SEJANUS crackles in the Flames;
New-fashion'd from his other Face divine,
Bright from the Forge, Pots, Pans, and Platters shine:
Let Laurel-Branches round your Doors appear,
Lead to the Capitol a milk-white Steer,
SEJANUS by the Hook is dragg'd along;
A joyous Prospect for the madding Throng!—
What were his Features? tell me, if you can,
For, trust me, Sir, I never lov'd the Man.
What was his Crime? and who th' Informer, pray?
What Witnesses on that important Day?—
None of all this, Sir; but from *Capreæ*'s Shore
A swinging Letter came—Enough; no more:
But how behav'd the Crowd?—As e'er it will,
It follows Fortune, and is ready still
To curse the Man condemn'd; yet had *his* Pow'r
But crush'd TIBERIUS in that critic Hour,
Then surely had the same unthinking Crowd
Hail'd him AUGUSTUS with a Throat as loud.

Amidst this ruinous Abolition of every thing relating to *Sejanus*, it is wonderful that any Coin, bearing his Name, should have escaped the common Wreck. But one we have, which still records his Consulate, having on one Side the laureate Head of TIBERIUS, with the Inscription TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. The Reverse gives us the Name of the Place, which was *Augusta Bilbilis*,

TIBERIVS. Pl. XV. 3.

bilis, now *Calataiud*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, where the Coin was ſtruck, together with the Names of the Conſuls; and in the Center COS, incloſed in a Wreath of Laurel: M*unicipium* AVGVSTA BILBILIS TI*berio* CAESARE V. L*ucio* ÆLIO SEIANO.

Apicata, the divorced Wife of *Sejanus*, ſeeing her innocent Children thus barbarouſly ſacrificed, broke out into the moſt horrible Execrations againſt the Authors of her Calamities; and then, in the Bitterneſs of her Spirit, and to give the Tyrant, if not void of Senſibility, ſome Feeling of her own Miſery, wrote to him a very circumſtantial Account of the ſeveral Parts, which *Sejanus*, LIVILLA, *Eudemus*, and *Lygdus* had acted in the Murder of his own Son DRUSUS. This done, ſhe put an End to her own Life. The Peruſal of this Information wrought up TIBERIUS to a Pitch of diabolical Fury. *Eudemus* was ſeized, and, being examined by the Torture, confirmed the Evidence of *Apicata*; on which themſelves, and all with whom they had any Concern, ſuffered with exquiſite Torment. LIVILLA was ſtarved to Death, her own Mother ANTONIA deprecating all Mercy on her Behalf. Such dreadful Cruelties were exerciſed upon all the ſuppoſed Friends and Well-wiſhers of the Sufferers, that immediate

mediate Death was in some Instances considered as a singular Favour, was petitioned for, and refused, as such.

At the Commencement of the new Year, the Senate swore Man by Man to the Acts of TIBERIUS. This was unusual; but it was done to wipe off all Suspicion of Disaffection. And in that which followed, fifteen Prætors were appointed; and the extraordinary Number of these Magistrates continued for many Years, rising sometimes to sixteen, and at others being one or two more or fewer. Notwithstanding the shocking Slaughter made of the Kindred and Friends of *Sejanus*, according to the concurrent Testimony of Historians, we find one of the same Name now discharging the Office of Prætor, who, in the Sports and Entertainments which he gave, had the Whole performed by Persons whose Crowns were close-shaven, in Derision of the Emperor's Baldness; and the Spectators were lighted Home from the Theatre by five thousand bald Youths, planted ready for that Purpose. This was at the Exhibition of the *Floralia*, a Festival which held four Days, from the twenty-seventh of *April* to the first of *May*, in Honour of the Goddess *Flora*. These were Spectacles of much Licentiousness and Lewdness; which Consideration heightened, and in some Sort applied the Satire. They were first ex-

TIBERIVS. hibited by *C. Servilius*, who was Master of the Horse to *Manlius Torquatus*, in the Year of the City DXLV, according to his Denarius, which has on one Side two Gladiators, and underneath C. SERVEIL*ius* C. F.; and on the other the Figure of the gay Goddess, crowned with Flowers, and FLORA*ia* PRIMVS. The Emperor, with all his Cruelty, judged it necessary to dissemble his Knowledge of this Affront.

Pl. XV. 4.

Amongst the many private Citizens who miserably perished, was *Tigranes*, who had been King of *Armenia*, and was the Grandson of two crowned Heads. *Herod* King of *Judea*, and *Archelaus* of *Cappadocia*, were accused, condemned, and executed like private Persons, and his Kinsman *Agrippa* confined in Prison. The remaining four Years of this Reign were a continued Scene of Blood, which it is painful to wade through. But the Case of *Sextus Marius* is particular. He was one of the richest Men in *Rome*, and had a Daughter of most exquisite Beauty. These fair Gifts of Fortune and of Nature proved his Ruin. He had equal Reason to fear the Avarice and unbridled Lust of the Emperor. Therefore, to secure the Honour of his House in the first Place, he removed his Daughter to a safe Retreat. An Accusation was therefore set on Foot against him, upon a Charge of Incest, and he was thrown headlong from the *Tarpeian* Rock. His Effects were confiscated

confiscated to the Public, but TIBERIUS seized them for his own Use. Some Medals were now struck in Honour of the deified AUGUSTUS, having two Figures of *Capricorn* upon a Globe, which support a Civic Crown, encircling OB CIVES SER*vatos*, and inscribed DIVO. AVGVSTO. S. P. Q. R. On the Reverse, TI*berius* CAESAR DIVI AVG*usti* F*ilius* AVGVS*tus* P*ontifex* POT*estate* XXXVII; and in the Centre S. C.

TIBERIVS.

Pl. XV. 5.

At this Time JULIA and DRUSILLA, two of the Daughters of GERMANICUS, were given in Marriage, the former to *M. Vinucius*, and the latter to *L. Cassius*. And their Brother, C. CALIGULA, took to Wife JUNIA CLAUDIA, or CLAUDILLA, as she is called by *Suetonius*, the Daughter of *M. Silanus*, a Senator of the first Rank. In the East a young Man, pretending to be *Drusus*, the Son of GERMANICUS, and beginning to draw Followers to him, was seized, and sent to TIBERIUS. An Inundation of the *Tiber*, and a Fire which broke out on Mount *Aventine*, and destroyed all the Buildings in that Quarter of the City, created much Confusion: but the Sufferers were indemnified by the Emperor, as in a former Case of the same Nature. He had twice, since he left it, returned to the Neighbourhood of the City with Design to enter it, and as suddenly retired again; frightened away the last Time by his own Superstition.

TIBERIVS. tion. For a Serpent-Dragon, which he was fond of, and used to feed with his own Hands, being consumed to the Bones by Emmets, he listened immediately to the Advice of those who warned him to "beware of the Multitude." At *Astura* he found himself indisposed, yet went on, endeavouring by all possible Means to conceal his Indisposition from all his Attendants. With this View he assisted at the public Sports at *Circeii*, and thence proceeded to the Villa which had heretofore belonged to *Lucullus*. There was with him an eminent Physician, named *Charicles*, not attending as such, but whose Advice, in civil Affairs, he made use of. This Man, in taking Leave of him, as required by Business, grasped his Hand and Wrist in such Manner as to feel the Pulsation of the Artery. TIBERIUS perceived it, and to convince him that he was well, ordered the Entertainment to be renewed, as in Honour of his departing Friend, and stayed at it longer than usual. But *Charicles* declared to *Macro*, that it was over with him, for that he could not last above two Days longer. On the seventeenth of the Calends of *April* he fainted, and was believed to be dead. On this CAIUS went out, and was presently surrounded by congratulating Friends. But in the Midst of their triumphant Joy, Word was brought that he was come to himself,

ſelf, and called for ſome Refreſhment. Inſtantly all diſperſed, having Dread and Deſpair painted in their Countenances. But *Macro*, ſtill intrepid, ordered a Weight of Cloaths to be laid upon the Bed, and the Room to be cleared. Thus ſtifled, he expired in the ſeventy-eighth Year of his Age. But *Dio* adds to this Account of *Tacitus*, that he was firſt denied all Nouriſhment by the Command of CAIUS, and afterwards ſtifled; that *Macro* was particularly aſſiſtant in this Affair, who had for ſome Time devoted himſelf to CAIUS, and even drawn him into an Intrigue with his own Wife *Ennia Thraſylla*.

TIBERIUS reigned twenty-two Years ſeven Months and ſeven Days from the Death of AUGUSTUS. His Character differs greatly in the different Stages of his Life. While he was a private Perſon, or commanded under AUGUSTUS, he was not without a conſiderable Share of Reputation. While GERMANICUS and DRUSUS were in being, he played the Hypocrite with much Art, pretending to Virtues which he was an utter Stranger to. Afterwards, to the Death of his Mother, he ſeems to have diſcovered in his Compoſition a pretty equal Mixture of Good and Evil. During the Time that *Sejanus* was the Object of his Love or Hatred, his Tyranny was moſt deteſtable; but he took ſome Care to cover

 his

TIBERIVS. his Debaucheries. But on his Removal alſo, bidding adieu to Fear and Shame, he gave himſelf up entirely to an inſatiate Avarice, an Exceſs of Cruelty, and the moſt abandoned Luſt. He left by Will TIBERIUS GEMINUS, his own Grandſon by DRUSUS; and CAIUS CALIGULA, his Grandſon by the Adoption of GERMANICUS; his Coheirs.

CAIUS

CAIUS CÆSAR GERMANICUS, furnamed CALIGULA.

CAIUS CÆSAR GERMANICUS, commonly called CALIGULA, attended the Body of TIBERIUS to *Rome*, and performed his Obſequies, ſpeaking the funeral Oration himſelf with great Magnificence. He then produced the laſt Will of the Deceaſed before the Senate, which was immediately declared void, and himſelf ſaluted Emperor, with the joyful Acclamations of all Ranks and Orders of Men, who expected every Thing great and good from the Son of GERMANICUS, whoſe Memory was held in the higheſt Eſtimation: and the Beginning of his Reign gave Countenance to their warmeſt Hopes. CALIGVLA.

CALIGVLA. He readily paid to the People and the Soldiery, the Legacies left to them by JULIA AUGUSTA and his Predeceſſor, heightened with large Donations from himſelf. This procured him the Reputation of being liberal. His Adlocution to the Prætorian Cohorts on this Occaſion is celebrated on the Re-
Pl. XV. 6. verſe of one of his Coins, where four Standard-Bearers appear with their Commander at their Head, and the Emperor on his Suggeſtum, riſen from his Seat, and in a ſpeaking Attitude, with ADLOCVT*io* COH*ortium*. All the Titles, with which AUGUSTUS had been honoured, he received in one Day, deferring, for a Time only, that of *Father of his Country*. His Piety towards his deceaſed Father, Mother, and Brothers, and his Grandmother ANTONIA, was very commendable. On ſeveral of his Coins we find the Head of the firſt, particularly
Pl. XV. 7. on the Medal of Gold referred to, with the Title GERMANICVS CAESAR P*ater* C*aii* CAES*aris* AVG*uſti* GERM*anici*; on the other Side, the laureate Head of the Emperor, with C. CAES. AVG. GERM. P*ontifex* M*aximus* TR. POT. His De-
Pl. XV. 8, 9. narius agrees with this exactly. The ſame Honours were paid to him in the Colonies; but in the Coins ſtruck there the curious Reader will obſerve
Pl. XV. 10. both Heads to be laureated. His other Denarius, in Honour of his Mother AGRIPPINA, repreſents her

her hollow-eyed and emaciated, as if intended to describe her tragical End. One of his first Cares, after his Accession, was to fetch in Person the Remains of his Mother, and his Brother NERO, from *Pandataria*, which he conveyed to *Rome* with great Reverence and Regard, and placed in the Mausoleum of AUGUSTUS. His Grandmother ANTONIA he honoured with the Titles of AUGUSTA, and Priestess of the deified AUGUSTUS, and with all the Privileges which LIVIA or JULIA had before enjoyed. On her Denarius we see her Head crowned with a Wreath of Ears of Corn, with the Title ANTONIA AVGVSTA; and on the Reverse two Torches, with SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI. We have also a Medal of Gold, whereon her Head is honoured with the same Inscription, and decorated with the same symbolical Crown, bearing on the Reverse a female Figure, representing CONSTANCY or Firmness, holding in the left Hand a Cornucopiæ, and in the right a Spear, crowned with a burning Torch, and around it CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI. His pretended Affection to his Sisters was equally remarkable. These were AGRIPPINA, DRUSILLA, and JULIA, the last being called also LIVIA and LIVILLA. On them he conferred the Honours and Privileges of the Vestals, and Seats next himself at the Equestrian Games; and ordered that

CALIGVLA.

Pl. XV. 11.

Pl. XV. 12.

CALIGVLA. that the Vows, made annually by the Magistrates and Pontifs for the Prosperity of himself and the Republic, and the Oath taken to him, should respect *them* also. We have accordingly the Figures of these Ladies on one of his Coins of the first Pl. XV. 13. Magnitude, distinguished by their Names, though appearing under the Characters of CONSTANCY, CONCORD, and FORTUNE, as then known by their peculiar Attributes. The first leans upon the *standing Column*, the second holds out the *Patera*, and the third the *Helm* of Government, and each of them has her Cornucopiæ: underneath S. C. Full of Moderation, he professed to burn in public all the Papers relating to the Prosecution of his Mother and Brothers, with a Protestation that he had not read them; forbad any Statues to be erected to him; declared that he would only share the Empire with the Senate, and act entirely by their Advice, whose Son and Pupil he acknowledged himself to be. His Speech was so gracious, that the Senate decreed a Repetition of it yearly for his Honour, and as much for their own Security. He was then in his five-and-twentieth Year. He released all Prisoners of State, discouraged Informers, and quashed at once all treasonable Prosecutions, which the City was full of. And to this we judge the Medal, struck by Order of the Senate and Peo-

2 ple,

ple, to be owing, which bears his laureate Head, with C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT.: the Reverse has a civic Crown, inclosing S. P. Q. R. *Patri Patriæ* OB CIVES SERVATOS. To the Magistrates he allowed a free Jurisdiction without Appeal; recalled the Exiles, and revoked the Edict of TIBERIUS against prohibited Books.

CALIGVLA.

Pl. XV. 14.

With great Applause therefore he entered on his first Consulate in *July*, having his Uncle CLAUDIUS for his Colleague, and held the Fasces a little more than two Months. Now, habited in the Robe of Triumph, with great Pomp he dedicated the Temple of AUGUSTUS, the Youth of both Sexes, and the noblest Families, singing an Hymn in the Procession. His triumphal Car was drawn by six Horses. On this Occasion he treated the Senators, their Ladies, and the People, exhibiting Concerts of Music, Horse-racing, Encounters with wild Beasts from *Africa*, and the *Trojan* Exercise. The Medal struck for this Celebration has on one Side a PIETY seated, and extending her Arm, which holds the *Patera*. There is a small Statue behind her. In the Exergue, PIETAS. The Inscription is C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS P. M. TR. POT. On the other Side is represented the Temple itself, with the proper Sacrifice of a Steer, the Priest and Ministers

Pl. XV. 15.

CALIGVLA. nisters attending. In the Area, DIVO AVG. S. C. The Reader will observe a Difference between this Temple of CAIUS and the other, which we have already given, of TIBERIUS. This was struck when the Temple was entirely finished and consecrated, and probably after it had received several Alterations and Improvements upon the original Plan; but that shews it in the Form which himself had given, or intended to give it. This Medal however, from the Want of the COS. must have been struck in Readiness, before he took Possession of the Fasces. Another, which seems to have been struck with an Eye to the same Occasion afterwards, bears his Head plain, with this Addition to the Title, C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. COS. On the Reverse is the Effigies of TIBERIUS, wearing a radiated Crown between two Stars.

Pl. XV. 16.

Great Complaints having been made of *Pontius Pilate*, for his Cruelties to the *Samaritans* and *Jews*, he had been sent to *Rome* by *L. Vitellius*, Governor of *Syria*; and *Marcellus* was this Year commissioned to succeed him.

Agrippa, the Grandson of *Herod*, had been set at Liberty by CAIUS, and was now gratified with the Territory which his Uncle *Philip* had enjoyed, together with the regal Title, to which he afterwards added the Tetrarchy of *Herod*. He restored

Antiochus

Antiochus to his paternal Kingdom of *Commagene*, adding to it the Coast of *Cilicia*, with an immense Gratuity of Money: and a Fire happening at *Rome*, he followed the Example of TIBERIUS, indemnifying the Sufferers. But in the Midst of that Ease and Comfort which the *Romans* promised themselves the Continuance of, from the Lenity of his Government, the Emperor was seized with a dangerous Sickness, imputed to his dissolute Course of Life. This created a dreadful Alarm throughout the Empire. At *Rome* the People were in a Manner distracted. Day and Night the Palace was surrounded with enquiring Multitudes. Vows were not only made, as usual, for his Recovery, but several Persons gave public Notice, that they devoted their own Lives for his. Great therefore were the Rejoicings and Thanksgivings for his actual Recovery. Victims out of Number were offered, and Coins struck, bearing his laureate Head, with the usual Inscription, and having on the Reverse the SALVS AVGVSTA. That which we give the Reader is a municipal Coin, with the Names of the Duumviri of the Place. But this proved far from being salutary to the Public; since from this Time he commenced the most inhuman Tyrant that ever swayed a Sceptre, inverting every Act of Power which had before procured Esteem. He adopted young TIBERIUS, and

CALIGVLA.

Pl. XV. 17.

CALIGVLA. and declared him PRINCE OF THE YOUTH: but presently after, on Pretence that he had wished his Death, sent him an Order to dispatch himself. His Love to his Sisters was observed to have degenerated into notorious and shameless Incest with every one of them. All those who had been any way concerned against his Family were put to Death at different Times, not one excepted. His Deference to the Senate changed into professed Enmity. The recalled Exiles he imprisoned and executed. Those banished by himself suffered the same Fate. His Grandmother ANTONIA was either poisoned by his Order, or forced to put an End to her own Life. *Macro*, to whom he owed his own Safety and Advancement, underwent the same Treatment, with his Wife, Children, and their whole Houshold. *Silanus*, his Father-in-law, perished in the same Manner. Those who had devoted themselves for him in his Illness, were compelled to fulfil the Vow. It were tedious and irksome to recount the many Instances of his Cruelty. He revived the Law of Majesty, and seemed to delight in Blood, very commonly attending the Executions in Person, and obliging Parents to be present, and behold with their Eyes the merciless Barbarities inflicted on their unhappy Children. But nothing can so fully evince the Immanity of his Disposition, as that execrable

Wish, "Oh! that the *Roman* People had but one "Neck!" His Inclination to quarrel with the Senate grew every Day more apparent. Servile as they were become, they were the only Check on his Proceedings. This once-venerable Body had of late rejected the Constitutions of TIBERIUS, and sworn only to the Observance of those of AUGUSTUS and CAIUS. They had on very many other Occasions expressed their Abhorrence of his Memory. This had been very pleasing to CAIUS hitherto. But now he took upon him to inveigh bitterly against the Insolence of those who dared to reflect upon their late Lord and Emperor; that it shewed him what himself was to expect hereafter; that to themselves only was the Cruelty of TIBERIUS to be imputed, who could not resist the Evidence of such a Number of Accusers; for themselves had been the Clients of *Sejanus*, and the Informers against his Mother and Brothers. Thus it became alike dangerous to praise or to condemn the former Measures. CALIGVLA.

On the Decease of his Sister DRUSILLA, he honoured her Remains with a public Funeral; *Lepidus*, who was her last Husband, for she had been before married to *Cassius Longinus*, pronouncing her Eulogy, and the Prætorian Guards, the Equestrian Order, and the Patrician Youth with their *Trojan*

CALIGVLA. Exercise, making their Evolution in separate Bodies round the Pile. All that had been conferred on LIVIA was decreed to her, with the Addition of a Consecration. Her Effigies of Gold was to stand in the Senate House, and a Statue of *Venus*, exactly of her Size, to be placed in the Forum, and worshipped in her Name; that a peculiar Temple should be erected to her, and her Statues adored by both Sexes; that the Ladies should swear by her, whensoever it should be necessary for them to make Oath; that public Games, like the *Megalensian*, should be celebrated on her Birth-day, and an Entertainment given to the Senators and Equestrians. Thenceforth she was called *Panthea* (says *Dio*) and divine Honours were every where paid to her. No Coins however, that I have heard of, distinguish her by this Name. But we have her Figure, with the Name DRUSILLA; on the Reverse of which is a *Caduceus*, inclosed in a Wreath, in the *Pembrokian* Collection. And *Vaillant* describes a Coin of the second Size, struck at *Miletus*, bearing her Head, with the Inscription ΘΕΑ ΔΡΟΥΣΙΛΛΑ ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ. Oath was made by *Livius Geminius*, a Senator, that he saw her ascend into Heaven, and converse with the Gods, imprecating Perdition to himself and his Children, if he uttered a Falshood, and calling the Gods, and amongst them DRUSILLA herself, to bear Witness

Witness to the Truth of what he said. Most unhappy was it to be subject to the Caprice of this fanciful Tyrant. For to express Joy or Sorrow on this Occasion was equally dangerous; since not to lament her as dead, and to lament her as being now a Goddess, was alike criminal. Yet his own Grief was excessive. He quitted the City suddenly by Night, and hastily passing through *Campania*, retired to *Sicily*. Thence he returned, with his Hair and Beard grown long; and ever after, in the Assemblies of the People and the Soldiery, accustomed himself to swear by the Deity of DRUSILLA. His other two Sisters, JULIA and AGRIPPINA, he afterwards condemned to Banishment, as guilty of Adultery and Treason with *Lepidus* above-mentioned, who lost his Head for the Plot, whether real or pretended. We have the Figure of the former of these, struck at *Mytilene*, with the Inscription ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ ΝΕΑΝ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΥ, i. e. JULIA *the Younger*, *Daughter of* GERMANICUS. In the Area, ΜΥΤ, for the *Myteleneans*. On the Reverse, CALIGULA stands veiled; the Legend is Γ. ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ CEBASTON. In the Area the same Letters, intimating the Veneration paid by that People to both the Emperor and his Sister. The Reader will observe here, that the first and the fifth Letter, in the Word *Sebaston*, are differently formed, though the same;

CALIGULA.

Pl. XV. 18.

CALIGVLA. ſame; but what is more extraordinary, one of the ſame Coins, in the Cabinet of *Verſailles*, quoted by *Vaillant*, has in both Words the ſame Letter thus formed Σ. How to account for this, otherwiſe than by the Inadvertence of the Copiers, I know not.

The Emperor now took upon him the Conſulſhip a ſecond Time, and held it for thirty Days only, L. APRONIVS CAESIANVS being his Colleague. This had nearly occaſioned the Death of DOMITIVS AFER, an Orator of high Repute, who wrote an Epigram, which he inſcribed on the Pedeſtal of the Emperor's Statue, wherein he complimented him as having been twice Conſul before he had compleated his twenty-ſixth Year. This however was perverſely interpreted by CALIGULA as a Piece of Satire, which reflected on his Youth, and charged him with a Breach of the Laws. To ſhew therefore his ſuperior Parts (for he was proud of being thought an excellent Speaker) he accuſed him in Perſon; and the Orator with great Addreſs turned it to his own Advantage. For, inſtead of exerting his own Talents in his Defence, he pretended to be ſtruck with ſuch Aſtoniſhment on hearing the Emperor's invincible Eloquence, ſo far beyond all that he had hitherto conceived, that he called it Madneſs to attempt an Anſwer. He therefore threw himſelf at his Feet, confeſſing the Charge, and

and imploring Pardon with many Tears; intimating, that the Power of ſuch Eloquence was more to be dreaded than that of his Authority. He was ſo taken with this Sort of Adulation, that he not only forgave, but rewarded him with the Conſulate in the Courſe of the ſame Year. For thoſe who bore the Faſces, having neglected, on the Morning of his Birth-day, to ſignify to the People that, as ſuch, it was a Feſtival, he took great Offence thereat; objecting to them alſo, that they had celebrated the *Actiac* Victory of AUGUSTUS, to the Diſgrace of his Anceſtor MARC ANTONY, whoſe Defeat flowed from it. For theſe Reaſons he broke their Faſces, and diſplaced them; with the Indignity of which one of them was ſo moved, that he put an End to his own Life.

Of all the frantic Proceedings of CAIUS, none ſavoured more of Madneſs than his building a Bridge, compoſed of a double Row of Ships, ſtrongly connected and planked over, from *Baiæ* to *Puteoli*, a Diſtance of more than three Miles. Over this he rode in Triumph. Here he ſpent a Day and a Night, feaſting his Attendants with great Pomp, not intermitting however his uſual Cruelties. For, in the Midſt of his Intemperance, Multitudes were by his Command caſt into the Sea, a great Part of whom miſerably periſhed. Even thoſe, whom this extraordinary

CALIGVLA. extraordinary Spectacle could not draw from home, felt the ruinous Consequence of it, a Famine being introduced at *Rome* by the Detention of such a Number of Ships, which had otherwise been employed in the Conveyance of Corn to that Capital. By this and such like Extravagancies, the vast Sums amassed by TIBERIUS were entirely dissipated. All possible Means of Exactions were then made Use of to recruit his Finances. Scarce any Thing was heard of but Murders and Confiscations of the Wealthy. Every Commodity was loaded with Duties. Labour itself was taxed; but all sufficed not. His Palace became a common Stew, and the Wages of this Iniquity were paid into his own Hands. *Italy* being by such Methods exhausted, he turned his Eyes towards the Provinces. *L. Vitellius*, the Proconsul of *Syria*, was said to be immensely rich: he was therefore recalled in order to Execution. But the cunning Flatterer appeared before him veiled, and in the Guise of a Suppliant, turned himself round, and then fell prostrate on his Face before him. This was the Mode of Supplication to the Gods. It procured the Idolater Pardon and Esteem, and, perhaps, infused into CAIUS the first Notion of causing himself to be worshipped as a Deity. He then set out for *Gaul*, at the Head of a very numerous Army, under Pretence of warring

5 against

against the *Germans*, but, in Fact, with Design to plunder the Province. He passed the *Rhine* without Sight of an Enemy, erected a Trophy, and then recrossed in Mock-Triumph. But what he dared not to exact in *Germany*, he extorted from the Provincials with Impunity. There to be accused of Opulence was High Treason. All who laboured under this heavy Charge were executed without Mercy, and their Effects seized for the Use of the Emperor. The confiscated Estates were sold, and others compelled to purchase them at his own extravagant Valuation. In the same shameful Manner he exposed to Sale even the Imperial Robes, and the rich Furniture of his Palace, brought thither for that Purpose; still acting in the mean Time with a Profusion at least equal to his Extortions. For these Exploits an Ovation was decreed to him at Home, and a Deputation sent to acquaint him with the intended Honour. But while he was preparing to leave the Country, the *Germans* invaded it, but received a severe Repulse under the Conduct of GALBA, afterwards Emperor, the sole Credit of which CAIUS assumed to himself, writing to the Senate a pompous Detail of his Successes.

CALIGULA.

His Marriages were as extraordinary as the rest of his Proceedings. His first Wife, the Daughter

CALIGVLA. of *Silanus*, he divorced. Being invited afterwards to the Wedding of *C. Piso*, he took a Fancy to the Bride, whom he ordered to the Palace, and detained for his own Use. This was LIVIA (or, according to *Dio*, CORNELIA) ORESTILLA. The next Day he gave out that a suitable Match had been found for him, after the Examples of ROMULUS and AUGUSTUS. But in less than two Months he dismissed her also; and, under Pretence of her being intimate with her Husband *Piso*, banished them both. After the Death of DRUSILLA, hearing that the Grandmother of LOLLIA PAULINA had in her Time been an exceeding fine Woman, he sent for the Granddaughter, though she was at that Time the Wife of *C. Memmius*, a Person of Consular Rank, and at the Head of an Army, and kept her to himself: but her too he soon divorced, forbidding her the Knowledge of any other Man. His last Wife, CÆSONIA, though neither beautiful nor young, but luxurious and lascivious to the last Degree, and withal the Mother of three Children by another Husband, he treated with more Constancy and Affection; frequently shewed her to the Army on Horseback by his Side, and armed as an Amazon, as he did sometimes to his Favourites in private naked. She was then with Child, and the same Day that she was brought to Bed he acknowledged himself

himſelf her Huſband, and the Father of the Child. To the Infant he gave the Name of JULIA DRUSILLA, carried it to the Temples of the ſeveral Goddeſſes, and placed it in the Lap of *Minerva*, to whoſe Care and Tuition he recommended it. At the ſame Time he made free with other Women, noble or ignoble, married or ſingle, with all Licentiouſneſs, being neither ſparing of his own, nor any other Perſon's, Modeſty. The former were generally invited to Supper with their Huſbands, and conſidered with Attention, as they paſſed leiſurely before him for that Purpoſe, and, as they happened to pleaſe, were afterwards called aſide. In theſe Interviews he was curious to examine their private Blemiſhes or Beauties, which he reported to the Company without Scruple at his Return.

He was at *Lyons*, in *Gaul*, on his Way homeward, when he entered into his third Conſulate alone, his intended Colleague dying juſt at the Time that he was to aſſume the Faſces. But this Honour he reſigned at the End of twelve Days, when *L. Gellius Poblicola* and *M. Cocceius Nerva* were advanced to that high Office. On the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, his Birth-day, he entered *Rome* with an Ovation, to the great Terror of the Senators, whom he had grievouſly threatened, and whoſe Deſtruction he certainly intended. To ſoothe him by flat-

CALIGVLA. tering his pretended Successes, Denarii were struck by the joint Decree of the Senate and People, exhibiting his laureate Head and Titles at large, C. CAESAR AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III; with a civic Crown on the Reverse, inclosing, as before, S. P. Q. R. OB C. S. Medals of Gold were also struck with the same Head and Inscription, having for the Reverse the radiated Head of AUGUSTUS, and DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIAE.

Pl. XV. 19.

Pl. XVI. 1.

But the first Victim to his Rage and Avarice was his own near Kinsman *Ptolemy*, King of MAURITANIA, whom he had invited to *Rome*. He was the Son of the younger JUBA, by SELENE the Daughter of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA. His great Wealth was probably the Cause of his Ruin, which brought on the Defection of his Kingdom. We have a small Silver Coin of this unhappy Prince, which was found in *Africa*, and presented to *Torrentius*, who has published it in his Notes upon *Suetonius*. His Head is incircled with the Diadem, and round it PTOLEMAEVS REX. There is a Palm-Tree on the Reverse, and under it RAX. Another of the same Sort is in the valuable *Pembrokian* Collection, in which the last Letter on the Reverse wants one of the Strokes of the X.

Pl. XVI. 2.

About this Time a strange Accident reconciled


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ANTONIA AVGVSTA
TICLAVDIVSCAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP
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ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ
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ΘΕΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ
13
Æ
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΚΛΑΥΔΙ ΩΚΑΙΣΑ ΡΙΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΩΕΤΕ
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TICLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM
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SPES AVGVSTA
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CALIGULA. casions appeared in their proper Habits. Sometimes with the Bowl and Thyrsus he was *Bacchus*, and then again personated *Hercules* with his Club and Lion's Skin; now bearded as *Jupiter*, then beardless as *Apollo*; appeared with a Trident now, then brandishing his Thunder; next he was the *Warrior-Virgin*, and varied his Appearances so often, as shewed him willing to be any Thing but what he really was: and in these different Habiliments he suffered Supplications, Vows, and Sacrifices, to be offered before him as to a present Deity. He erected a Temple to himself in *Rome*, in which was placed his Statue of Gold, and a separate Mansion in the Capitol, that he might the more freely converse with his Brother *Jupiter*. He appointed Priests for himself, which Honour he sold at a most extravagant Rate, and CÆSONIA was his Priestess; nay, he became his own Priest, and made his Horse *Incitatus* his Colleague, intending also to make him Consul. The most delicate and costly Birds were sacrificed to him daily. He had a Machine wherewith he imitated Thunder and Lightning, which he returned for that which came from above, saying, "Take me off, or I will "take thee;" and was once heard to whisper *Jupiter*, that "he would send him back again to *Greece*:" a Folly not to be credited but upon the concurrent Testimony

Testimony of all Historians. He was worshipped in all the Provinces except one. The People of *Ilium* stamped his Busto on their Coins opposite to that of AUGUSTUS, and both raised on Brackets, as those of the Gods were, with the Inscription ΓΑΙΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΘΕΟϹ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ, and underneath ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟΙ. On one Side of the Reverse is a female Head turrited, representing the City of *Rome*, which they have also deified with the Title of ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. The Figure, which represents the *Roman* Senate on Coins, is sometimes Male, and sometimes Female. Here it is the Head of a Man, and dignified with the Title of *Sacred* ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ. Between the two Figures stands the Statue of *Pallas*, with the Spear and *Gorgon* Shield, the Palladium of *Ilium* and of *Rome*, and under her Feet ΙΛΙαχων. Nor were the *Smyrnēans* behind in their Devotion, who have on their Coins regarded the Emperor and his Mother as their tutelary Deities. That before us gives his Head laureated, with the Title ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙϹΑΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ. ΕΠΙ ΑΟΥΙΟΛΑ, i. e. *Under Aviola*, he being Proconsul. The Reverse shews both their Heads adverse. The Legend is a little defaced. What remains is αγρι]ΠΠΕΙΝΑΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, with the Addition of ΜΗΝΟΦΑΝΗΣ, the Name of the Prætor. The *Jews* were the only People who ventured to incur his high Displeasure,

CALIGULA.

Pl. XVI. 3.

Pl. XVI. 4.

CALIGVLA. on this Occasion. They refused to admit his Statues into the Temple of *Jerusalem*. Orders had been therefore sent to *Petronius Turpilianus*, who succeeded *L. Vitellius* in the Government of *Syria*, to make War upon them; and all Things were now in Readiness for their Chastisement. But by the Interest and Intercession of King *Agrippa*, who was exceedingly respected by CAIUS, and by the Moderation of *Petronius*, this Evil was with great Difficulty deferred, and at length entirely prevented by the Tyrant's Death.

Dio Cassius and *Suetonius*, in their Descriptions of this Reign, have brought all the good Measures of CAIUS into one View, and comprised them in that Compass of Time which passed between the Death of his Predecessor and his first Consulate; all Things afterwards being set down as execrably bad. Thus in the latter Historian we find recorded, as in the Beginning of his Reign, the Remission of a Tax in these Words of the *Grævian* Edition, *Centesimam auctionum Italiæ remisit*. For the better understanding of this we must remark, that after the Civil Wars, AUGUSTUS, for the Support of a Military Fund which he had instituted, levied, what we may properly call *the hundredth Penny*, upon all Sums raised from the Sale of Effects by Auction throughout all *Italy*. This Burthen

was

was much felt and complained of. But when afterwards TIBERIUS had by his Mother LIVIA inveigled old *Archelaus*, King of *Cappadocia*, to *Rome*, put him to Death, and reduced his Dominions to a *Roman* Province, he declared, according to *Tacitus*, that the additional Revenues of it would enable him to take off one Half of this Duty. This was done accordingly; and from that Time *the two-hundredth Penny* only was exacted. True it is, that *Dio* affirms the same Emperor, after the Death of *Sejanus*, to have repented of this Diminution, and raised it again to its original Value. If this be so, it is evident that it was again reduced as before, notwithstanding the Silence of the Historians. For we have a Coin of CALIGULA, which proves, beyond all Contradiction, that at this Time, and not sooner, he abolished the Duty of *the two-hundreth Penny*. For the Reverse calls him PON M TR P IIII PP COS TERT. *Pontifex Maximus Tribunitiæ Potestatis quarto Consul tertio*; and in the Centre of it we read R C C, *Remissâ Ducentesimâ*. Hence it is plain, that *Lipsius*, *Grævius*, and other Critics, were mistaken, and that the Manuscripts and Editions, not few in Number, which have *Ducentesimam* in this Passage of *Suetonius*, are right, and that the Place of *Dio*, in l. 58, which gave Occasion to the Alteration, τέλος τὴν ἑκατοστὴς κατέλυσε, should be read

CALIGULA.

Pl. XVI. 5.

CALIGVLA. τελος διακοσιοστὴς χατέλυσε. This ſhews the Utility of ancient Coins for the Aſcertainment of diſputed Paſſages of Hiſtory. For theſe Teſtimonies are infallible and deciſive.

He now took the Faſces a fourth Time, in Conjunction with *Sentius Saturninus*, which he held but to the ſeventh of the Ides of *January*, and then ſubſtituted *Q. Pomponius Secundus*. A Conſpiracy to take him off was now entered into by *Caſſius Chærea*, *Sabinus*, *Papinius*, Tribunes of the Prætorian Guards, with other Officers, Senators, and ſome of his own Houſhold. *Chærea* was a Soldier of the old Stamp, brave and intrepid; but having an effeminate Voice, had on all Occaſions been made the Subject of the Emperor's Ridicule. When he came for the Parole, or Military Word, he would commonly give him *Cupid*, *Venus*, or ſome obſcene Term, reflecting on his Manhood and Courage. This excited a Spirit of Revenge; and all of them were ſtrongly inflamed with a Deſire of reſcuing their Country from that Exceſs of Slavery under which it laboured. The Time fixed for the Aſſaſſination was the Celebration of the Feſtival of AUGUSTUS, which began upon the Twenty-firſt of the ſame Month, when public Shews and Spectacles were to be exhibited in the Palace. It was not doubted but he would expoſe himſelf then, as he

had always taken great Delight in, and expended immenſe Sums on, ſuch Entertainments. On the third Day of the Sports, they determined to defer it no longer; and obſerving him to leave the Theatre, to look upon ſome noble Youths ſent to him out of *Greece* and *Ionia*, for the Purpoſe of ſinging in Concert an Hymn compoſed by himſelf, they attacked him in the Paſſage on his Return, and laid him dead, with many Wounds. His Wife and Daughter were put to Death ſoon after.

CALIGVLA.

He was tall, and of the largeſt Size. His Neck and Legs were long and ſlender, his Aſpect pale, his Eyes and Temples hollow, the Hair of his Head thin, and the Crown of it bald; but his Beard was thick; his Forehead broad and ſtern; and he ſtudied to make his Countenance as terrible as might be, even practiſing at the Glaſs for that Purpoſe. With all his Faults, he was a good Speaker, and well verſed in the *Greek* and *Roman* Learning, yet unaccountably purpoſed to deſtroy the Works of *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Livy*. He ſaid that the ſecond was a Man of no Ingenuity, and very little Learning; and the laſt a prolix and negligent Hiſtorian. He had been ſubject in his Youth to the Falling-Sickneſs; and is ſaid to have been diſordered by a ſtimulating Potion given to him by CÆSONIA. He never ſlept more than three Hours in a Night, and

CALIGVLA. was then disturbed with strange visionary Fancies, and frightful Dreams. To this Weakness of Body and Mind his Biographer ascribes those Contrarieties which were evident in him at different Seasons, the greatest Boldness, and an immoderate Fearfulness. He died at the Age of twenty-nine Years, having reigned, according to *Dio Cassius*, three Years, nine Months, and twenty-eight Days; but according to *Suetonius*, three Years, ten Months, and eight Days. His public Works of Utility were few. He finished the Temple of AUGUSTUS, and the Theatre of POMPEY. He began two Aquæducts, one of them mentioned only by *Feratinus*, which were compleated by his Successor. He made several Harbours upon the Coast more commodious for the Reception of the Corn Ships from the East, and repaired the Walls and Temples of *Syracuse*. He had resolved to open the Isthmus of *Corinth*, and join the two Seas; to build a City on the Summit of the *Alps*; to restore the Palace of *Polycrates* at *Samos*; and to finish the Temple of the *Didymean Apollo* at *Miletus*. But these Schemes proved abortive by his Death. The last however gave Occasion to the striking of a Coin of the third Size, by the *Milesians*, which bears his Head, with the Inscription ΑΥΤοκρατωρ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΑΙΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC CEBACTOC; on the Reverse of which stands the naked Figure of the *Didymean Apollo*,

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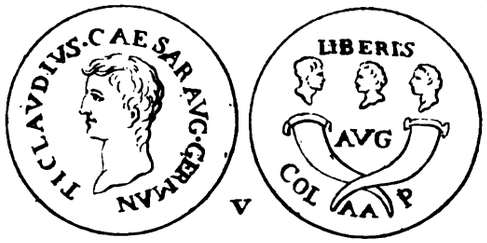
there worshipped, which, *Pliny* says, was the Work of *Canacus* the *Sicyonian*, with the Legend ΔΙΔΥΜΕΥΣ ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ. *Patin* observes, that *Sabellicus* takes this Passage of *Suetonius* to be intended of the Temple of *Cybele*, the *Didymean* or rather *Dindymæan Mother*, which he could not have done, if he had seen this Coin. *Apollo* was called *Didymeus*, or the Twin, because born with *Diana* at a Birth. On the Death of CALIGULA, his Statues were demolished, and his Copper Coins (out of which were afterwards formed the Statues of *Mesther*, the Player) by the Order of MESSALINA, melted down; so that, instead of complaining that we have so few of them, it is rather to be wondered that we have so many.

CALIGULA.

TIBERIUS



TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.

CLAVDIVS. ON the Death of CAIUS, the Consuls summoned the Senate to meet in the Capitol, where they spent the rest of the Day, and the whole Night, in fruitless Debate; some declaring for a Monarchy, others for the Restoration of the Commonwealth. Meantime some Soldiers, entering the Palace for Plunder, found CLAUDIUS, who through Fear had concealed himself in a Corner, and conveyed him to the Camp, where he was declared Emperor by the Prætorian Cohorts. The Manner of his Creation was expressed in Medals both of Gold and Silver. He appears within the Walls of the Camp, with

with an Enſign before him, and over the Gates IMPER*io* RECEPT*o*. The Conſuls, depending upon their own Authority, and that of the Senate, and ſupported by the City Guards, had charged him by the popular Tribunes not to aim at the Empire, but to ſubmit himſelf to the People, the Senate, and the Laws; but the City Guards afterwards, and the People in general, joining with the Prætorians, the Imperial Authority was unanimouſly conferred upon him. Thus TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO GERMANICUS, the Son of DRUSUS, and the Grandſon of LIVIA, became Emperor, in the fiftieth Year of his Age. His Reception by the Prætorians is likewiſe expreſſed on the Reverſe of another Medal, by the Figure of an *Aquilifer*, or Eagle-Bearer, taking him by the Hand, whoſe Head and Shoulders are covered with a Lion's Skin. In the Figure of CLAUDIUS, the ancient *Roman* Habit is very conſpicuous, as is the Occaſion of it in the Legend PRAETOR*ianis* RECEPT*us*.

CLAVDIVS. Pl. XVI. 6.

Pl. XVI. 7.

He had a Body full of Infirmities, with a ſhaking Head, trembling Hands, and a faultering Voice. Having ſpent all his Time amongſt the Women and Freedmen, he had nothing liberal in his Behaviour; but, in the Height of Power, was a Slave to his own Servants. And being much addicted to Wine and Women, he gave them many Opportunities of

impoſing

CLAVDIVS. imposing upon him. He had also a natural Timidity, which generally indisposed him for Counsel and Design; yet did many Things right, when composed for a Season, and disengaged from his Vices. He accepted all the Honours decreed him, except the Title of *Father of his Country*, which he deferred; but did not trust himself in the Senate for thirty Days. For hearing that they had judged many Persons more worthy of the Empire, he became extremely jealous; ordered all of either Sex, who approached him, to be searched; and had always, even at his Meals, his Guards by him. *Chærea* and a few more were executed for the late Conspiracy, for the Example's sake; but all the rest concerned were not only pardoned, but advanced to Places of Honour and Profit. Those, who without sufficient Cause had been banished by CAIUS, and amongst them AGRIPPINA and JULIA, he recalled and restored to their Effects. And such as had been imprisoned for Treason only were set at Liberty. This Clemency
Pl. XVI. 8. is celebrated by a Copper Medal of the first Size, the Inscription of which is TI*berius* CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG*ustus* P*ontifex* M*aximus* TR*ibunitiâ* P*oteſtate* IMP*erator* P*ater* P*atriæ*, around his laureate Head. The Reverse has a Civic Wreath, inclosing EX S C PP OB CIVES SERVATOS, i. e. *Ex Senatûs Consulto Patri Patriæ*.

His

His Piety to his Anceſtors he evidenced by the Inſtitution of Equeſtrian Games on the Birthdays of his Father DRUSUS and his Mother ANTONIA. On which Occaſion we ſee his own laureate Head ſtamped, with the ſame Inſcription as above, and a triumphal Arch on the Reverſe, on which is DRUSUS on Horſeback, between two Trophies; the Legend NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMAN*icus* IMP*erator*. Another has the Head of ANTONIA AVGVSTA, and on the Reverſe the Emperor ſtanding in his Pontifical Habit, having the *Sympulum* in his right Hand; on the Verge, TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P M. TR P IMP. S C. And on a *Greek* Coin we have his laureate Head, with ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΓΕΡΜ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, i. e. *Tiberius Claudius Germanicus Auguſtus*; and on the Reverſe both the Heads of DRUSUS and ANTONIA; over the firſt ΔΡΟΥΣΟΣ ΓΕΡ, *Druſus Germanicus*; and under the latter, which is veiled, for ſhe had been the Prieſteſs of AUGUSTUS, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ. Beſides the ſame Honour paid to his Grandmother LIVIA, he ranked her amongſt the Gods, dedicated her Effigies in the Temple of AUGUSTUS, committed the Care of her Rites to the Veſtals, and commanded that the Women ſhould ſwear by her Name. Hence we have her Figure, with the Title ΘΕΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, *Dea Auguſta*. But by what City

CLAVDIVS.

Pl. XVI. 9.

Pl. XVI. 10.

Pl. XVI. 11.

Pl. XVI. 12.

 theſe

CLAVDIVS. these two *Greek* Coins were ſtruck, is uncertain.

To himſelf he prohibited the Payment of all religious Honours, ſuffering only one Statue of Silver, and two more, of Braſs and Marble, to be erected to him, as had been decreed at firſt. He would not permit the Prætors to give any Shews of Gladiators, as uſual; and if any other Perſons deſired it, he forbad their doing it on *his* Account. To the Conſuls in Senate he behaved with Condeſcenſion, riſing to meet them. The Cuſtom of offering New-Year's-Gifts to the Emperor he aboliſhed; nor ſuffered any one to name him his Heir, who had Relations of his own. He even reſtored many Legacies which had been left to his two Predeceſſors. The *Jews*, in which Denomination the *Chriſtians* were included, he expelled from *Rome*. In the Circus he exhibited a Race of twelve Camels, and as many Horſes; after which three hundred Bears, and the ſame Number of wild Beaſts from *Africa*, were ſlaughtered: preſcribed particular Seats for the ſeveral Orders, and treated the Senators, together with their Wives, the Equeſtrians, and the Tribes.

He reſtored to *Antiochus* his Kingdom of *Commagene*, which CAIUS had firſt given, and then taken from him. On *Mithridates*, the *Iberian*, he beſtowed

the Kingdom of *Bosphorus*. He enlarged the Dominions of *Agrippa*, who had assisted in his Advancement to the Empire; gave him Consular Honours; gratified his Brother *Herod* with the Prætorian Dignity, bestowed the Kingdom of *Chalcis* upon *Libanus*; and allowed them to enter the Senate, and receive public Thanks in the *Greek* Language for their Services. In return, the latter afterwards struck some Coins of the second Size, with his own Head crowned with a Diadem, whereon he calls himself ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΗΡΩΔης φιλοκλαΥΔΙΟΣ, *King* Herod, *the Lover of* CLAUDIUS; the Reverse of which is surrounded with a Wreath of Olive, and inscribed ΚΛΑΥΔΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ Ε.Τ.Ε. *To* CLAUDIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS, *in the fifth Year*. These were the laudable Actions of CLAUDIUS himself; but far different were those of his Freedmen, and his Wife VALERIA MESSALINA; who, not thinking herself enough honoured by JULIA, the Sister of CAIUS, and jealous of her Beauty, got her first banished, on a Charge of Adultery and other Crimes, together with *Seneca* the Philosopher, and not long after put to Death.

CLAUDIUS

Pl. XVI. 13.

CLAUDIUS accepted of triumphal Honours, which were pressed upon him by the Senate, for some late Successes in *Mauritania*. The same Year the *Chatti* were conquered by *Sulpicius Galba*, as were the

CLAVDIVS. *Marsi* (both *German* Nations) by *P. Gabinius*, who recovered the sole remaining Eagle, which had been lost at the Defeat of *Varus*. This realized to him the Title of Imperator. The following Year the *Moors* rose again, but were subdued by *Suetonius Paulinus*, who wasted their Country as far as to Mount *Atlas*. After him *Sidius Geta* gave two Defeats to their Commander *Salubus*, whom he pursued into the sandy Desarts, where the Army was near perishing for Want of Water, but relieved by a sudden Shower. From this Time *Mauritania* was divided into two Parts, the *Tingitana* and *Cæsariensis*, and governed by two Equestrians. The neighbouring Barbarians, infesting some Parts of *Numidia*, were subdued, and the whole Country settled in Peace.

He was Consul the second Time with *C. Largus*, and continued so for two Months only. He obliged others to swear to the Acts of AUGUSTUS only, giving them Credit for his own; and, when he abdicated the Office, took the same Oath himself, as he did in all his other Consulships. At this Time the Number of Prætors was uncertain, but chiefly from fifteen to eighteen. He also appointed three Persons, of Prætorian Rank, to call in the Debts of the State, to whom he allowed Lictors and other Assistants.

As

As there was a Famine at *Rome*, the Emperor provided so wisely for Supplies of Corn, that it was little wanted for a long Time after. The *Tiber* having no convenient Harbour, he determined to make one at *Ostia*, though at an immense Expence, and compleated it with a Magnanimity worthy of the *Roman* Name. He dug away the Continent for a considerable Space, and inclosed the Circuit with a firm Structure of Stone, for the Reception of the Sea. On both Sides of the Entrance he threw vast Moles into the Deep. In the Centre of the Harbour he raised an Island, and erected a Pharos upon it, with Lights to guide the Mariners by Night. NERO was desirous of arrogating to himself the Glory of this great Work; and it is to the Reverse of one of his Medals that we are indebted for the Figure of it. A huge Colossus crowns the Pharos, with a Spear in his left Hand, and holding up a Light, as Mr. *Addison* supposes, in his right. At the Entrance *Neptune* is figured in a reclining Posture, having in his right Hand a Rudder, and a Dolphin in his left, to denote his Dominion of the Sea. So providently careful therefore as this Emperor was to have the City well supplied with Bread, we cannot wonder to see in so many of his Reverses the Figure of *Ceres*, distinguished by the Torch laid across her Lap, in a resting Attitude, and holding

CLAVDIVS.

Pl. XVI. 14.

CLAVDIVS. Pl. XVI. 15. ing out ſome Ears of Corn, as in that before us, which was reſtored by the Emperor TITUS, as appears from the Legend IMP. T*itus* VESP*aſianus* AVG*uſtus* REST*ituit*: in the Exergue S. C. *Senatûs Conſulto*.

He obliged all Governors to depart for their Provinces before the Calends of *April*. Certain Equeſtrians he permitted to become Tribunes of the People, and obliged the reſt, as often as called upon, to join the Senators. In other Reſpects he was eaſy and good-natured; would viſit the Sick, and make one in the Feſtivities of Families. In the Senate, if the Members had ſtood up any Time, himſelf would riſe up too. On the annual Day of his Creation, he only diſtributed an hundred Seſtertii, (ſixteen Shillings and one Penny three Farthings of our Money) to each of the Prætorian Soldiers. Such was his Moderation, that when his Son, called afterwards BRITANNICUS, was born, he permitted no extraordinary Title to be conferred either on him or his Mother. He ſo conſtantly exhibited Combats of Gladiators, that it became his Failing. On ſuch Occaſions few Beaſts were ſlaughtered, but many Combatants, either by them or by each other. Thoſe Freedmen and Slaves, who under his Predeceſſors had contrived the Ruin of their Maſters, or borne falſe Witneſs againſt them,

he

he treated with particular Severity, executing very many, punishing others a different Way, and giving up the rest to the Mercy of their injured Masters; taking no small Delight himself in viewing the Destruction of those Wretches. Nor was he less pleased with the Murders of the Amphitheatre: so that he ordered a Shew of Gladiators to be exhibited annually at the Expence of those who should obtain the Quæstorship.

By thus accustoming himself to Blood and Slaughter, he became the more prone to Cruelty, though the Objects of it were furnished chiefly by the Rapaciousness of his Family, and of MESSALINA particularly. For when they had a Design upon any one, they infused such Fears into the Mind of the weak Emperor, that, in the Height of his Consternation, he consented to any thing; and, when he came to himself, would often enquire for the very Persons whom he had doomed to Death; and, when informed of their Fate, would be exceedingly penitent and concerned. Thus fell *C. Ap. Silanus*, whom he had recalled from *Spain*, and married to the Mother of MESSALINA, because he refused to be subservient to the Lust of that most lascivious Empress. As no Crime could be imputed to him, *Narcissus*, the Emperor's Freedman, pretended that he had seen his Master slain by him in a Dream.

CLAVDIVS. Dream. The Tale was exaggerated by MESSALINA ſo movingly, that an Order was iſſued for his Execution. This filled all good *Romans* with doleful Apprehenſions, and moved *Vinicianus*, and at his Inſtigation *Camillus Scribonianus*, then Governor of *Dalmatia*, and at the Head of a large Body of Forces, with many others, to conſpire againſt him. But the Troops of *Camillus* refuſing to concur with him, he fled to the Iſland of *Iſſa*, where he fell upon his own Sword. When CLAUDIUS had recovered from the Fright which this Conſpiracy had thrown him into, he returned Thanks and large Preſents to thoſe Forces; and had the ſeventh and eleventh Legions, which had particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, denominated by the Senate *the Claudian, the faithful, and the pious Legions*. This
Pl. XVI. 16. is ſuppoſed to have given Occaſion to the Reverſe before us, whereon the two Legions are repreſented by their reſpective Eagles, though the ſeventh only
Pl. XVI. 17. be particularly mentioned. The twenty-ſecond Legion alſo, ſettled in the Colony of *Patræ*, in the *Peloponneſus*, thought good to diſtinguiſh its Fidelity to CLAUDIUS by a Reverſe of the like Nature, with an Eagle and two Enſigns, inſcribed COL*onia* A*roe*
Pl. XVI. 18. A*uguſta* PATR*enſis* XXII, and by another inſcribed to his three Children, ANTONIA, OCTAVIA, and BRITANNICUS, with LIBERIS AVG*uſti*, and underneath

neath COL. A A P, as before. A ſevere Inquiſition was made of thoſe concerned in the Conſpiracy. Very many were put to Death, more died by their own Hands, and amongſt them *Vinicianus* himſelf. MESSALINA and the Freedmen catched at the Occaſion. They uſed even the Teſtimony of Slaves againſt their own Maſters, however conſiderable for Rank or Quality. Even Patricians were put to the Torture, though CLAUDIUS had ſworn that no Freeman ſhould be ſubject to it. Many Women were impriſoned, executed, and expoſed at the *Gemonian* Stairs; while ſome of the moſt guilty were excuſed on Account of Intereſt or Money, through the Interpoſition of MESSALINA, *Narciſſus*, and their Aſſociates. The Children however of thoſe who ſuffered were unmoleſted, and ſome of them allowed their Fathers' Effects. Among the condemned was *Cæcina Pætus*, whom his Wife *Arria* manfully encouraged by ſtabbing herſelf firſt, then giving him the Dagger, and telling him, "It did not "hurt." *Martial*'s Epigram on this Couple is too well known to be inſerted. The Emperor was ſo intent on vindictive Meaſures, that, for the Parole, he gave the following Paſſage of *Homer*, *Odyſſ.* 21, l. 133.

Ἀνδρ' απαμυνεσθαι, ὁτε τὶς πρότερος χαλεπὴνῃ.

T' expel the Man who firſt creates the Strife.

CLAVDIVS.

In his third Consulate he abolished many Sacrifices and Holydays; for they were before so numerous, that they took up a large Part of the Year, to the great Prejudice of the Public. To the *Rhodians* he restored their Liberty. The *Ilians* he favoured with a perpetual Immunity from all Taxes. But the *Lycians* were stripped of their Privileges, for having slain some *Roman* Citizens in a Tumult, and their Country annexed to *Pamphylia*. While at Home the *Roman* Freedom, the Command of Armies, the Government of Provinces, and Offices of every Kind, were set to Sale by the Empress and Freedmen in the most public and shameful Manner; whence all Commodities became so dear, that CLAUDIUS himself was forced to fix the Price of them.

The libidinous MESSALINA, not to be single in her Way, forced many of the Sex into the same Immodesties, obliging them to practise their Adulteries even in the Presence of their own Husbands. Such of these last as proved obsequious were promoted to Honours and Dignities; while others, who could not let themselves down so low, were sure to suffer. And all, who were supposed either able or willing to make Discoveries to the Emperor, were taken off by Kindness or Death.

While these Things passed at *Rome*, *A. Plautius*,

a Senator of Eminence, led an Army into *Britain*, one *Beric*, who for Sedition had been expelled the Iſland, perſuading the Emperor to this Expedition. It was with Difficulty the General drew his Troops out of *Gaul*; who complained that they were ſent to make War beyond the Limits of the World, and did all they could to retard the Motions of the Army. He ſailed however at laſt, and made good his Footing, defeating firſt *Caractacus*, and afterwards *Togodumnus*, the Sons of the late *Cunobeline*. A Part of the *Boduni* then ſurrendered. Leaving therefore a Garriſon amongſt them, he marched on to a certain River, on the farther Side of which the *Britons* were encamped, but in a careleſs Manner, as looking upon the River to be impaſſable. But *Plautius*, ſending out his *German* Troops, who were accuſtomed to paſs the moſt rapid Rivers in Arms, he attacked them at unawares, and diſperſed them. Next came FLAVIUS VESPASIAN, afterwards Emperor, and his Brother *Sabinus*, who alſo paſſing the River, ſlew many of the *Britons* by Surprize. Yet they ſtood their Ground, and fought a pitched Battle with the *Romans* the Day following, the Iſſue of which was doubtful, until *C. Sidius Geta*, who was very near being taken, gave ſuch a Turn to the Action, that he was judged worthy of triumphal Honours, though no Conſular. Thence

CLAVDIVS. the *Britons* betook themſelves to the Mouth of the *Thames*, which they, well acquainted with the Depth and Footing, paſſed with Eaſe. But the *Romans*, endeavouring to follow, were in great Danger. But ſoon after, when the *Germans* had again ſwam acroſs, and others had paſſed by a Bridge higher up in the Country, the Carnage was great. But inconſiderately purſuing the Fugitives, they entangled themſelves in the marſhy Grounds and Moraſſes, loſing many of their Men. For theſe Reaſons, and becauſe the *Britons*, ſince the Death of *Togodumnus*, remitted nothing of their former Fierceneſs, but were more eager in their Preparations to revenge his Fall, the Apprehenſions of *Plautius* diſpoſed him to halt. Having therefore ſecured the Country behind him, he ſent to deſire the Aſſiſtance of the Emperor in Perſon, having been charged ſo to do, in caſe of any ſiniſter Event.

All Things were in Readineſs, and even ſome Elephants provided for ſuch an Expedition. CLAUDIUS therefore, leaving *Vitellius*, the Colleague of his third Conſulate, at the Head of Affairs in *Rome*, ſet out for *Oſtia*, and ſailed thence to *Marſeilles*; and ſo making his Way partly by Sea, and partly by Land, he came to *Geſſoriacum*, or *Bulloign*. Thence he paſſed into *Britain*, and marched immediately


1
Æ
BRITANNIA
2
Æ
IMP·TITVS·VESP
AVG·REST
S C
3
Æ
IMP·TITVS·VESP·REST
S C
4
Æ
DE·BRITANN
5
Æ
6
Æ
TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
PACI
AVGVSTAE
7
Æ
DIVS·CAESAR·AVGVSTVS·TI·CLAVDI
8
Æ
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΣΣΑ ΣΕΒ
9
Æ
ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
10
Æ
MESSALINA AVGVSTA
VALERIA
11
Æ
AGRIPPINA·AVG·GERMANICI·F·CAESAR·IS·AVG
S C
12
Æ
AGRIPPINA·AVG·GERMANICI·CAESAR·AVG·TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE
13
Æ
AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE
AGRIPPINA·AVG·GERMANICI·CAESAR·AVG·TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
14
Æ
AVGVSTI
15
Æ
AGRIPPINA
16
Æ
AGRIPPINA AVGVSTA
17
Æ
18
Æ
AGRIPPINA·AVG·GERMANICI·CAESAR·AVG·TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·GERMANICVS·IMPERATOR·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
19
Æ
NAM·VRBI·PERPETVO·CONSERVATORI·S·C·EX·S·C·FERVNDO

mediately to join the Forces which waited for him on the Banks of the *Thames*. The Progreſs already made gave him Encouragement to expect a favourable Iſſue to the Enterprize. There are two Coins in the *Gevartian Tables* (quoted by Dr. *Muſgrave*, in his *Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicæ*, Vol. I. p. 188) which ſeem to have been ſtruck on this Occaſion. On the one Reverſe a genteel Female Figure holds out a Lily (the Emblem of Hope) to the Soldiers, as the Omen of Victory. Her Title round the Margin is the SPES AVGVSTA. We have the ſame agreeable Figure ſtanding ſingle on other Reverſes, as reſtored by TITUS; of which this before us is an Inſtance. The other is the Figure of BRITANNIA, ſtanding by the Prow of a Ship, and holding a Rudder in her right Hand, to ſignify her Situation in the Midſt of the Ocean. There is Room enough for Conjecture, that two other Reverſes of CLAUDIUS, the one recommending *Military Prudence*, by the Figure of *Pallas* armed, and the other *Conſtancy*, by that of a Soldier with his Helmet on, having the *Haſta pura* in his left Hand, and elevating the right Arm with the Finger bent towards his Head, all ſtruck by a Decree of the Senate, and reſtored by TITUS, were owing to the ſame Occaſion. Nor is it ſtrange that TITUS ſhould be ſo careful for the Perpetuation of theſe Medals, as the Theatre of this Expedition had

Pl. XVI. 19.

Pl. XVI. 20.

Pl. XVII. 1.

Pl. XVII. 2.

Pl. XVII. 3.

CLAVDIVS. had been the Scene of his own and his Father's Glory, who, being ſurrounded by the Enemy in one of the Actions here, and in the moſt imminent Danger, was pioufly reſcued by his Son, who with aſtoniſhing Boldneſs broke through and diſperſed them.

CLAUDIUS having joined his Forces, paſſed the River, and came to a deciſive Action with the *Britons*, wherein he gained a complete Victory. He then marched to *Camalodunum*, or *Maldon*, the regal Seat of *Cunobeline*, which he took; and iſſuing his Orders thence, forced many to a Submiſſion, and received the voluntary Surrender of others. For this Succeſs he was *ſeveral Times* ſaluted IMPERATOR, contrary to the *Roman* Uſage. The *Britons* were diſarmed, and the Government of thoſe who ſubmitted, and the Subduction of the reſt, committed to the Care of *Plautius*. This done, he ſet out on his Return, having ſent forward his two Sons-in-Law, *Pompey* and *Silanus*, with the News of his Victory. On this the Senate decreed to him the Surname of BRITANNICUS, a Triumph, annual Games, and two triumphal Arches, the one at
Pl. XVII. 4. *Rome*, the other at *Geſſoriacum*. One of them is, on the Medal before us, inſcribed DE BRITANNIS.
Pl. XVII. 5. The next Reverſe, however obliterated by Time, *Patin* judges to have been ſtruck as a Memorial of his

his *British* Expedition, in which Opinion we readily join. *Neptune* with his Trident appears in his Conchal Car, ruling the Waves, and drawn by *Tritons*, one of whom holds out his Hand, and sounds his Shell in Triumph. For it agrees well with what *Suetonius* observes of him, that on the Pediment of his Palace, next to the CIVIC Wreath, he placed a NAVAL one, as a Monument of his having subdued the Ocean. But this last Historian differs from *Dio*, in that he is positive that CLAUDIUS, during the very few Days, no more than sixteen, that he stayed in *Britain*, did indeed receive the Surrender of a Part of the Island, but without Battle or Bloodshed. Yet it is plain that he looked upon the War as finished, by the *Denarius* now struck, with his laureate Head, and TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM TR P III. On the Reverse of which is a winged Figure, holding out a *Caduceus*, with a Serpent before her, inscribed PACI AVGVSTAE. It was also decreed for his Son, that he should use that of BRITANNICUS as his own proper Name, instead of all other.

CLAVDIVS.

Pl. XVII. 6.

He triumphed accordingly, after an Absence of six Months only, ascending the Steps of the Capitol on his Knees, supported by his Sons-in-Law; MESSALINA, in her *Carpentum*, following the triumphal Car. On this Occasion he favoured many with triumphal

CLAVDIVS. triumphal Ornaments, for he was profuſe of thoſe Honours. To *Rubrius Pollio*, Captain of the Guards, he allowed a Statue, and a Seat amongſt the Senators as often as he ſhould attend him thither. He exhibited triumphal Sports in two Theatres at once, and the Rejoicings were in all Reſpects ſuch as ſpoke the Expedition an Affair of the higheſt Conſequence, as opening the Way to the Conqueſt of a new World. And it was decreed, that all Treaties or Conventions made with the *Britons*, by CLAUDIUS or his Lieutenants, ſhould be as effectual as if made by the Senate and People of *Rome*.

The Emperor now enlarged the paternal Dominion of *M. Julius Cottius*, upon the *Alps* of his Name, and gave him the Title of King. As the City was full of Statues, he removed moſt of them, and forbad any private Perſon to ſet up ſuch Memorial of himſelf, without Permiſſion of the Senate, unleſs he had raiſed or repaired ſome public Sructure. At this Time he exhibited the votive Games, which he had promiſed at his ſetting out for *Britain*; and to all thoſe who received Corn at the public Charge, he diſtributed three hundred Seſtertii a Head, by Way of Congiary. This, or ſome other Congiary, (for *Suetonius* ſays that he gave
Pl. XVII. 7. them often) is recorded on the Medal before us, which bears the Congius or Meaſure, and around it

it TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. I conceive however the Plainneſs of the Meaſure here repreſented to indicate a pecuniary Liberality, becauſe on the Coins of NERVA and COMMODUS we ſee the Ears of Corn ſpringing from the Top of the *Congius*, as diſtinguiſhing the Frumentarian Diſtributions. CLAVDIVS.

The next Year, when *Valerius Aſiaticus*, the ſecond Time, and *M. Silanus*, were Conſuls, the former, though deſtined to that Dignity for the whole Year, thought fit to abdicate voluntarily, in order to decline the public Envy. For he was not a *Roman*, but a *Gaul* by Birth. But his immenſe Wealth proved fatal to him at laſt. *Vinicius*, an illuſtrious Perſon, attentive only to his own Eaſe and private Affairs, was yet poiſoned by MESSALINA, who grew ſuſpicious of him; for ſhe had deſtroyed his Wife, and he had refuſed to gratify her libidinous Appetite. But *Aſinius Gallus*, the uterine Brother of DRUSUS, who really aſpired to the Empire, was only baniſhed, as being rather a Subject of Ridicule than Fear. For he was of the ſmalleſt Size, and much deformed withal; nor had provided either Men or Money for ſuch an Enterprize; but fooliſhly imagined that the ſingle Conſideration of his Family would advance him to the Height of his Wiſhes. This Act of Lenity was much cried up; nor leſs

CLAVDIVS. the Vengeance taken upon a certain Freedman and his Accomplices, who had informed against his own Patron. But all were mightily concerned the while to see the Emperor himself the Slave of his own Wife and Freedmen; and that, while her Cruelties and Adulteries were the common Talk, *He* only should be ignorant of them whom they most concerned.

Now came on the Trial of *Valerius Asiaticus* for Treason, against whom Witnesses were suborned by the Contrivance of MESSALINA. His great Guilt was the Possession of the fine Gardens of *Lucullus*, which he had nobly compleated and improved, and which she coveted. His Defence was so powerful, that CLAUDIUS only thought of absolving the Accused, when *Vitellius*, to gratify the Empress, threw himself on his Knees before him, with all dissembled Earnestness, entreating, that in Consideration of his own, and the eminent Services of *Valerius*, he would graciously grant him the Choice of his own Death. To this the stupid Emperor consented; and thus was this great and brave Man fooled out of his Life by the Villainy of a slavish Flatterer. This Year a small Island was thrown up from the Bottom of the Sea, next to that of *Thera*, now *Santorini*. Soon after *Plautius*, returning from *Britain*, was for his Services there highly extolled, and admitted to an Ovation. In *Germany*, *Domitius Corbulo*, who com-

manded the Army there, kept the Soldiers under strict Discipline, and harrassed the Barbarians. Him the Emperor, fearing his Valour and Experience, recalled, yet honoured with triumphal Ornaments. Being afterwards restored to his Command, he kept up the same Severity of Discipline, and, that the Soldiers might not degenerate, through Idleness, in Time of Peace, dug an immense Fosse, from the *Rhine* to the *Meuse*, three-and-twenty Miles in Length, that the Country might not be injured by the Stagnation of the Waters after high Tides.

MESSALINA, not satisfied with her Adulteries (though she prostituted both herself and other Ladies of prime Rank in the Palace as in a Stew) took it strangely into her Head to authorize Polygamy by her own Example. For she now publickly married *C. Silius*, kept the Wedding in the most sumptuous Manner, gave him a royal Palace, which she decked with the Emperor's most precious Furniture, and purposed to make him Consul. Retiring from *Rome*, under the Pretence of Illness, she had provided a great Entertainment, at which she revelled with uncontrouled Licentiousness. Of all this only the Emperor, then at *Ostia*, was ignorant. But *Narcissus* found Means to acquaint him with it by one of his Mistresses. He returned therefore in a Fright to the City, and gave Orders for the Execu-

CLAVDIVS. tion of *Mneſther*, *Silius*, and many others. Nor did MESSALINA eſcape, being put to Death in the ſame Gardens which had proved ſo fatal to *Valerius*. We have the Figure of this abandoned Empreſs both on

Pl. XVII. 8. *Greek* and *Roman* Coins. The firſt has on one Side the Emperor's laureate Head, with ΤΙβεριος ΚΛΑΥΔΙος ΚΑΙΣαρ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΙΓ, *Tiberius Claudius Cæſar Germanicus anno tertio*; on the other, the Empreſs with a Palm-branch in her left Hand, and holding out her two Children, OCTAVIA and BRITANNICUS, in her right: the Legend ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΣαρος ΣΕΒΑςη, *Meſſalina Cæſaris Auguſta*. I ſuppoſe this to have been ſtruck at *Cæſarea*, in *Paleſtine*, under the Direction of *Agrippa*. The ſecond has the Emperor's Head plain, with the Addition of

Pl. XVII. 9. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, *Auguſtus*, to the Title. The Head of the Empreſs has the Hair braided behind, with the Inſcription ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑ ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, *Valeria Meſſalina Auguſta*. The third has the Head of the Emperor, alſo plain, but of greater Likeneſs, being *Roman*, with TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR

Pl. XVII. 10. AVG. GERM.; and that of the Empreſs much reſembles the other, with VALERIA MESSALINA AVGVSTA.

Soon after he took to Wife his own Niece AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of GERMANICUS and AGRIPPINA, and the Siſter of CAIUS. But as ſuch Connection

was

was inceſtuous and unlawful, the ſycophant *Vitellius*, who was now Cenſor with CLAUDIUS, undertook to remove the Emperor's Scruples on that Account, requiring to know if he would ſubmit the Affair to the Judgment of the Senate and People, to which he profeſſed his Readineſs to aſſent; and he ſo artfully managed both, that the Match was called for aloud, ſome of the ſervile Senators declaring that they would compel him to it, if he demurred any longer. On this CLAUDIUS entered the Senate, demanding a Decree which ſhould for the future authorize the Marriage of an Uncle with his Brother's Daughter, which paſſed accordingly. On this Occaſion the curious Medal of the firſt Magnitude, before us, was ſtruck, for the Explanation of which it was neceſſary to be thus particular. It exhibits the Buſto of this Empreſs, an handſome Figure, for ſhe is ſaid to have been a fine Woman, with the Inſcription AGRIPPINA AVG. GERMANICI F. CAESARIS AVG. But behind the Head are ſtamped, in an unuſual Manner, the following Characters N C A P R for *Nobis Conceſſa a Populo Romano*, i. e. *Allowed to us by the* Roman *People*. *Æneas Vicus* (p. 86.) expreſſes himſelf doubtfully concerning this Interpretation; but the Reaſons on which he grounds his Doubt are weak and trifling. The Reverſe has the Figure of *Ceres* ſeated, as having

Pl. XVII. 11.

CLAVDIVS. having by the Care of the Emperor taken up her Residence at *Rome*, with her Torch across her Lap, and extending her right Hand with Ears of Corn in it. It bears also, by the S. C., the Sanction of a Senatorial Decree. On many other Medals this Empress is complimented as the Representative of the same Goddess, being crowned with a Wreath of
Pl. XVII. 12. Ears of Corn; as in the following one of Gold, with the laureate Head of CLAVDIVS, of great Likeness, with TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG.
Pl. XVII. 13. GERM. PM TRIB POT PP.; in the Reverse of
Pl. XVII. 14. which she is thus decorated, with AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE. The Denarius exhibits both in the
Pl. XVII. 15. same Manner, and with the same Titles. She is thus figured too in the following Reverse of Copper, and
Pl. XVII. 16. in the *Greek* Coin before us. But in the next we see a Poppy, between two Ears of Corn, springing from her Bosom, as Symbols of Plenty and Fertility: the Epigraphe is ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ, *Agrippinam Augustam:* on the Reverse, *Diana* is represented drawing an Arrow from her Quiver, while she holds out the Bow with her left Hand: she is attended by a Nymph, who is fondling one Stag while she expases the Head of another: the Legend is ΕΠΙ ΣΕΡΟΤΗΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ
Pl. XVII. 17. ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΑΣ ΑΚΜΩΝΕΩΝ, *under* Serotenius Capito *and* Julia Severa, *of the* Acmonensians.

These

These were a People of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, whose tutelar Deity was *Diana*, and the Persons here named were probably the Priest and Priestess of the favourite Goddess. But we have her Head, without this Ornament, struck by the *Cotyensians*, who inhabited the *Phrygia salutaris*, and complimented her as their other *Cybele*, whom they principally worshipped; whose Statue is seated on the Reverse, with the Head turrited, extending her right Hand with the Patera, and holding the Tympanum with her left: her two Lions, commonly represented as drawing her Car, are here couchant at her Feet: the Legend is ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ. *Of the* Cotyensians: *under* Julius *the Son*. *Patin* has given us another, whereon the Heads of the Emperor and Empress are adverse, and both crowned with Laurel: behind the former we read ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ, *Claudium Augustum*; and behind the latter ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ, *Agrippinam Augustam*: on the other Side stands a VICTORY guiding a Serpent with a Rod. The Reading, as our Author has given it, is ΕΠΙ ΧΡΕΣΧΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΣ, and in the Area ΖΜΥ; in which we conceive that learned Antiquarian to be mistaken. Because in *Vaillant*'s *Numismata Imperatorum a Populis Græcè loquentibus*, the very same Coin is described in p. 14, as making a Part of the royal Collection of *France*, and probably

CLAVDIVS. bably in better Preſervation, on which the Legend is, Α ΓΕΣΣΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΗΡ, and ΣΜΥΡ. Aulus Geſſius Philopater: *of the* Smyrneans. How eaſy ſuch Miſtakes are, from the Conformity of ſome Characters, and the partial or total Obliteration of others, muſt be well known to thoſe who are converſant in this Study.

AGRIPPINA, now Empreſs, quickly ſwayed CLAUDIUS, and the Empire too. Thoſe who were in his good Graces ſhe bound to herſelf by Fear or Kindneſs. Him, though he had Children of his own, ſhe perſuaded to adopt her Son DOMITIUS, who was thenceforward called NERO CLAUDIUS CÆSAR, was elected as a ſupernumerary into all the ſacerdotal Colleges, declared Prince of the Youth, honoured as ſuch with the Dedication of a Shield of Gold by the Equeſtrian Order, became in a double Reſpect the Emperor's Son, by having his Daughter OCTAVIA given to him in Marriage, and was deſigned Conſul when he ſhould be twenty Years of
Pl. XVII. 18. Age. In a Medal of Gold, bearing the laureate Head of CLAUDIUS, the Inſcription of which is CLAVD*ius* CAESAR AVG*uſtus* GERM*anicus* P*ontifex* M*aximus* TRIB*unitiâ* POT*eſtate* P*ater* P*atriæ*, we ſee his Image ſtamped on the Reverſe, with NERO CLAVD*ius* CAES*ar* DRVSVS GERM*anicus* PRIN-
Pl. XVII. 19. C*eps* IVVENT*utis*. Another, with his Buſto, and the

the ſame Title, has on the Reverſe the *Tripod*, the *Sympulum*, the *Lituus*, and the *Patera*, with SACERD*os* COOPT*atus* IN OMN*e* CONL*egium* SVPRA NVM*erum* EX S*enatûs* C*onſulto*. A third with the ſame Head and Inſcription, but having the Addition of COS DESIGN, gives us on the Reverſe the Honour done him by the Equeſtrians, the Area of it having a ſmall Shield in the Centre, and being otherwiſe filled up with EQVESTER ORDO PRINCIPI IVVENT*utis*. The Marriage was alſo celebrated by Silver Medals, with the laureate Head of the Emperor on one Side, and his uſual Titles. But on the Reverſe of one the Empreſs, who brought about this Union, is complimented under the Character of the VENVS CAELESTIS, having the *Haſta pura* in her left Hand, the golden Apple in her right, and the planetary Star before her. On that of the other is the CONCORDIA AVGVSTA ſeated, with the *Patera* in her right Hand, and a *Cornucopiæ* in her left; according to the Poet:

Pl. XVIII. 1.

Pl. XVIII. 2.

Pl. XVIII. 3.

Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula: nec malis
Divulſus queremoniis
Supremâ citius ſolvet amor die. HOR. l. i. Ode 13.

Thrice happy they, in pure Delights,
Whom Love with mutual Bonds unites,
Unbroken by Complaints or Strife,
Ev'n to the lateſt Hours of Life. FRANCIS.

CLAVDIVS.

From this Profusion of Honours, all Persons of Understanding foresaw and lamented the unhappy Fate of young BRITANNICUS. AGRIPPINA was now bent upon amassing vast Treasures for her Son, accounting nothing mean and sordid, which was but gainful: And *Seneca* the Philosopher was recalled from Exile to instruct him in the Arts of Government. LOLLIA PAULINA, who had rivalled her in her Pretensions to CLAUDIUS, now fell a Sacrifice to her Revenge; while to many more their great Riches proved destructive. She seemed indeed to have taken upon her all of MESSALINA, except her Lewdness. Several Honours were conferred upon her, particularly the Use of the *Carpentum* at the public Games. On Occasions of State, or the Audience of Ambassadors, she appeared on the Tribunal with her Husband. When he exhibited a Naval Fight on the Lake *Fucinus*, himself and NERO appeared in the military Vest, but she attracted the Eyes of the Multitude in a Robe inwoven with Gold. The Lake was inclosed with a wooden Gallery, for the Convenience of a vast Number of Spectators. The Combatants were such as had been condemned to die. The two Fleets, consisting of fifty Vessels on each Side, were called the *Rhodian* and *Sicilian* Fleets. The unhappy Criminals addressed him with " Hail, Emperor! the Dying

" salute

"salute thee!" As he returned the Salutation, they looked upon themselves as pardoned; and it was with great Difficulty, and not without many Threatenings, and much Hurry and Indecency of Behaviour, that he compelled them to engage. After this he gave an Entertainment upon the Spot, at the Draining of the Lake, but was very near being overwhelmed by the Violence of the Stream. Another Instance of his Folly appeared at the Trial of *Junius Cilo*, who was accused by the *Bithynians* of Corruption in the Province. The Crowd and Tumult being great, he asked the Standers-by, "What it was they said:" on which his insolent Freedman, *Narcissus*, made Answer, "They return "you Thanks for *Junius*." "Well then" (replied the Emperor) "let him be their Governor for "two Years longer."

At this Time *P. Ostorius* carried on the War in *Britain* with much Danger, and doubtful Success, till he came to a pitched Battle with *Caractacus*, whose Wife and Daughter were taken Captive, and his Brothers forced to surrender. The vanquished Prince fled for Refuge to *Cartismandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, by whom he was perfidiously thrown in Chains, delivered up, and conveyed to *Rome*, where the Emperor, the Senate, and the People were much elevated with the Glory of his Captivity.

CLAVDIVS. But this rendered the *Britons* more intent on Revenge. They fell upon the legionary Cohorts with great Fury, and forced them, after much Loſs, to take Refuge in the neighbouring Towns and Caſtles. Not long after they attacked their Foragers, and defeated the Troops ſent to their Aſſiſtance. *Oſtorius* then drew out his light-armed Cohorts, but to no Purpoſe, till the Legions came up and engaged, which rendered the Diſpute more equal, but in the End rather inclining to the *Roman* Side; ſo that the *Britons* retreated in the Evening, but with little Loſs. There happened many ſmall Skirmiſhes afterwards, the *Silures* behaving with obſtinate Bravery, and intercepting two auxiliary Cohorts. By diſtributing the Spoils and Captives, they drew their Neighbours to a Defection, which proved ſo irkſome to the *Roman* General, that he ſoon died, worn out with Cares and Toils. He was ſucceeded by *A. Didius*, who found Affairs in much Diſorder, the Legion under *Manlius Valens* having been defeated before his Arrival. But a Difference ariſing between *Cartiſmandua* and her Huſband *Venuſius*, a Civil War broke out with great Violence, which gave their Affairs a better Aſpect. In the twelfth Year of the Emperor's Tribunitial Power, a *Roman* Colony was ſettled at *Maldon*, as we find by one of
Pl. XVIII. 4. his Coins, the Inſcription of which is TI. CLAVD. CAES.

CAES. AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. XIIX.; and on the Reverse a Yoke at Plough, driven by an Husbandman, as usual, with COL CAMOLODON AVG. The same Year the Astrologers were banished *Rome*, and the Emperor finished, at his own Expence, the two magnificent Aquæducts, which had been begun by his Predecessor. To this Period also may be assigned an important Transaction of this Emperor, not taken Notice of by any of the Historians. For that such there was, appears by the Coin before us, around which we read TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. The Area is filled up with an Hand and Scales, and between the last the Letters P. N. R. which I read *Pecuniâ Nostrâ Restitutâ*. This Explanation differs from that of Mr. *Addison*, who has not attempted to read the Letters inclosed by the Scales, but will be justified by many other Coins that shall occur in the Course of this Work. As little do they speak of his Liberality to the Temple of the *Ephesian Diana*. Yet something of this Sort must have passed, to have given Occasion to the striking of the fine Medallion of Silver, which bears his Head plain, with the Title TI CLAVD. CAES. AVG. and shews on its Reverse the Temple of that Goddess, with her Statue in the Centre of it, and on the Sides DIANæ EPHE*sinæ*. He was so fond of the Heathenish Rites,

CLAVDIVS.

Pl. XVIII. 5.

Pl. XVIII. 6.

CLAVDIVS. Rites, that he propoſed to transfer the *Eleuſinian* Myſteries to *Rome*, and endeavoured to aboliſh utterly the Religion of the *Druids*. In his fourth Conſulate he celebrated the Sæcular Games, alledging that AUGUSTUS had done the ſame at an improper Time. This was a Piece of Vain-Glory in the Emperor; for we ſhall find DOMITIAN doing the ſame a few Years hence, and taking his Computation from thoſe of AUGUSTUS, as they could properly be celebrated only once in an hundred Years. He alſo made a Cenſus of the Citizens, who appeared to be in Number ſix Millions nine hundred Thouſand one Hundred and forty-four. The Limits of the Empire were enlarged in his Time, by the Addition of *Meſopotamia* in the Eaſt, *Mauritania* in the South, and a Part of *Britain* in the Weſt. In Conſequence of which he enlarged the Bounds of the City, as was uſual with thoſe who had extended the Limits of the Empire. He was particular in his Treaties with foreign Powers; for he concluded them in the Forum in the ancient Manner, by the Slaughter of an Hog, and the Interpoſition of Heralds, according to the Poet:

Stabant, et cæſâ jungebant fœdera porcâ. VIRGIL.

——— They ſtood, to Peace inclin'd,
And by a ſlaughter'd Pig their Treaties join'd.

Quinctilian,

Quinctilian, *Servius*, and others, alledge that an Hog, and not a Sow, was slaughtered on such Occasions; and that *Virgil* has made Use of the Fæminine Gender more for the Euphony than Distinction of Sex. Yet *Suetonius* mentions the Female of the Species. However that be, we have the Manner of it expressed in the serrated Denarius annexed of *Tiberius Vettius*, who, being of *Sabine* Extraction, chose for his Reverse the Treaty between ROMULUS and TATIUS. From which it appears to have been the original Custom for the Heralds to pierce the Animal with their Swords, though afterwards it became usual for them to crush the Head of it with a Flint; each of them in the mean Time uttering direful Imprecations against either Party that should wilfully infringe the Treaty, "that they might "perish in the same Manner."

CLAVDIVS.

Pl. XVIII. 7.

AGRIPPINA was now at the Height of Power. She settled a Colony of Veterans in a Town of the *Ubii*, in *Germany*, which was the Place of her Nativity, and which she stiled the COLONY OF AGRIPPINA. She made BURRHUS Commander of the Prætorian Cohorts, and acted in all Things so arbitrarily, that the Emperor began to recollect himself, and take Umbrage at her Proceedings. He enquired for his Son BRITANNICUS, with the Sight of whom he had been rarely trusted, spoke

CLAVDIVS. kindly to him, and seemed to intend him for the Succession. This filled her with Apprehensions, and she determined to prevent him by Poison. One *Locusta*, an infamous Dealer in this baneful Commodity, furnished her with the Means. It was infused into a fine Mushroom, a Food which he was very fond of, which she helped him to at Table, eating freely of the rest herself. He rose seemingly in a State of Ebriety, which was the less taken Notice of, because it was usual with him, and was carried off. In the Night he lost his Speech and Hearing, and expired early the next Morning, at the Age of sixty-three, having reigned thirteen Years eight Months and twenty Days. His Obsequies were solemnized with the same Honours which had been paid to AUGUSTUS; and he was deified by those through whom he ceased to live: and it was not infacetiously said by NERO, on this Occasion, that Mushrooms were the Food of Gods. His

PL. XVIII. 8. Consecration-Medal gives his Head laureated, with the Inscription DIVVS CLAVDIVS AVGVSTVS: On the Reverse is a quadrigated Herse or Car, with an Eagle rising with expanded Wings from the Summit of it, and in the Exergue EX S C.

His Person was not without Authority and Dignity, standing or sitting, but particularly sleeping. For he was tall and not lank; his Skin fair, with grey

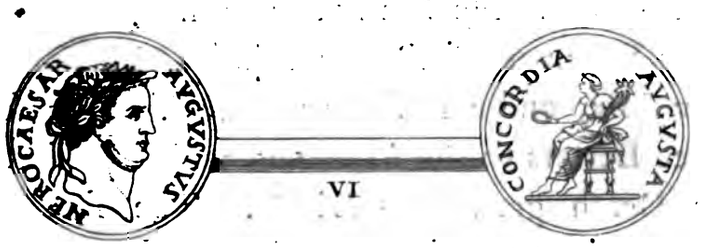
grey Hairs, and a thick Neck. But when he entered a Room, his Hams ſeemed weak and tottering: and in Action, whether jocoſe or ſerious, he was very ungraceful. For his Laughter was indecent; his Anger fulſome, for he grinned and foamed at the Mouth, his Tongue faultered, and his Head ſhook much. While in a private Station, he was very infirm and ſickly, but healthier afterwards, except that he complained frequently of a Pain in his Stomach. He made large and frequent Entertainments, when his Gueſts were very numerous. In his eating and drinking he was very intemperate, and commonly ſlept after it. He loved Dice, and publiſhed a Treatiſe of the Art of Play. Five Times he took upon him the Conſular Dignity. In his Wives he was particularly unhappy. He firſt married AEMILIA LEPIDA, the Great Niece of AUGUSTUS, whom he divorced before ſhe was admitted to his Bed, becauſe her Parents had given Offence to AUGUSTUS. LIVIA MEDULLINA CAMILLA, deſcended from the Dictator CAMILLUS, was the next that he pitched upon; but ſhe died on the Day fixed for their Nuptials. He married afterwards PLAUTIA URGULANILLA, and after her AELIA PETINA, but diſmiſſed them both by Divorce. By URGULANILLA, he had DRUSUS and CLAUDIA; by PETINA, ANTONIA. DRUSUS died

 young,

CLAUDIUS. young, by tossing up a Pear, and catching it in his Mouth, which sticking in his Throat, strangled him. CLAUDIA he would not own, as supposing her begotten by one of his Freedmen, named *Boter*, though born within four Months after the Divorce. ANTONIA he gave first in Marriage to *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, and afterwards to *Faustus Sulla*. By his next Wife, VALERIA MESSALINA, he had OCTAVIA and BRITANNICUS. The first he betrothed to *Silanus*, who slew himself on the Marriage of AGRIPPINA with CLAUDIUS. By this last he had no Child. Being exceedingly timorous and distrustful, he became the Dupe of his Wives and Freedmen. These, whom he chiefly regarded, were, *Possidas* the Eunuch, whom he dignified with the *Hasta pura* at his *British* Triumph; *Claudius* (called by *Tacitus Antonius*) *Felix*, to whom he committed the Government of *Judea*, and whom our Author calls the Husband of three Queens; *Harpocras*, to whom he granted the Liberty of being carried through the City in a Chair or Sedan, and of exhibiting Shews or Spectacles; *Polybius*, the Assistant of his Studies, who frequently walked between the two Consuls; *Narcissus* his Secretary, and *Pallas* his Treasurer, to whom he not only granted immense Rewards, authorized by a Decree of the Senate, but the Use also of Quæstorian and Prætorian Ornaments.


1 Æ
EQVESTER
OR ● DO
PRINCIPI
IVVINT
2 ÆR
3 ÆR
CONCORDIA
4 Æ
COL
CAMALODON
AVG
5 Æ
P.N.R
6 Æ
7 ÆR
ROMA
8 Æ
EX·SC
9 Æ
S C
ADLOCVTCOH
10 ÆR
11 Æ
S·C·
12 Æ
13 Æ
14 ÆR
15 Æ
SC
16 Æ
S C
DECVRSIO
17 Æ
EX·SC·
18 ÆR
19 Æ
S C

ments. And to these principally, in Conjunction with his Wives, must be imputed the Death of thirty-five Senators, and more than three hundred Equestrians. He was not unlearned, having written some Volumes of *Roman* History, Memoirs of his own Life, and a Defence of *Cicero*. He also added three Letters to the Alphabet, which presently after his Death grew into Disuse. The first was the *Æolic* Digamma, in the Figure of an inverted F, which Ⅎ had therefore the Power of the *Greek* Φ Ph; and may still be seen in some Inscriptions, as *Lipsius* observes, in the Words TERMINAⅎIT, AMPLIAⅎIT, and DIⅎI AVGVSTI. The second was the Antisigma, thus formed Ϡ, and answering to the Ψ Ps of the *Greeks*. What the third was is unknown, but it is supposed to have been intended to answer the End of the *Greek* Note of Aspiration, and particularly to soften the Sound of the Canine Letter R.



NERO CLAUDIUS CAESAR.

NERO.

NERO was the Son of CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS, and JULIA AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of GERMANICUS. He had been adopted at the Age of eleven Years, and was now ſeventeen. On the Death of CLAUDIUS, he proceeded to the Camp with *Burrhus*, who commanded the Prætorian Guards. His ADLOCUTION to the Soldiery, within the Camp, is repreſented on the Reverſe before us, ſtruck by Decree of the Senate. He is in a ſpeaking Attitude, ſupported by *Burrhus*, with the Soldiers and their Enſigns before him: in the Area S C, and in the Exergue ADLOCVT*io* COH*ortium*. On Promiſe of the ſame Donative which they had received from

Pl. XVIII. 9.

from his Predeceſſor, he was declared Emperor, and afterwards acknowledged as ſuch by all Orders, little Mention being made of BRITANNICUS. One of the firſt *Greek* Medallions of him, in Silver, has his Head with a radiated Crown; and the Inſcription ſomewhat injured, NEPΩ ΚΛΑΥ==== Ι, *Nero Claudius*, *Anno primo*; and on the Reverſe the Head of CLAUDIUS radiated alſo, and expreſſing his Conſecration by ΘΕΟΣ===. In the Courſe of his Government, he fully verified the Prediction of his Father, that "Nothing good could be produced by "himſelf and AGRIPPINA." It is ſaid, that ſome Perſons, ſent by MESSALINA to ſtrangle him while he ſlept, at Noon, were deterred by a Serpent iſſuing from his Pillow. This Tale aroſe from the Caſt-ſkin of a Serpent being found amongſt his Night-Cloaths. The whole Story is, that ſuch a Thing was given to him by his Mother, which he wore, as an Amulet, upon his right Arm, incloſed in a golden Bracelet. On one of his Coins, in Bronze, with his laureate Head, and the Inſcription IM*perator* NEP*o* CLAV*dius* CAES*ar* AVG*uſtus*, it is ſeen ſpringing from his Neck: on the Reverſe a laurel Wreath ſurrounds a Circle, with S. C. For the Aſtrologers of the Time had hence foretold, that he was to receive great Power from an old Man, as the Serpent, when he caſts his Skin, is thought to

Pl. XVIII. 10.

Pl. XVIII. 11.

put

NERO.

put off his Age at the ſame Time. The annexed Medal, ſtruck in the third Year of his Reign, at *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, as appears by the *Lotus* and *Papyrus*, was undoubtedly owing to the ſame Foundation. It bears his laureate Head, and ΝΕΡων ΚΛΑΥδιος ΚΑΙΣαρ ΣΕΒαςος ΓΕΡμανικος ΑΥΤΟκρατωρ, on one Side; and on the Reverſe a Serpent riſing, and the Legend ΝΕΟς ΑΓΑΘο ΔΑΙΜων; i. e. *Recens Bonus Genius*, or *The New Good Genius*. His firſt Speech to the Senate, compoſed by *Seneca*, was ſo much admired, that the Fathers decreed it to be engraven on a Silver Column, and recited every Year, when the Conſuls entered on their Office. At firſt AGRIPPINA managed all. They went out together, and were frequently carried in the ſame Chair; though generally ſhe was carried, and he followed on Foot. She gave Anſwer to Ambaſſadors, and ſigned the Diſpatches to foreign Powers. On a *Greek* Coin of Bronze, ſhe is ſeated as a Deity, with a Branch of Laurel in her right Hand, and a Cornucopiæ in her left, with ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΙΝΗ ϹΕΒΑϹΤη, *Agrippina Auguſta*. Another Reverſe, a little defaced, ſeems to aſcribe his Security to the Policy and Conduct of his Mother, by a like female Figure ſeated, having the *Haſta pura* in her left Hand, and holding up her right to her Head, around whom is inſcribed SECVRITAS AVGVSTI. But his own Denarius, with

Pl. XVIII. 12.

Pl. XVIII. 13.

with his laureate Head, and the Title NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bears on the Reverse a *Jupiter* seated, with the Sceptre in his left Hand, and grasping the Lightning in his Right; the Legend IVPPITER CVSTOS. Her engrossing Matters was not however pleasing to *Seneca* and *Burrhus*, who were the Persons of greatest Authority about NERO. At an Audience therefore of the *Armenian* Ambassadors, with whom the Emperor was already conversing, when she came with Intent to ascend the Tribunal, they persuaded him to go down and meet his Mother, after which they returned not, pretending other Business, and so prevented this Dishonour to the Majesty of the Empire. They found Means afterwards to ease her of the public Business, which they took upon themselves, and which they administered with consummate Wisdom and Justice. To their Advice, therefore, we must ascribe the Bounty which seemed to flow from him. For in this early Part of his Government he distributed to the *Roman* People a Congiary of no less than four hundred Denarii each Man, and appointed annual Stipends for the poorer Senators. This Instance of Munificence is celebrated in the following Reverse, which represents the Distribution, and declares it by the Legend CONGI*arium* DAT*um* POP*ulo* R*omano*: in the Ex-

NERO.

Pl. XVIII. 14.

Pl. XVIII. 15.

NERO. ergue S C. The young Emperor loved his Eaſe, and they permitted him to indulge his Pleaſures, not duly conſidering the growing Power of Corruption. With reſpect to his Morals, at firſt he only made Entertainments, lived luxurioufly with the libidinous, was frequently intoxicated, intrigued. But when he ſaw that this brought no Reproof, and that the Public ſuffered not by it, he looked upon this Manner of Life as innocent and lawful. In this he was not a little encouraged by his lewd Aſſociates, who called it mean to ſubmit to his Mother, and ſhameful for the Emperor to be ruled by *Seneca* and *Burrhus*. He therefore began to view them with an Eye of Indifference firſt, and then of Contempt, growing by Degrees into a profeſſed Imitation of the Manners of his Uncle CAIUS, whom he quickly exceeded. He became moſt immoderate in his Expences, and thence moſt unjuſt and rapacious, ſo that he not only exacted new Taxes, but hankered after the Poſſeſſions of the wealthy, ſtripping many, and murdering others. He was fond of Horſe-racing, and rewarded even the victorious Beaſt. Hence the *Circenſian* Games were celebrated with much Avidity, and on this Occaſion the annexed Medal was ſtruck, with his laureate Head, and NERO CLAUD CAESAR AUG GERM P M. TR P: on the Reverſe,

Pl. XVIII. 16.

two

two military Horſemen, with their Colours, in the Courſe; in the Area, S C; and in the Exergue, DECVRSIO.

In the mean Time a Difference aroſe between him and his Mother, who found her Authority in the Palace much diminiſhed by his Fondneſs for *Acte*, a female Slave, purchaſed in *Aſia*, whom he affected far beyond his Wife OCTAVIA. She therefore complained to, and admoniſhed, him, puniſhing ſome of his Companions, and removing others. When this had no Effect, ſhe charged him with Ingratitude, as being indebted to her for the Empire. But her Complaints were quickly ſilenced by the ſudden Death of BRITANNICUS, who fell by Poiſon as he ſat at Table before the whole Court. His Face, much diſcoloured by the fatal Drug, was whited over before the Body was carried out; but ſo much Rain fell in the Proceſſion as entirely waſhed away the Whiting, which was freſh laid on, and diſcovered the Violence by which he periſhed. After this he gave a Looſe to his Madneſs, rambling in Diſguiſe from Place to Place, at unſeaſonable Hours, and committing every Sort of Outrage. In one of theſe Frolicks he got himſelf heartily beaten, and was forced to keep his Chamber for ſome Days. Preſently after many Spectacles were exhibited, in which a Number of Bulls, four hundred Bears, and

NERO.

three hundred Lions, were ſlaughtered by his Horſe-Guards, and many Pair of Gladitors fought. Theſe were followed by judicial Conteſts, which occaſioned Baniſhments and Executions in great Plenty. Amongſt others, *Seneca* was accuſed of ſeveral Crimes, and particularly of an unlawful Familiarity with AGRIPPINA. On which Occaſion our Hiſtorian *(Dio)* obſerves, that he was really guilty of many Things in direct Oppoſition to his own Philoſophy. But of all the Emperor's Companions OTHO was the moſt regarded by him, being cloſely connected by a Similitude of Manners, and a Society of Guilt. He had given him to Wife a noble Lady, named POPPÆA SABINA, whom he forced from her former Huſband for that Purpoſe, and her they ſhared in common. NERO was ſo taken with her Charms, that AGRIPPINA began to fear that he would marry her, and is thence ſuppoſed to have entered upon the moſt horrid Deſign of drawing him to her own Bed, as the moſt effectual Means of having him in her Power. This inflamed POPPÆA, who perſuaded him to get rid of her at any Rate. And it was thought by many that *Seneca* himſelf was concerned in the ſame Propoſal. But it was a difficult Matter to execute ſuch Purpoſe upon one who was always on her Guard: till one Day obſerving in the Theatre a Ship to open, and

diſcharge

discharge itself of some living Animals, after which the several Parts of it drew together and closed again; they determined to have one constructed on the same Principles. This being done, the Behaviour of the Emperor, and of all about him, became extremely placid and obliging to his Mother. At length an Excursion into the *Campania* was resolved on, and she sailed in the same Ship with him, which was most magnificently decorated. This he did to give her a Liking to the Vessel. When they came to *Bauli*, she was sumptuously entertained for many Days. Every Time he saw her he complained of his Uneasiness in her Absence, was frequent in his Embraces, urged her to command him if she wished for any Thing, and endeavoured to prevent her Wishes. At Midnight he parted with her, after kissing her Eyes and Hands, and charging her to be careful of her Health for his Sake. He then delivered her to the Care of *Anicetus*, his Freedman, who was to conduct her homeward in the Vessel provided for her Destruction. In the Passage it opened, and let her into the Sea, and the Mariners, pre-instructed, used their Oars to such Purpose that they dispatched *Aceronia Polla*, her Attendant; but the Empress escaped, and, when she got home, sent to her Son the News of her Deliverance, dissembling all Suspicion of in-

NERO.

tended Violence. But the Messenger was immediately put to Death, as if sent to assassinate the Emperor. And presently *Anicetus*, with some of the Marines, was commissioned to dispatch her. As soon as she saw them, she guessed the Design which they came upon, and leaping from the Bed whereon she lay, and rending open her Garment, and bareing her Belly, "Strike me here," said she, "for this it was which brought into the World such "a Monster as NERO." After this NERO wrote Letters to the Senate, in which he loaded her with many Accusations, particularly with a Design to assassinate him, "which failing, she had put an "End to her own Life." Meanwhile he was most dreadfully haunted with Terrors whithersoever he went; and many were not dissatisfied with his Commission of so foul a Fact, as they believed that it would hasten his Ruin. On his Return to *Rome*; however, Sacrifices were offered in Honour of his Mother, magnificent Games and theatrical Entertainments were exhibited, and on this Occasion it was observed, that the Elephants, which had drawn the Herse or Car of AUGUSTUS, when they entered the Circus, would proceed no further than the Seats of the Senators. They are represented in this Action on a Medal of Gold, which has on one Side the Heads both of NERO and AGRIPPINA, with the Title

Title NERO CLAVD*ii* DIVI F*ilius* CAES*ar* AVG*ustus* GERM*anicus* IMP*erator* TR*ibunitiâ* P*oteſtate* CŌS*ul*. The Reverſe has the four Elephants drawing the Car, in which two Perſons are ſeated, the one holding the *Haſta pura* in the Left Hand, the other ſupporting the Eagle with the Right: in the Area, EX S. C. The Legend is NERONIS CAES*aris* MATER AGRIPP*ina* AVG*uſta* DIVI CLAVD*ii*. The Denarius exactly reſembles this. By this Sort of Conſecration he vainly endeavoured to atone for a Crime which rendered him abhorred by all Mankind. Yet abhorred as he was, the ſervile Senate ſtill payed their Court to him by a Profuſion of new Honours, all but the brave *P. Thraſea Pætus*. When Propoſals of this Sort were going forward, he left them to themſelves, and would ſay, "NERO may kill me, but "he cannot hurt me." After this, to ſay that he poiſoned his Aunt DOMITIA, and ſeized on her Eſtate, is ſaying little. His thoughtleſs Extravagancies were equal to his meditated Cruelties and Extortions. Tickets he diſperſed Abroad, on which were expreſſed the moſt coſtly and delicious Eatables, the moſt valuable Effects, as Horſes, Slaves, Carriages, Gold, Silver, and Variety of Raiment, which whoſoever brought was entitled to the Thing ſpecified. Amongſt the Populace he wantonly

Pl. XVIII. 17.

Pl. XVIII. 18.

NERO.

tonly threw little Balls, inſcribed in like Manner, which alſo entitled the Bearer. Some Prodigies happening, the Soothſayers ſaid, that they portended the Death of NERO, and adviſed him to avert the Danger upon others. This had coſt many Perſons their Lives, had not *Seneca* freely told him, that, "kill as many as he would, he could not kill his "Succeſſor." Sacrifices were then offered for his Safety; and, at this Time, he dedicated the public Fleſh-Market, called The MACELLUM AUGUSTI, which is repreſented on the following Medals in Bronze, which have both the ſame Inſcription, NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP PP; but on the firſt the Head is laureated, and on the laſt it is covered with a radiated Crown, which was very ſingular, at this Time, for a living

Pl. XVIII. 15. Emperor. On the Reverſes we have the Figure of the *Macellum* itſelf with MAC AVG, but on the firſt the S C is at the Sides of the Building,

Pl. XIX. 1. and at the Bottom in the laſt. His *Juvenalian* Feſtival ſucceeded, on the firſt Raſure of his Beard, the Hairs of which were incloſed in a Golden Ball, and conſecrated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. At theſe Sports People of all Ranks and both Sexes aſſiſted. In the Concluſion, NERO himſelf was cited, and, appearing in the Theatre in the Habit of an Harper, beſpoke the Favour of the Aſſembly, whom he


1
Æ
NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TR POT IMP PP
MAC AVG
S C
2
Æ
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS
PONTIF MAX TRP OTIMP PP
S C
3
Æ
NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS IMP
S C
4
Æ
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS IMP
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG IMP
5
Æ
NERΩ KAIΣ
OKTAVI CEBASTH
6
Æ
OKTAOYIA ΣEBASTH
NEΡ KAAY KAIΣ ΣEB AYT
7
Æ
ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΣ ΣEBASTHΣ
NEΡΩΝ ΣEBASTOY
8
Æ
ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣEBASTH
9
Æ
NEΡΩΝ KAAYKAI ΣAP
ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣEBASTH
10
Æ
ΣEBAΣTOΣ ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΝ
NEΡΩΝΑ
ΡΩΜΗΝ
ΘEAN
11
Æ
NEΡΩΝ
ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ
ΡΩ MH
12
Æ
ΣEBAΣTOY NEΡΩΝΟΣ KAIΣAP
ΣEB ΑΥΓΟΥ ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ
13
Æ
NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
CONCORDIA AVGVSTA
14
DIVA CLAVDIA
15
Æ
NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
VESTA
16
Æ
IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PM TR POT IMP PP
S C
17
Æ
S C
ROMA
18
Æ
NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVGVSTVS GERM PM TR POT IMP PP
AVGVSTI
ANNONA CERES
S·C
19
Æ
IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P PP
AVGVSTI PACE PER TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT
S C
20
Æ
PACE P·R·VBIQ· PARTA IANVM CLVSIT

called his Lords and Mafters, and fung *Attis* and the *Bacchanals* before a vaft Number of Soldiers, and a moft crowded Audience. *Burrhus* and *Seneca* ftood by him as his Mafters, fuggefting what was needful. When he fpoke they clapped him, giving the Signal to others to follow the Example; for there were five thoufand Soldiers, ftiled *Auguftales*, ftationed for this Purpofe, and, when they applauded, all the reft were obliged to take the Hint. Only *Thrafea* muft be excepted, who could not be induced to join the general Affentation. But the common Cry was, "Our amiable *Cæfar!* Our "*Apollo! Auguftus!*" Nay, he is celebrated in this Character even upon *Roman* Coins authorized by the Senate; for on the following we fee his laureate Head, with NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERMANIC.; and on the Reverfe we behold him in the Character of *Apollo*, playing on the Harp, with S C in the Area; and around, a Continuation of his Titles, PONTIF MAX TR POT IMP PP. We are not therefore to wonder, that the *Greeks* fhould afterwards take up the fame Kind of Adulation. When they were ended, he gave an Entertainment to all the People on Board the Ships, in the fame Place where AUGUSTUS had exhibited a naval Engagement, and failed thence at Midnight, by the Foffe of Communication, into the *Tiber*.

Pl. XIX. 2.

Such

NERO. Such were the Circumſtances which attended the firſt Denudation of his Chin.

After this, for the Proſperity and Diuturnity of his Empire (for ſo the Edict ran) he inſtituted the *Quinquennial* Games, ſo called becauſe they were to return only once in five Years, and entitled them *Neronia*, erecting a *Gymnaſium* for the Purpoſe, at the Dedication of which he diſtributed Oil to the Equeſtrians and Senators *gratis*. This Inſtitution is recorded on Coins, bearing the plain Head of NERO CAES AVG IMP; and having on the Reverſe an Urn with Wreaths, and the Legend CER*tamen* QVINQ*uennale* ROM*æ* CO*nditum*: In the Exergue S C. Here too he obtained the Wreath, all other Lyriſts being deemed unworthy. And in Conſequence of this the other Wreaths, wherefoever conteſted, were tranſmitted to him from all Parts, as the ſupreme Victor upon the Harp.

Pl. XIX. 3.

All this while *Corbulo* was gathering better Laurels in the Eaſt, having reduced *Armenia*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Artaxata* the Capital; on which Account NERO was ſaluted IMPERATOR. In *Britain*, *Suetonius Paulinus*, emulous of his Glory, undertook an Expedition againſt the Iſland of *Mona*, now *Angleſea*, the principal Reſidence of the *Druids*. Theſe ſeem to have depended more on their religious Rites for Protection than on the Sword, or

any

any Resistance which they were capable of making. For we do not find that much Opposition was made; but that the *Druids*, and their Wives and Children, with dishevelled Hair and in frantic Mood, appeared upon the Shore, holding up their Hands, and uttering dreadful Imprecations upon their Enemies. The Island was quickly reduced, cleared of its Groves, and its Towns garrisoned. But the Expedition proved unseasonable. For *Prasutagus*, one of the wealthiest Princes of *Britain*, King of the *Iceni* (comprehending the Counties of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon)* dying while the Preparations were going forward, and leaving the Emperor and his own two Daughters his Heirs, the *Romans* rapaciously seized upon the whole, scourged his Widow *Boadicea*, ravished his Daughters, stripped the Nobility of their Estates, and treated the whole Royal Family as the most abject Slaves. While therefore the Proprætor was employed, they hastily took up Arms, under the Conduct of the Queen, were joined by the *Trinobantes*, attacked the Colony of *Camalodunum*, which they destroyed, and besieged the strong Temple erected to the Divinity of CLAUDIUS, which they took on the second Day. They defeated *Petilius Cerealis*, at the Head of the ninth Legion, and cut the Infantry in Pieces, while the Commander fled with the Horse. *Catus*, the

 Procurator,

NERO. Procurator, gave up all for loſt, and ſailed into *Gaul*. *Paulinus*, receiving the News, marched back with Reſolution through *London*, and joined *Cerealis*. This was, even then, a Place of great Trade, but fell now, with *Verulam*, into the Hands of the exaſperated Inſurgents, who plundered the Places, and utterly deſtroyed the Inhabitants in the oppoſite Intereſt; ſo that ſeventy thouſand *Roman* Citizens and Confederates were put to the Sword. The Proprætor had now collected about ten thouſand Regulars, and determined to give them Battle. He choſe his Ground where he could not be attacked except in Front, and that by the Opening of a narrow Lane only. The Conſequence was, that the tumultuous *Britons* were defeated, with the Slaughter of eighty thouſand. *Paulinus* was ſoon after ſucceeded by *Petronius Turpilianus*, as he was by *Trebellius Maximus*, who were content to enjoy their Authority in ignoble Eaſe.

NERO now repudiated his Wife OCTAVIA, though ſtrongly diſſuaded from it by *Burrhus*, who told him plainly, that he ought then to reſtore her Fortune, which was no leſs than the *Roman* Empire. This unhappy Lady, whoſe Fate was generally commiſerated, was firſt baniſhed, and afterwards put to Death. She is commemorated on many Coins.

Pl. XIX. 4. On that before us we have the plain Head of

NERO, with the Sceptre, and the Title NERO*ni* CLAV*dio* CAES*ari* AVG*usto* IMP*eratori* VRINO VOLVMNIO. The two last Words *Tristan* interprets as the CÆLESTIAL, the BENEVOLENT; *Uranus* being the Father of *Saturn*, and the Preserver of all Things, and the God and Goddess *Volumnus* and *Volumna*, they who dispose Persons to be kind and good-natured, and are therefore reckoned amongst the conjugal Deities. The Reverse has the Heads both of the Emperor, representing the Sun, and of OCTAVIA, representing the Moon, and facing each other: Behind *Him*, NERO CLAV CAES AVG IMP; and behind *Her*, OCTAVIA AUGUSTA. The two next I suppose to have been struck at *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, as the Emperor in the first bears a radiated Crown, with NERO ΚΑΙΣ===; and on the Reverse is OCTAVIA, with ΟΚΤΑΥΙ=CEBAΣTH; in the Area LA, i. e. *Octavia Augusta*, *Anno primo*. On the second he has the same Crown, with NER KAAY KAIL LEB AYT, *Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus Imperator*. The Reverse of this also has the Head of the Empress, with ΟΚΤΑΟΥΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ L. *Octavia Augusta*, *Anno-Burrhus*, for his Freedom of Speech, was soon after carried off by Poison, and in his Room two Commanders of the Prætorian Cohorts were appointed, one of whom was *Tigellinus*, a Man of the most abandoned

NERO.

Pl. XIX. 5.

Pl. XIX. 6.

NERO.

abandoned Character of any in the Empire. All this was done to make way for the Sovereignty of POPPÆA, who, with the Assistance of her Husband *Otho*, had wound up the Emperor's Passion to the most extravagant Height. She entreated, with seeming Earnestness, "to be restored to her Husband, the best and worthiest of Men;" he, on the other Hand, exerted every Art to make the Emperor believe, that he could not live without her, and to enhance the Merit of having shared her with him, sometimes using great Liberty, and roughly demanding her as his Property. Insomuch that NERO, distracted between the Tears of the one, and the authoritative Tone of the other, determined at last, it is said, by the Advice of *Seneca*, to consign him to an honourable Banishment, by preferring him to the Government of *Lusitania*; which he administered to the Time of the Civil Wars with much Honour and Integrity. Thus he got rid of a troublesome Rival, and secured to himself the sole Possession of the Lady. She had indeed every Thing that was amiable in Woman (except a Sense of Honour) Family, Fortune, and the most engaging Beauty, the Appearance of great Modesty, seldom shewing herself abroad, and then with her Face partly veiled, though exceedingly lascivious. Her Conversation was agreeable, for she wanted not

Wit,

Wit. But Reputation ſhe had never regarded, making no Diſtinction between Huſbands and Gallants, but transferring her Affection chiefly where it was likely to be attended with the moſt Advantage. So fond of her Charms, that, looking in the Glaſs one Day, ſhe prayed, that ſhe might die before ſhe grew old: Elegant in her Attire, and ſtudious of Dreſs and Ornament. Her Luxury was equal to her Vanity. The Mules that drew her were harneſſed with Gold, and ſhe uſed the Milk of five hundred milch Aſſes daily for her Bath. By the Coins which remain of her, ſhe appears to have been particularly nice in the Diſpoſition of her Hair, which hangs in Ringlets down her Neck. Theſe are all of the *Greek* Stamp, and were probably ſtruck in *Egypt*. The firſt has her Head on one Side, with ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ, *Poppææ Auguſtæ*; on the other, the laureate Head of *Nero*, with ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, *Neronis Auguſti*. On the ſecond ſhe is veiled, and bears the ſame Title; but the Emperor's Head has a radiated Crown, without any Inſcription. A third has his radiated Head, with ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, on one Side; and on the other, that of *Poppæa*, as the laſt. On a fourth, their Heads are joined, with ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΣ, *Neronem Poppæam Auguſtos*. And on a fifth they are adverſe, with ΝΕΡΩΝ above, and ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ

Pl. XIX. 7.

Pl. XIX. 8, 9.

Pl. XIX. 10.

Pl. XIX. 11.

NERO. ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ underneath; but in the Reverse of both she is represented as the Genius of *Rome*. These are in Bronze; but there is a fine one of Silver in
Pl. XIX. 12. the *Pembrokian* Collection, of the Size of a Denarius, having the Emperor's laureate Head, and inscribed ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; and on the Reverse that of POPPÆA, with ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ. On Occasion of this new Connection the conjugal
Pl. XIX. 13. Medal of Gold, which is subjoined, was probably struck, bearing the Emperor's laureate Head, with NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS; and on the Reverse, a female Figure seated, having a *Cornucopiæ* in the left Hand, and a *Patera* in the right, with CONCORDIA AVGVSTA.

Burrhus being carried off, it was not to be expected that the Severity of *Seneca* would long be endured. The Philosopher himself was aware of this. He threw himself at the Emperor's Feet, and made him a Tender of his whole Substance, which was immense, requesting only Leave to retire, and apply himself wholly to his Studies. But the insidious Emperor not only refused to hear him, but to his Refusal added Caresses, assuring him with many Oaths, that his Safety should be as dear to him as his own. The Philosopher kept himself mostly at home afterwards, pretending Want of Health, and industriously avoiding all Occasion of Reproach.

Reproach. But his Retreat augmented the Influence of *Tigellinus*, who now persuaded the Emperor to put to Death the two Persons of whom, for their Popularity, he was most apprehensive. These were *Sylla*, and *Rubellius Plautus*. The former had been confined to *Marseilles*, where he was assassinated at Table. The latter had been remanded to *Asia*, and, though he received previous Notice of the Design against him, chose rather to die by the Hands of the Soldiers than create any Disturbance. NERO.

In the Course of the next Year POPPÆA bore him a Daughter, named CLAUDIA, who, as well as the Mother, was presently dignified with the Title of AUGUSTA. On a leaden Coin, of the smallest Size, she is so denominated, CLAVDIA AVGVSTA; on the Reverse are the Letters T M L D, which I read *Titulum Merito Lubens Dedit*. His Joy on this Occasion was excessive, *Ultra mortale gaudium*, says *Tacitus*, and the public Rejoicings seemed to vie with it. A Temple was erected to *Fœcundity*. Vows, Oblations, and Supplications, were abundant. But these were succeeded by the Death of the Infant within four Months. This made Room for a new Species of Flattery. Deification, a Temple, Altar, Sacrifices, and Priests, were decreed to this short-lived and diminutive Pl. XIX. 14.

Goddess.

NERO.

Goddess. The Emperor was inconsolable. At length, to divert his Sorrows, he entertained the People with a great Variety of Spectacles, as Combats of Gladiators, in which many Senators, Equestrians, and even Women of Figure, entered the Lists; Engagements with wild Beasts, Plays, Pyrrhic Dances, &c.; during the Continuance of which he threw Tickets amongst them, specifying to the Bearers Quantities of Corn, Gold, Silver, Gems, Houses, Lands, &c. to the Amount of a thousand great Sesterces every Day. But now his Passion to display his own Proficiencies grew strong upon him. Yet was he modest enough to make Trial of the public Judgment first at *Naples*. There he sung to the Multitudes, which flocked together from all Parts, from Morning to Night, scarce allowing himself the necessary Intervals for Rest and Refreshment. Thence he proceeded to *Beneventum*, as intending for *Greece*, where he assisted at a Shew of Gladiators, exhibited by *Vatinius*, and whence he issued Orders for the Death of *Torquatus Silanus*, the Great Grandson of AUGUSTUS, whose sumptuous Manner of Living was his only Crime. His Voyage to *Greece* was laid aside for the present, and he returned to *Rome*, where he declared his Design of seeing the more distant Provinces, and particularly *Egypt*. To ensure to himself a prosperous Tour, he

NERO.

Authority for their Behaviour, when they deterred the People from extinguishing the Flames. It blazed for six Days together, subsided for a Time, and then broke out afresh, continuing three Days longer. Before it reached the Palace, he returned to *Rome*, but could not prevent the Destruction of that Edifice. Whether this Imputation be just or not, he laid open the *Campus Martius*, and his own Gardens, for the Reception of those that were burned out. Tents were every where set up for their better Accommodation. Furniture of all Kinds was brought from *Ostia*, and the neighbouring Towns, in vast Abundance, and such a Profusion of Corn as rendered that necessary Article very plentiful and cheap. And to this we probably owe the double-stamped Medal in Bronze before us, with his laureate Head, and IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P. On the Neck are the Letters S P Q R. So that this is one of the few Instances of Medals stamped a second Time. On the Reverse is a female Figure, standing, with a *Cornucopiæ* in her left Hand, and a PATERA, it is presumed, in her right. That however, and the Legend, have been destroyed by the Injury of Time. It is scarce to be doubted but that the Words were PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTA or AVGVSTI, as the same Figure is not uncommon upon Coins with this.

Pl. XIX. 16.

this Title: In the Area S C. Of the fourteen Regions, into which the City had been divided by AUGUSTUS, three were entirely consumed, seven had a few scattered Houses left standing here and there, and four only escaped the mercileſs Devaſtation. The Odium of this terrible Calamity the Emperor endeavoured to throw upon the *Chriſtians*, already numerous in *Rome*, againſt whom commenced a raging Perſecution. Great Multitudes of them were put to Death with the moſt exquiſite Tortures. Some were crucified; others wrapped in the Skins of Beaſts, and torn in Pieces by Dogs, or plaiſtered up in pitchy Garments, and ſet on Fire to illuminate the Night; while himſelf purſued his Diverſions in the Circus with much Unconcern. Whatever Enormities were then imputed to the *Chriſtians*, they were generally pitied, as not ſuffering for any Guilt of their own, but purely to gratify the cruel Diſpoſition of an unfeeling Tyrant.

Out of the Aſhes of the old, aroſe a new City, much more ſuperb and magnificent, for the Evenneſs and Width of its Streets, the Spaciouſneſs of its Squares in general, the Regularity of its Buildings, and the wiſe Precautions taken to prevent a like Calamity. But the Palace, which the Emperor erected for himſelf, exceeds Deſcription. Its Ex-

NERO.

tent was incredible. For it is ſaid by *Pliny* and *Martial* to have encompaſſed the City. The Materials were ineſtimable. For it was covered in a Manner with Gold and Gems; nor was there wanting any Variety of Hill and Dale, of Wood and Water, Field and Grove, or whatever elſe could be imagined to render it agreeable. Before the Entrance ſtood a Coloſſal Statue of the Emperor, an hundred and twenty Feet high: ſo that in many Reſpects it was not improperly called his Golden Houſe. About this Time we preſume the Medal to have been ſtruck, which Mr. *Addiſon* gives us the Reverſe of, exhibiting *Rome* in her Glory, armed with an Helmet, and ſitting on an Heap of Arms, her right Hand reſting upon a Shield, whereon is depicted the Wolf giving Suck to *Romulus* and *Remus*, and in her left the *Haſta pura*: In the Area S C; and in the Exergue, ROMA.

Pl. XIX. 17.

NERO was a great Admirer of the Profuſeneſs of his Uncle CALIGULA, which he very exactly copied, as well as his Method of recruiting. Having therefore exhauſted the Imperial Treaſury, all *Italy* was ranſacked; the Provinces, the Allies, and the Free Cities, were plundered. Even the Temples of the Gods within the City were ſtripped of the Gold and Preſents which the Devotion of former Ages had laid up in them. But in *Aſia* and *Achaia*, not

not only the sacred Gifts, but the Statues of the Gods themselves were seized, his two Instruments, *Acratus* and *Secundus Carinas*, having his Commission for that Purpose; the former, his Freedman, prompt to any Mischief; the latter, versed in the *Greek* Literature, but deficient in all good Qualities. About the same Time many Vessels, laden with Corn, were cast away by putting to Sea in bad Weather, being obliged to reach the Port by a stated Day.

The next Year a general Conspiracy, for the Destruction of the Tyrant, was discovered, in which very many Senators, Equestrians, Officers of the Army, and even Women were engaged, either in Detestation of NERO or from Affection to *Piso*, whose Conspiracy it was called. He was of the *Calpurnian* Family, very noble, popular, and possessed of many Qualities which were very like Virtues; for he employed his Eloquence, of which he was a great Master, in Defence of his Fellow-Citizens, was generous to his Friends, and extremely affable and condescending to Strangers. Add, that his Person was tall and comely. But then he had no Gravity of Morals or Parsimony of Pleasure, being soft and magnificent, and sometimes luxurious. It would be foreign to our Design to recount the several Persons, their Characters, and Behaviour.

NERO. haviour in their laſt Moments; but it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that *Seneca*, whoſe Subſtance the Emperor thirſted after, and *Lucan* the Poet, were of the Number, and ſuffered, with a Multitude of others, on this Occaſion. Theſe Executions being over, he rewarded the Fidelity of his Soldiers with two thouſand Denarii to each Man, adding thereto ſuch a Quantity of Corn *gratis*, as was equal to their uſual Conſumption. This was the Emperor's Allowance, and is ſo called on the

Pl. XIX. 18. annexed fine Medal in Bronze, ſtruck by Order of the Senate, which bears his laureated Head, with NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P; on the Reverſe the Emperor is figured with a *Cornucopiæ* in his left Hand, and a Sail above him, around ANNONA AVGVSTI. Oppoſite to him is *Ceres* ſeated, with the *Haſta pura* in her left Hand, and a *Patera* in her right, with an Altar and Offerings before her, and behind her CERES: In the Exergue, the Sanction of the Senate, S C. Offerings and Thankſgivings to the Gods were alſo decreed by the ſervile Senate, and public Games ordered. The Month of *April* was to be called the Month of NERO, and a Temple to be erected to SALVS. One of the Conſuls even propoſed that a Temple ſhould be erected with all ſpeed at the public Charge, DIVO NERONI, to the

the God NERO. This, by the superstitious *Romans*, was held ominous; for the Honour of Divinity, says *Tacitus*, is not ascribed to the Prince till after his Death.

A ridiculous Affair ensued. One *Cesellius Bassus*, a *Carthaginian* by Descent, having been conveyed to *Rome*, and gained Access to the Emperor, told him of immense Treasures in the Ore, laid up in a very deep Cavern upon his Estate in *Africa*; which he supposed to have been concealed there by the *Phœnician Dido*, lest it should tempt the neighbouring Powers, or corrupt her new Colony. NERO, without Enquiry, took the Discovery for granted, and encouraged the Rumor of it. Messengers, with fleet Vessels and select Rowers, were dispatched away to fetch it over. Little else was talked of, and it was cried up as the peculiar Providence of his Reign. In the mean Time, Luxury rioted upon this empty Hope, and a vast Quantity of real Wealth was dissipated upon the Credit of this imaginary Supply; for after much Search to no Purpose, the crazy Discoverer lamented, with Astonishment, that he should be so deceived, for that his Dreams had never failed him before! Thus detected, he put an End to his own Fear and Confusion, as well as to the public Expectation, by a voluntary Death.

NERO.

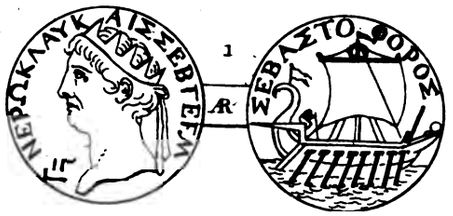
The *Quinquennial* Sports were then exhibiting, and to heal this Disappointment, the Senate offered to prejudge to him the Wreaths of Poetry and Eloquence. But he answered, that "he stood in "no Need of the Favour or Power of the Senate; "that he was a Match for all his Rivals, and "would obtain his Honour from the Impartiality "of the Judges only." He therefore rehearsed his Ode upon the Stage, and then applied himself to the Harp, strictly observing the Laws of it, neither resting when weary, nor wiping off the Sweat but with his Arm, nor spitting, nor blowing his Nose; and lastly, falling upon his Knees, he adored the Croud, and waited with Anxiety the Sentence of the Judges. Presently after the Sports, died POPPÆA, being killed by a Kick which he gave her on the Belly, while pregnant, in the Transport of his Passion. Her Body was not burned, as usual with the *Romans*, but embalmed, and deposited in the Sepulchre of the *Julian* Family, and divine Honours were decreed to her. He then offered his Hand to ANTONIA, the Daughter of his Predecessor, and his Sister by Adoption, who, by declining it, incurred his high Displeasure, and was put to Death, under the Pretence of plotting against him. After this, he married STATILIA MESSALINA, the Widow of *Vestinus*, with whom he had been familiar

familiar in the Time of her Husband, and who, on one of *Goltzius*'s Coins, is stiled AUGUSTA.

Now *C. Cassius Longinus*, and *J. Silanus Torquatus*, fell Victims to his Cruelty. His Wealth, and the Gravity of his Morals, made the real Crime of the former; but it was objected to him, that he kept the Statue of *C. Cassius*, inscribed "To the Leader "of the Party." To the latter was imputed the Affectation of Imperial Grandeur, as formerly to his Uncle, and a forged Charge of Incest with his Aunt, who was the Wife of *Cassius*. They were both exiled by a Decree of the Senate; but *Silanus* was afterwards murdered by a Centurion sent for the Purpose. This was followed by the violent Deaths of *L. Vetus*, his Mother-in-law *Sextia*, and his Daughter *Pollutia*. Their Guilt was of a very extraordinary Nature. They were doomed, because their Existence seemed to upbraid him with the Murder of *Rubellius Plautus*, the Husband of *Pollutia*. At the same Time a terrible Hurricane laid Waste the whole *Campania*, and more than thirty thousand Persons died by the Pestilence at *Rome*. But public Calamities could not soften the Disposition of NERO. *Anteius*, and the brave *Ostorius Scapula*, were destroyed, under Pretence of consulting the Astrologers concerning the Fate of the Empire. And presently after perished *Mela*, *Crispinus*,

NERO. *Anicius*, and *Petronius*. About this Time the *Jews* began to rebel against the *Romans*.

Tiridates now came to *Rome*, to receive the Crown of *Armenia* from the Hands of the Emperor, who thought fit to distinguish his Arrival by the Condemnation of the two greatest and best Men in *Rome*, *Soranus* and *Thrasea*, Men of signal Justice and Probity, who could not sanctify bad Measures by their Approbation; and it was deemed Matter of Favour, that they were permitted by the Senate to chuse their own Way of dying. The Coronation of *Tiridates*, who was the Brother of *Vologeses*, the *Parthian* Monarch, was performed with amazing Pomp and Splendor, and immediately after the Temple of *Janus* was shut up, as in Times of universal Peace. We have this upon a
Pl. XIX. 19. Medal of Bronze, of the first Magnitude, which bears the laureate Head of NERO, with the usual Inscription; and on the Reverse, the Temple of *Janus* closed, with PACE *Populo Romano* TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT: In the Area S C. We have two other Reverses of the same Transaction, wherein the Figure of the Temple differs in some Respect. The first has the same Legend; but the last wants the S C, and runs thus:
Pl. XIX. 20. PACE P R VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT. The whole Fabric of the Temple, according to *Procopius*,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YAENO II·VIR
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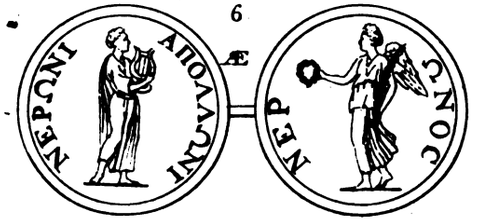
6
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ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ
ΝΕΡ
ΩΝΟΣ


7
Æ
ΕΡΕΙ
ΤΩΝ
ΝΟΥΥΟΙΙΑ


8
Æ
CAESAR
IM·NER·CLAV
ΕΠΙ
ΤΑΙΟΥ
ΚΕΣΤΙΟΥ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ
ΕΤ ΔΙΡ


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NEROCLAVDCAESAR AVGGERPMTRPIMPP
S
C


10
Æ
VICTORIA
AVGVSTI
S
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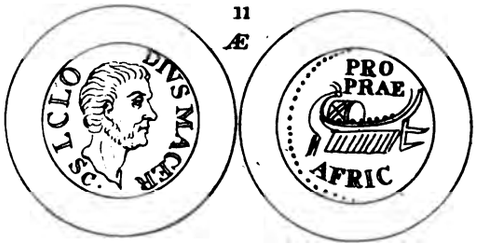
11
Æ
DIVS MAC
SC.
PRO
PRAE
AFRIC

Procopius, was a Cube of Brass-Work, and of Height sufficient to receive an entire Statue of *Janus*, of the same Metal, which was five Feet high. NERO.

The Season for the Celebration of the *Olympic* Games now advancing, the Emperor made Preparations for a Voyage to *Greece*, that he might display his Talents amongst that ingenious People. They had already honoured him with the Wreaths usually bestowed on those who excelled in Music, and their Deputation had been most graciously received. He set sail with a vast Army, and a Multitude of other Attendants, and landed in *Epirus*. His Voyage is celebrated on a very curious *Greek* Medallion of Silver, which gives his Head with a radiated Crown, and ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΙΠΓ; on the Reverse is the Prætorian Vessel which carried him, with full Sail and Oars, having the Title of ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ, *The Bearer of Augustus*, or *The Imperial Ship*. The *Corinthians* also, a *Roman* Colony, congratulated his Arrival, by striking the same Vessel on the Reverse of their Coins, with the Names of the *Duumviri*, which are imperfect in that before us, and COR for *Corinthi*; and in the Area, ADVE*ntus* AVG*usti*. The same is alluded to in the following, which is also in Bronze, by their *Bellerophon* and *Pegasus*, with

Pl. XX. 1.

Pl. XX. 2.

Pl. XX. 3.

NERO.

with COR underneath; though the Names of the *Duumviri* are here imperfect alſo. In the Courſe of his Peregrination, he conteſted the Prizes at the *Iſthmian*, *Olympic*, *Actian*, and *Pythian* Games, amongſt Stage-Players, Harpers, and Charioteers, and, by Dint of Partiality and Corruption, was every where gratified with the Palm. The *Iſthmian* we have in the following Medal in Bronze, ſtruck under the ſame *Duumvir* as the former, and in the ſame City of *Corinth*. It is the Wreath of Parſley, with which the Victors at the *Pythian* Games were honoured: to which the Poet alludes,

Pl. XX. 4.

Hæc opera atque hæ ſunt generoſi Principis artes,
Gaudentis fædo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
Proſtitui, Graiæque apium meruiſſe coronæ. Juv. Sat. viii.

Theſe are the bleſt Endowments, Studies, Arts,
Which exerciſe our mighty Emperor's Parts;
Such Frolics with his roving Genius ſuit,
On foreign Theatres to proſtitute
His Voice and Honour, for the poor Renown
Of putting all the *Grecian* Actors down,
And winning at a Wake their *Parſley-Crown*.

STEPNEY.

That of the *Theſſalonians* is of Laurel, incloſing the Word ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Others repreſent him as *Apollo*, and give him Victories and Crowns, as the following, inſcribed ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ,

Pl. XX. 5.

Pl. XX. 6.

To

NERO.

Army against them. Meantime the Rapine and Cruelty of the Emperor ceased not. The most opulent *Greeks* were condemned for the Sake of their Effects, and great Numbers of the most eminent *Romans*, whom he had sent for, or taken with him for that Purpose, were cut off, and Orders instantly dispatched to the Governor of *Rome* to seize on their Estates; amongst these was *Corbulo*, the bravest Commander in the *Roman* Empire. This Governor, who was his Freedman, and whose Disposition suited that of his Master, being invested with absolute Power, made no less Havoc in the City than the other did abroad. This occasioned such a Ferment as rendered his Return immediately necessary: So that, after a Year's Absence, he entered the City in most pompous Triumph. He was carried in the Car of AUGUSTUS, attended by one *Diodorus*, a Master of the Lyre, crowned with an *Olympic* Wreath, and holding out a *Pythian* Chaplet in his Hand. Before him marched in solemn Procession a Multitude of Persons richly habited, with Crowns in their Hands, and Inscriptions expressing where and from whom they had been won; all which were placed upon his Statues, when the Procession was over. As this was the only Triumph of his Reign, it may probably have given Occasion for the Medal in Bronze, which pre-

ſents us with his laureate Head, ſurrounded with his uſual Titles, NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER PM TR P IMP P P; with a triumphal Arch and S C on the Reverſe. Nor are we to wonder that the Senate, at this Time of Day, ſhould countenance this Proſtitution of the *Roman* Glory. Another, ſtruck by the ſame Authority, has a *Victory* on the Reverſe, with a Palm-Branch in the left Hand, and a Wreath of Laurel in the right, with the Legend VICTORIA AVGVSTI: In the Area, S C.

Pl. XX. 9.

Pl. XX. 10.

In the next Year, when *Silius Italicus* the Poet, and *Galerius Trachalus Turpilianus*, were Conſuls, *Julius Vindex*, the Governor of *Celtic Gaul*, revolted. He had no Troops, but depended upon the Affections of his Countrymen; for he was of *Gallic* and Royal Extraction. He opened his Deſign to *Galba*, who then governed in *Spain*, and urged him to aſſume the Purple; who after ſome Demur, the Effect of Prudence or of Fear, declared againſt NERO. But neither of them could prevail upon *Virginius Rufus*, who commanded in *Upper Germany*, to join the Party. On the contrary, he marched into *Gaul*, and laid cloſe Siege to *Veſontio*, now *Beſançon*. *Vindex*, at the Head of his new-raiſed *Gauls*, advanced to its Relief, and had an Interview, in which the two Chiefs came to

ſome

NERO.

ſome Agreement; but *Virginius* ſtill refuſed to ſupport *Galba*: And the Legions from *Germany*, through Miſtake, falling upon the *Gauls*, when unprepared for Action, *Vindex* was defeated, and ſlew himſelf. *Virginius* might then, with all Probability of Succeſs, have ſet up for himſelf, to which he was ſtrongly invited by the Army. This he not only refuſed, but declared poſitively againſt any and every Perſon, whom the Senate ſhould not firſt acknowledge. On the other Side OTHO, in *Luſitania*, ſupported GALBA with all his Wealth and Power.

But this Diſaffection was not confined to the Continent of *Europe*; for *Clodius Macer*, Proprætor of *Africa*, noted for his Avarice and Cruelty, declared himſelf alſo a Candidate for Imperial Power. His Fleet gave him Confidence, by which he preſumed himſelf Maſter of the Sea, threatening *Italy* with Famine, if any other ſhould be made Choice of. He even ſtruck Coins with his own Head and Name, adding underneath the S C; having on the Reverſe a Ship, with PROPRAE*tor* AFRIC*æ*. But his Ambition was ſhort-lived; for he was ſoon after put to Death by Order of GALBA.

Pl. XX. 11.

All this while NERO was in great Agitation, exacting Money, levying Troops, and enliſting even the

the Slaves. Sometimes he thought of deſtroying himſelf by Poiſon, which he provided accordingly; ſometimes of flying into *Egypt* or *Parthia*; and ſometimes of ſubmitting himſelf to GALBA. In the Midſt of this Anxiety, his Ruin was ſuddenly compleated by thoſe on whom he had moſt Reaſon to depend. Theſe were *Tigellinus* and *Nymphidius*, whom he had promoted to the joint Command of the Prætorian Cohorts. The latter aſſured the Guards, that the Emperor was fled, and promiſed them a moſt exorbitant Donative in the Name of GALBA, which ſucceeded. In the Night, therefore, finding his Guards withdrawn, he left the Palace in order to conceal himſelf in the Villa of *Phaon*, one of his Freedmen. Paſſing the Prætorian Camp, he heard the Acclamations of the Soldiers in Favour of GALBA. The next Day, his Flight being known, GALBA was acknowledged Emperor by the Senate, and the miſerable NERO doomed to a cruel Death. But he prevented the Execution of the Sentence, by putting an End, with much Irreſolution, and the Aſſiſtance of his Secretary, to his own Life.

He was of proper Stature, but his Body was ſubject to Pimples and Blotches: his Hair ſandy, and he wore it curled in Ringlets: his Face more fair than comely: his Eyes grey and heavy: his Neck

NERO.

fat: his Belly prominent: and his Legs slender. But he was very healthy, notwithstanding his immoderate Luxury. He was certainly a Master of Music, had an easy poetical Vein, and no mean Skill in Painting and Designing. Indeed all the *Julian* Family, which ended in him, were versed in the polite Arts, and Men of admirable Eloquence, Talents which would have covered many Failings; but of the four last it may be truly said, that they were Monsters in Iniquity, and irredeemably plunged in Vice of every Kind. In the Beginning of his Reign, he made a Shew of great Good-nature, and an Aversion to Blood, of which we have a noble Instance, when, being desired to subscribe an Order for the Execution of one condemned, he cried out, "O that I had never learned to write!" His Wilfulness, Lust, Luxury, Avarice, and Cruelty, he exercised at first by slow Degrees, and privately; yet it was not questioned then but that they were the Vices of his Nature, not his Age. And as these grew up with him, he disdained all Privacy and Reputation. He deflowered a Vestal, named *Rubria*: but the Feats of Lust recorded of him are too vile to be repeated. He wore no Robe twice; never travelled with fewer than a thousand Carriages, his Mules being shod with Silver, his Muleteers richly cloathed, and his Horsemen magnifi-

cently adorned. On the Defection of *Vindex*, he is believed to have intended dreadful Mischiefs, even the Destruction of all the Governors of Provinces, and of all in the City who were of *Gallic* Affinity or Attachment; to give up all *Gaul* to be sacked by the Armies; to poison the whole Senate at Entertainments; to set fire to the City, and to let out the wild Beasts to prevent the Extinction of it. He was, in fine, a Composition of Lust and Pride, Extravagance and Cruelty. He died in the thirty-second Year of his Age, on the same Day whereon he had put his Wife OCTAVIA to Death, after having reigned thirteen Years and eight Months, and taken the Title of Consul four Times.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

FF. 5